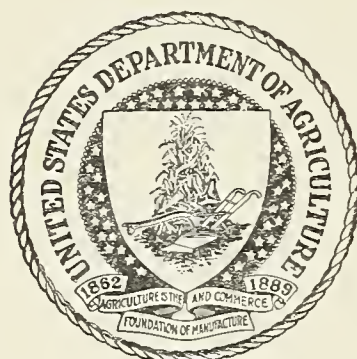


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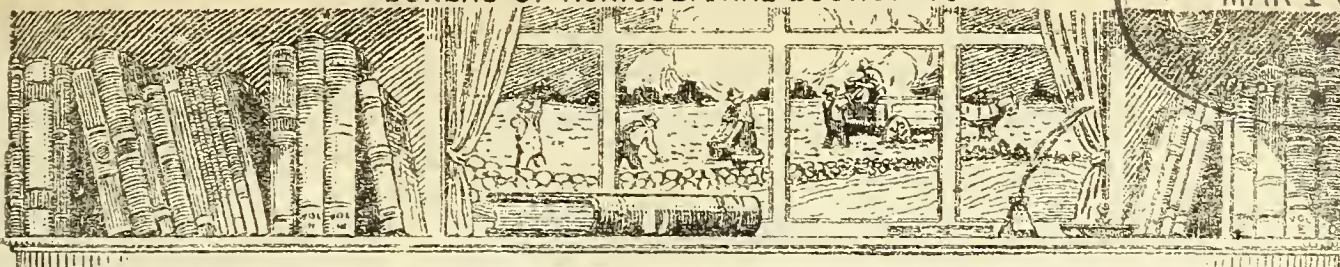
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AGRICULTURE



"Stability means the maintenance of a balance between the shifting elements of the economic environment. It is not by rigidity of prices or of business policy but by a watchful adjustment of prices and policies to the constantly changing situation that stability may be attained."

Vol. 7

January, 1933

No. 1

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This bureau cannot supply the publications listed herein other than those expressly designated as publications of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Books, pamphlets, and periodicals mentioned may ordinarily be obtained from their respective publishers or from the secretary of the issuing organization. Many of them are available for consultation in public or other libraries.

Mary G. Lacy, Librarian,
Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

SIGNED REVIEWS

Mussolini, Benito. *L'agricoltura e i rurali. Discorsi e scritti di Benito Mussolini con introduzione di A. Serpieri.* 258p. Rome, Libreria del Littorio, 1931. 281.176 M97

This collection of writings and speeches by Mussolini is prefaced by an introduction in which Dr. Serpieri outlines the rise and development of fascism and its contribution to Italian life and especially to rural Italy. The writings and speeches are divided into three groups, those dealing with the ruralization of Italy, those dealing with the "battle of the wheat," and a third group, entitled Collaboration of the Classes, which deals with labor problems in the Fascist State. An appendix contains the text of the charter of labor (la carta del lavoro).

In discussing the development of fascism in rural Italy the author is careful to make a distinction between the terms agrarian and rural. He applies the term agrarian to those who formed the National Agrarian Party, to the large landowners who, with few exceptions, are strongly conservative and far from sympathetic towards a movement that would subordinate their interests to those of the nation as a whole. The rural group is composed of share farmers, tenants, small landowners, and day laborers who, in a country essentially individualistic, could not be roused to enthusiasm for the socialization of the land and the danger of its spoliation. The truth, as he sees it, is that the small landowner clings to the land that is his, and that the share farmer and the tenant aspire to become landowners, and that is what has been happening in the last decade. It stands to reason that the serried ranks of the new small landowners should oppose a united front to socialism, and should turn to fascism from which they have everything to hope for and nothing to fear. In the author's view also the Italian peasant took the war seriously. He did not complain of the hardships he had to endure as did his urban brother. He did ask why there should be any necessity to kill and to be killed, but he carried on with patience and perseverance and endurance, and from that war and that victory was born much of the moral strength of the rural fascist who is destined to become a power in Italy and a guarantee of the continuation of the national life. Fascism in the rural districts is to Mussolini the political and spiritual expression of a new rural democracy. The chief merit of fascism is to have incorporated a large rural element into the body politic of Italy.

In September, 1929, Mussolini outlined his conception of the land reclamation scheme (bonifica integrale). This far-reaching plan, covering more than a million and a half hectares and involving an expenditure of more than two billion lire, which will provide work for hundreds of thousands, has for its aim the redemption of the land and with the land the people.

On July 4, 1925 the necessity for and the duties of the Permanent Grain Committee were indicated. It is pointed out that it is not strictly necessary to increase the grain area in Italy but that it is necessary to increase the average yield per hectare. Hence the Committee must deal with the problems of seed selection, fertilizers, technical improvements, and prices.

Several speeches are devoted to the "battle of the wheat" which is shown to mean the liberation of the Italian people from dependence on foreign bread. Poor harvests are noted as inevitable concomitants of uncontrollable weather conditions, and there is always comfort in the thought that neighboring countries, especially France, are in similar or even in worse plight. The most is made of the good harvests, and the farmers are encouraged to use all the technical knowledge and cultural skill at their command to develop grain cultivation in Italy. The speeches are usually laconic, though now and then the Latin fervor of the speaker carries him to flights of fancy that would be foreign to an agricultural speech made by an Anglo-Saxon to an Anglo-Saxon audience. - A. M. Hannay. Bibliographical and Reference Assistant. Library, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Deutsche agrarpolitik im rahmen der inneren und äusseren wirtschaftspolitik... Im auftrage des vorstandes der Friedrich List-gesellschaft e.v. herausgegeben von Fritz Beckmann, Hermann Bente, Bernhard Harms [u.a.] 3v. Berlin, R. Hobbing, 1932. (Veröffentlichungen der Friedrich List-Gesellschaft e.v., 5.-7. bd.) 281.175 D48

Contents. - t.1. Die lage der deutschen landwirtschaft und die gestaltung der agrarpolitischen einzelmassnahmen. - t.2. Die deutsche agrarpolitik im rahmen einer organischen förderung der deutschen gesamtwirtschaft. - Ergänzungsteil. Landwirtschaft und agrarpolitik im ausland. Verzeichnisse zum gesamtwerk.

"Bibliographie [Italien]": Ergänzungsteil, p.288-293.

Volume I is devoted to the situation of German agriculture and the development of special agro-political relief measures, and Volume II to German agricultural policy within the framework of an organic promotion of Germany's entire economic system. A supplementary volume takes up agriculture and agrarian policy abroad.

The paragraphs which follow have been translated from the editors' introduction:

In 1928 and 1929 the Friedrich List-Gesellschaft, in a series of meetings extending over several days, discussed the questions of economic policy most important at that time: First, The Reparations Problem, and subsequently The Creation of Capital and The Taxation System, and made public the outcome of those conferences. The events of 1931 led the board of directors to take the view that, concurrently with questions of credit economy, the urgency of which precluded a thoroughgoing scientific discussion, very special significance will be attached for some time to come to questions of agrarian policy within the framework of Germany's internal and external economic policy.

Detailed discussions with experts soon made it clear that in this case the normal procedure of the Friedrich List-Gesellschaft to bring about a clarification of the criteria of politico-economic action by dis-

cussions in conference could not be adopted immediately. It was shown that not only was the contrast in viewpoints based upon differences in political aims, but that there was still no certainty regarding the most important facts and that consequently the work had to be initiated primarily at those points. In line with the task of the Friedrich List-Gesellschaft to bring together representatives of science, economics, and politics in order to secure these postulates, the board decided to request the views of recognized experts in all problems of agricultural activity as a means of preparing the ground for a later conference.

In doing this it was possible to leave out of consideration the elucidation in detailed form of the present situation of German agriculture and the changes through which it has passed, as compared with the pre-war period; for in various publications of recent times not only is there available an abundance of statistical material but a scientific investigation into the past. On the other hand, in addition to a brief survey of the general situation, it seemed to be necessary to examine, in a series of expert opinions, the status of individual agricultural political measures. Side by side with the problem of the influence of population development upon market conditions and a discussion of profitability, special emphasis was to be placed upon all measures giving promise of a reduction in costs. For there is no doubt that even the greatest increase in agriculture's natural yield is, in the long run, of no avail unless agriculture itself as a whole is put on a profit-making basis.

After that considerable importance was to be given to an examination of German agrarian policy within the compass of an organic promotion of German economy as a whole. If the passing of agricultural political measures was to be avoided without consideration being given to the importance of the industry and of the consumers, light would need to be thrown upon the structure of German national economy and the position of German national economy in world economy. At the same time an attempt would be made to secure some explanation of the mutual restrictions of the individual agricultural political measures. Lastly there was the need of working up, in connection with the problem of autarchy (self-sufficiency), which nowadays stands in the forefront of discussions, as accurate statistical data as possible, and hence to understand as nearly as possible the reciprocal relations of German industry and German agriculture within recent years.

The conviction of the Friedrich List-Gesellschaft that only on the basis of such a wide range of expert opinions could a fruitful outcome be insured was shared in all quarters where cooperation was sought in the comprehensive program. In practically all cases experts in the most diversified branches and representing a large variety of parties, when approached by the chairman of the Friedrich List-Gesellschaft, Dr. Bernhard Harms, who was intrusted with the carrying out of the investigations, immediately complied with the request for cooperation, so that, in all, nearly one hundred expert views were turned in.

The number of problems treated in the various papers was so great that it appeared to be impossible for one individual to pass on them. At the request of the chairman of the Friedrich List-Gesellschaft, therefore, Dr. Fritz Beckmann of Bonn, Dr. Hermann Bente of Kiel, Dr. Theodor Brinkmann of Bonn, Dr. Werner Henkelmann of Bonn, and Dr. Edgar Salin of Basel, collaborated with him in editing the work. Thus, the duties were

apportioned in such a way that the contributions regarding economic management in Volume I were passed upon by editors Brinkmann and Henkelmann, who likewise supervised the curtailing and revising of the articles dealing with individual products. The agro-political contributions in the second and supplementary volumes were passed upon by editors Beckmann, Bente, and Salin.

In incorporating these papers in the complete work the editors assume no responsibility of any kind for the statements, ideas, and opinions contained therein. The editors made every effort to induce the experts to furnish valid reasons for the standpoints taken by them. In doing this, however, they could not, nor did they wish to, eliminate evaluations of a politico-economic order; rather did they regard it as their duty to bring forward a counter-opinion on questions which are especially contested, by which means the false impression of an already existing unanimity in regard to possibilities of solution is avoided. The fact that this, as well as the delay of several months which occurred in handling in the individual opinions, resulted in putting off for several months the completion of the series, was unavoidable. Consequently if some of the opinions are based upon the situation of agriculture last year, and others upon conditions in 1932, this disparity may, like many another inadequacy, be condoned by remembering that this collection of expert views is an effort to arrive at, not a final systematization of what agrarian policy has been, but the groundwork of what it will be in days to come.

Theorists and workers, scientists and politicians, have in a similar manner aided in producing the abundance of relevant material which has been brought together in the volumes now being issued. The editors, in thanking all who have helped to make this compendium a success, hope and request that such persons will also make themselves available in the development work still remaining to be done in view of the conferences planned for. Now that the criteria for action on agro-political lines are available in the measure desired, they consider it possible to bring about a material consolidation of views and of parties hitherto separated politically, and, in this way, to provide a commensurate groundwork for the systematic reorganization of German agrarian policy which must come about some day. - (From Editors' Introduction.)

The separate papers which make up the volumes are the following:

Volume I - Crucial questions in German agriculture, by Th. Brinkmann, Bonn; Population development, economic structure, and agricultural markets, by F. Burgdörfer, Berlin; Consumption of foodstuffs in Germany before and after the war, by H. Eiseg, Basel; German grain cultivation, by H. Kunz, Bonn; German potato culture, by W. Henkelmann, Bonn; Economic significance of grazing land in Germany, by H. Kunz, Bonn; German flax culture, by G. Urban, Linderode (Niederlausitz) and H. Kunz, Bonn; German vegetable and fruit culture, by J. Reinhold, Berlin, K. Schneider, Berlin, and H. Kunz, Bonn; Livestock raising and meat production in Germany, by J. Schmidt, Göttingen, H. Burckhardt, Berlin, F. Schlote, Charlottenhof bei Klützkow, and H. Kunz, Bonn; German dairy farming, by F. Beckmann, Bonn; German egg production by P. Gross, Berlin and H. Kunz, Bonn; German sugar-beet culture and the German sugar industry, by H. Kunz, Bonn; Problematic character of the German sugar policy, by H. Wilbrandt, Berlin; The economic groundwork and prospects of German viticulture, by Graf Matuschka-

Greiffenclau, Coblenz, and H. Kunz, Bonn; The importance of sheep wool in the aggregate production process of German agriculture and within the framework of German national economy, by H. Kunz, Bonn; Horse raising and horse breeding, by W. Henkelmann, Bonn; Displacement of horses by mechanization, by W. Henkelmann, Bonn; Afforestation of agricultural types of land with marginal yield, by F. Raab, Dresden, O. Jellinek, Heidelberg, and R. Ortegell, Berlin; The importance of the price of industrial commodities to cost-formation in farm management, by H. Zörner, Berlin, and L. Russig, Berlin; Profitableness of German agriculture, by H. L. Fensch, Berlin, F. Ackermann, Berlin, Th. Brinkmann, Bonn, and E. Woermann, Danzig; The development of purchase prices and lease prices for estate lands and small land areas, by W. Rothkegel, Berlin; Influence exerted by size of farm on land utilization and utilization of products of the land, by H. Zörner, Berlin; Changed production factors and the intensity problem, by B. Sagawe, Kiel, The agricultural labor market, by F. Faass, Berlin, Max Hofer, Berlin, and Walter Kwasnik, Berlin; The agricultural labor market from the standpoint of decreased production costs in agriculture, by J. Freiherr v. Wangeheim, Berlin; Raising of capital, reduction of interest, liquidation of indebtedness. Economic facts and politico-economic demands, by F. C. v. Zitzewitz-Kottow, Berlin; Agricultural credit, reduction of interest, and liquidation of indebtedness. A contribution to the theory and history of German credit, by H. W. Schmidt, Berlin; Consolidation of lands and inheritance law reform, by W. Henkelmann, Bonn; Labor rationalization, by L. W. Ries, Berlin; Fertilizing and plant culture as factors in the decline of production cost, by H. Kappen, Bonn, and W. Henkelmann, Bonn; Livestock feeding and animal husbandry as factors in the decline of production cost, by W. Henkelmann, Bonn; Efforts at improvement in peasant farming and elimination of excessive rural labor (based on conditions in rural agriculture in South Germany), by A. Münzinger, Hohenheim; Price spreads for agricultural products, by J. Diel, Berlin, and A. Vogel, Berlin; Standardization and reform in marketing German agricultural products, by A. Schindler, Berlin; Standardization as a cooperative market method, by F. Beckmann, Bonn.

Volume II - The structure of German national economy at the present time, by E. Wiskemann, Marburg; Structural changes in the world's agricultural situation since 1914 and their influence upon the condition of German agriculture, by K. Brandt, Berlin; State, people, and economic structure, by C. Brinkmann, Heidelberg; Record of German agricultural policy 1914-1932, by W. Weber, Berlin; "Osthilfegesetz" (Law providing for relief in East Germany) and its problematic character as related to agriculture, by K. Wachsmann, Berlin; Agricultural subsidies, by A. Hanlein, Munich; Problems and reforms of the agricultural, educational, and advisory system, by A. Weil, Berlin, and H. Spaetgens, Berlin; The problem of adapting agricultural production to demand, by M. J. Bonn, Berlin, and K. Bloch, Berlin; The system of agricultural policy measures, by F. Baade, Berlin; The tax burden of German agriculture, by W. W. Ebbinghaus, Berlin; A critique of agriculture judged by the existing taxes, by F. Jacobs, Berlin; Tax reform and tax relief in agriculture by means of "Ausgleich" (compensation), by H. von Sybel, Berlin; Improvement and re-acquisition of arable land, by A. von Batocki, Königsberg; Reclamation of waste lands and its profitability, by

R. Stadermann, Berlin; Land settlement in Germany, by W. v. Gayl, Berlin; Situation of the settlers since 1931, by W. v. Gayl; Reciprocal relations between agriculture and industry. Problems of the home market, by P. Bramstedt, Berlin; Agricultural geography and agrarian policy, by F. Walter, Dortmund; German industry and German agriculture. Their production development, 1925-31, by K. Lange, Berlin; Agrarian policy and international export capacity, by J. Landmann, Kiel; Appendix I: Import throttling and the export industry. Comments on J. Landmann's opinion, by G. Colm, Kiel, and H. Gross, Kiel; Appendix II: Agrarian policy and navigation, by Egon Bandmann, Hamburg; The trend toward autarchy (self-sufficiency); its influence upon the assimilation of supply and demand, by K. Ritter, Berlin; Autarchy (self-sufficiency) and protection for agriculture. Theoretical possibilities and the limits of their realization, by F. Eulenburg, Berlin; At the turning point of German economic policy, by E. Salin, Basel.

Supplementary Volume - International problems of agrarian commercial policy, by R. Freund, Kiel; Reports by experts on agriculture and agrarian policy: - Denmark, by J. Warming, Copenhagen, and W. Busch, Bonn; Great Britain, by F. Grant, London; Netherlands, by J. Frost, Munich; Belgium, by G. De Leener, Brussels; France, by A. Bergsträsser, Heidelberg; Switzerland, by O. Howald, Brugg; Yugoslavia, by O. von Franges, Zagreb; States of eastern and southeastern Europe, by A. H. Hollmann, Berlin; Baltic States, by R. Brenneisen, Königsberg; United States, by O. E. Baker, Washington, D. C.; Canada, Union of South Africa, Australia, and New Zealand, by F. Grant, London; Brief statistical synopses cover Sweden, Finland, Russia, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Austria, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria, Italy, Brazil, Argentine, and Uruguay.- Translated by H. E. Brockway, Division of Foreign Agricultural Service.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTES AND ABSTRACTS

Agricultural Economics - East Prussia

Neuhaus, Rudolf. Entwicklungstendenzen der bergischen landwirtschaft. 90p. Düsseldorf, G. H. Nolte, 1932. 281.175 N39
Inaug.-diss. - Landwirtschaftl. hochschule, Bonn-Poppelsdorf.
Bibliography: p.88-89.
Agricultural economic conditions in a section of Eastern Prussia.

Agricultural Economics - Siberia

Raitzin, Josef. Die landwirtschaft Sibiriens; standortsfragen und entwicklung der sibirischen landwirtschaft, unter besonderer berücksichtigung des Sibkrai (sibirischer kreis). 95p. Heilbronn a.N., Druck von Brok & Feierabend, 1930. 281.179 R13
Inaug.-diss. - Landwirtschaftl. hochschule, Bonn-Poppelsdorf.
Bibliography: p.85-86.
Agricultural economic conditions in Siberia with special reference to the district of Sibkrai.

Agriculture

National fertilizer association. Proceedings of the eighth annual convention... held at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 6, 7 and 8, 1932. 60p. [Washington, D. C.] 1932. 57.9 N21P 8th, 1932.

These proceedings contain a thoughtful paper by Charles J. Brand entitled The Ups and Downs of Agriculture. In this Mr. Brand gives a brief historical survey of previous business depressions, discusses the prices of farm products compared with the past and compared with the prices of commodities the farmer must buy, the tax problem, overproduction and underconsumption, the tariff and other factors in the farm problem, and finally states that "at least seven groups of factors must be brought into a reasonable parity before we can feel sure that we have struck bottom and laid a dependable foundation for the future.

"1. The purchasing power of farm products must be raised to a reasonable parity with other commodities and services, or these must come down to the farm price level.

"2. Taxes must be lowered so that the total income from one or two of our most important cash crops will not be swallowed up in the cost of government...

"3. Lower wage levels must come about in those industries in which labor cost represents too large a part of the total charge, as in the building trades, and in which despite extensive unemployment, wage rates are still maintained at unduly high levels.

"4. Lower freight rates are a necessity, both for the carriers and for the producers...

"5. Lower prices for many lines of finished goods must come to pass...

"6. Lower rents, appropriate to reduced industrial payrolls, and lower salaries and wages generally in many lines of business, are essential in cities where the cost of housing now preempts too large a part of the reduced earnings of customers for farm and other commodities.

"7. Face value of mortgages and other liens will probably have to be written down, either directly or indirectly, unless the devastating wiping out of equities that has been in progress for the past two years is to continue. Reduction in interest rates would tend to alleviate in a measure the loss of paying power that commodities and wages have suffered."

Other papers of interest in these proceedings are George Washington: Gentlemen Farmer, by Stringfellow Barr, and The Influence of Fertilizers on Crop Quality, by Burt L. Hartwell. This last paper is a review of the literature of the subject and includes a comprehensive bibliography of 389 items.

Business Depression

London, Bernard. Ending the depression through planned obsolescence. 19p. New York, [1932] 280.12 L84

The author summarizes the benefits which he thinks would accrue to this nation and the world if planned obsolescence were adopted and put into effect:

"1. Bring order out of the chaos now disrupting the whole economic and social organization. 2. Organize and regularize opportunities for

employment. 3. Obviate the tremendous social waste of making no use of the workpower of millions of men and women (who are compelled to stay idle). In this connection, it is significant to note that 'the cost of the present depression will very probably exceed 50 billions of dollars' (a staggering amount), according to Malcolm C. Rorty, business executive and statistician, writing in a recent issue of the Harvard Business Review. 4. My plan would take Government finances out of their present speculative status and would put Government income on a more stable basis, by receiving annually at least between 25 and 50 per cent of the net income of all the buildings, machinery and other commodities which have been declared obsolete after their allotted time, and nevertheless allowed to function longer in the event there is ample employment."

Correlation Analysis

Richter-Altschäffer, Hans. Theorie und technik der korrelationsanalyse. 350p. Berlin, 1932. (Berlin. Institut für Landwirtschaftliche Marktforschung. Schriftenreihe... Hft. 5.) 280.39 B45
Theory and technic of correlation analysis.

Distribution

Henderson, Fred. The economic consequences of power production. 220p. London, G. Allen & Unwin Ltd. [1932] 280 H382

The author states that:

"The vast enlargement of our powers of production by the application of science to the processes of the world's work has for the most part been discussed as if all the questions arising in connection with it were questions relating to effectiveness in production only. The purpose of this book is to call attention to certain aspects of it of basic importance in relation to the distribution of the wealth so copiously produced by these modern methods..."

"Our urgent problems in politics and economics are with regard to distribution. So far as production is concerned, our capacity is so great that practically any demand for goods could be met without delay or difficulty if economic conditions permitted..."

"In marked contrast with this productive efficiency, our distribution of purchasing power is inadequate, confused, and without any sort of intelligent adjustment to the needs of human life and the ability of production to serve those needs to the full. Trade depressions, in which abundant real wealth plainly required for the satisfactions of life cannot be marketed, and further production is shut down because no corresponding purchasing power has been distributed, are constant reminders to us of this contrast between our power for effective production and our failure in distributions... There is in all this a very urgent call to every one of us for the most searching and earnest scrutiny of our distributive methods; with a view to discovering the causes of so grotesque a maladjustment between what our productive capacity has made possible for us and what our present methods of getting it distributed allow to pass on into use and consumption..."

"My purpose here is to offer for such scrutiny the proposition:

"That the maladjustment is due to our failure to diagnose accurately

the real character and significance of the change which science has made in our methods of production: that the fundamental change so made demands certain corresponding changes in the economy of distribution: that our distributive system, in its essential character, remains on a pre-science age basis, wholly unadjusted to the change; its economics the obsolete economics of a handicraft age of production, inapplicable to the new processes: and that our failure to adjust it to the new facts in production is the explanation of its incompetence to fulfil the proper function of a distributive system, which is to ensure the passing on of products to their intended use and consumption without impediment or limit up to the full capacity of production to provide them for the needs of the world's life."

Economic Planning - United States

Hazlitt, Henry, ed. A practical program for America. 133p. New York, Harcourt, Brace and company [1932] 280.12 H33

The titles of the essays which constitute this volume and which appeared first in The Nation follow: World action for world recovery, by Henry Hazlitt; Toward a new tax program, by Edwin R. A. Seligman; Unemployment insurance, by Leo Wolman; Housing and common sense by, Clarence S. Stein; Can the American farm be saved? by E. G. Nourse; Big business and the anti-trust laws, by Walton H. Hamilton; What shall we do with our banks? by H. Parker Willis; Planning for power, by Morris Llewellyn Cooke; The future of the railroads, by Winthrop M. Daniels; and The problem of the business cycle, by Ray Vance.

Economic Tendencies in the United States

Mills, F. C. Economic tendencies in the United States: aspects of pre-war and post-war changes... With an introduction by the Committee on recent economic changes. A publication of the National bureau of economic research, inc. in cooperation with the Committee on recent economic changes. 639p. [New York] 1932. (Pub. Natl. Bur. Econ. Research, Inc. No. 21.) 280.12 M62

The extract below was taken from the introduction signed by the members of the Committee on Recent Economic Changes:

"This volume is devoted, primarily, to a survey of economic tendencies which developed and prevailed during the period preceding the current economic depression. In order the better to bring out the character of these tendencies, they are reviewed in comparison with the tendencies prevailing during the period preceding the World War.

"As a survey this study is important in its own right because of the economic importance of the period 1922-1929. It presents an extremely valuable segment of the continuing study of the phenomena of economic activity, which is being carried forward by the Committee on Recent Economic Changes in conjunction with the National Bureau of Economic Research.

"For the scientific competency of this study - the gathering of the material brought together in the present volume, its interpretation, and the conclusions drawn therefrom - the National Bureau of Economic Research is solely responsible; but the Committee on Recent Economic Changes is happy to join with the Bureau in the publication of a study throwing such

a flood of light upon the nature of recent economic movements in the United States, and the features and forces marking their essential character. It is most timely as a study of recent economic history and as such will be welcomed. But its importance goes beyond its timeliness. Because of its intelligent application of the methods of scientific analysis, assembly, and organization to the understanding of a body of actual economic phenomena, its importance as a contribution to realistic thinking and procedure, in the economic field, deserves appreciative recognition.

"In the Committee's opinion, while this volume is important currently as a background study of our economic processes, its greatest value will be realized when the time comes that the depression itself can be analyzed. In the meantime the evidence it presents may profitably be studied, checked and challenged, so that when the full record of the depression shall be ready for analysis, it may be studied and interpreted against a background of fact and conclusion made sound and useful by the processes of deliberation, verification and assimilation. The present volume and others shortly to follow may, therefore, be considered interim reports, bridging the span between the previous study, *Recent Economic Changes in the United States*, published by the Committee on Recent Economic Changes early in 1929, and the report this Committee anticipates publishing at that future date when the present economic cycle shall have run its course."

The titles of some of the chapters follow: Pre-war changes in the volume and character of production in the United States; Pre-war changes in commodity prices; Price and cost changes in manufacturing industries of the United States, 1899-1914; Production, price and cost changes, 1913-1923; Changes in the volume and character of production in the United States, 1922-1929; Price movements, 1922-1929; and Price and cost changes in manufacturing industries of the United States, 1923-1929.

Economic Thought

Johnson, E. A. J. *American economic thought in the seventeenth century*. 292p. London, P. S. King & son, ltd., 1932. 277.12 J62

Bibliography, p.273-280.

This volume was reviewed by H. W. Macrosty in the *Economic Journal* for September, 1932 (p.478-481). From this review the quotation below has been taken:

"The American colonists had a long experience with produce money, and John Woodbridge well brought out the advantages of 'money' (in our sense) as generalised purchasing power and as saving time in exchanges... He was an advocate of paper money in the shape of bank bills (commodity or land bank) which were of 'real, durable, and secure value,' being based on goods or land, whereas treasure 'allures an Enemy and is covetously hoarded up,' besides being subject to wear, adulteration, or loss.... The paper-money enthusiasts were eloquent on the stimulus to be given to trade by abundance of money... Discussions on banking followed closely the debates in England that preceded the founding of the Bank of England. Three projects, put forward by Woodbridge, Blackwell, and Budd, are described in a most interesting chapter. Woodbridge's plan was cumbersome but Blackwell's was of importance. Besides embodying the principle of a

land bank, he contemplated the provision of capital by the bank partners, and the issue of bank bills against deposited land mortgages or staple goods (to one half or two thirds of their value). These bank bills were to be in various denominations, equivalent apparently to our bank notes. The storehouses for the goods were to serve as continuous open markets."

Federal Service

Conference on university training for the national service, Minneapolis, 1931. University training for the national service. Proceedings of a conference held at the University of Minnesota, July 14 to 17, 1931. 325p. Minneapolis, University of Minnesota press, 1932. 275 C762

Part 2 of this volume is devoted to agriculture and among other papers the following may be found: The personnel problem in the United States Department of Agriculture, by W. W. Stockberger; and Colleges of agriculture and training for the Federal service, by E. M. Freeman. Part 7 is devoted to economics and statistics and contains Careers in the Federal service for the economist and the statistician, by E. Dana Durant; and University training for Government work in economics and statistics, by Chester Lloyd Jones.

International Economic Cooperation

Meade, J. E. International economic co-operation. 9p. [Reading, Eng., 1932]

Proof for private circulation, for the convenience of members of the Agricultural Economics Society, in advance of the Society's meeting in London, 6th and 7th December.

The author argues that: "There are three spheres in which it is most important to obtain International Cooperation, in monetary policy, in tariff policy, and in the policy of expenditure of money for capital developments on the part of states and public authorities."

Land Settlement - Germany

Bruck, Werner Friedrich. Die deutsche siedlung 1932. Beiträge von Bollert, Brecht, Bruck [u.a.] ... 260p. Münster i. Westf. Forschungsstelle für siedlungs- und wohnungswesen, 1932. 98.5 B332

The land settlement problem in Germany reported on and discussed at Münster on February 26 and 27, 1932.

Milk

Orr, John. Economy in feeding for milk production. 10p. Manchester, Manchester university press, 1932. (Victoria Univ. of Manchester, Agr. Econ. Pub. No. 2.) 231.344 Or7

The concluding paragraph of this study follows: "If a farmer produces better grass and hay, and uses cows better fitted to convert these into milk, he will reduce his cost of production, a thing which he owes to himself as well as to the rest of the world. Scientific workers have placed at his disposal a knowledge of the characters and functions of forces which he had taken, or may take, under his control. His financial returns depend on how he combines and organises these forces, and it is in-

creasingly important that he should observe accurately the connection between the combinations and their results. It is not enough to look casually at fields to which he has applied fertilisers and to say that he sees no difference in them, when his cows may have recorded a difference in the greater amount of milk they have given or in the smaller quantity of food they have required from other sources. Accurate figures show that there is one cost-level for the man who is making reasonably full use of other men's work, and another for the man who is careless in his use of it, or who ignores it."

National Income - Great Britain

Clark, Colin. The national income, 1924-1931. 167p. London, Macmillan and co., limited, 1932. 284 C552

The author who is University Lecturer in Statistics at Cambridge and was formerly on the staff of the Economic Advisory Council states in his preface that "After estimating the total of the National Income this book proceeds to an analysis of how it is produced, distributed and spent." He is critical of British official statistics - their slow publication, lack of comparability between the Census of Population and the Census of Production, lack of uniformity in classification of industrial statistics and lack of dependable figures as to industrial profits. Among the chapter headings are the following: Distribution of the national income, redistributive taxation and social services; The national income from the productive side; Industrial production, 1924 and 1927-31; Prices; Prices, costs investment and savings.

Planning for Business

Texas business planning conference. Proceedings of the first Texas business planning conference. unpagged. Bureau of business research, The University of Texas. Austin, 1932. Mimeographed. 280.9 T313

Partial contents: Crop and livestock production in relation to agricultural regions of Texas, by F. A. Buechel; Forest resources of Texas, by E. O. Siecke; Crop and livestock reporting regions of the Southwest, by Carl H. Robinson; The cotton industry of the Southwest--its national aspects and world relationships, by W. L. Clayton; Practical methods and problems of feeding livestock on farms in the Northern Black Prairies of Texas, by John T. Orr; The future of the flour milling industry in the Southwest, by J. Perry Burrus; The future of the cottonseed crushing industry, by A. L. Ward; Railroads as a factor in the industrial development of Texas, by H. R. Safford; Coordination of Texas transportation facilities as a factor in regional development, by A. L. Reed.

Refrigeration - Argentine Republic

International congress of refrigeration. 6th, Buenos Aires, 1932. La industria del frio en la Republica Argentina. 280p. Buenos Aires [Talleres graficos "Gadola"] 1932. 295.9 In8206In

An account of the development of refrigeration in the Argentine Republic.

Statistical Method

Tippett, L. H. C. The methods of statistics; an introduction mainly for workers in the biological sciences. 222p. London, Williams & Norgate Ltd., 1931. 251 T49

Bibliography: p.[215]-217.

The author, who is statistician to the British Cotton Industry Research Association, writes in part as follows in his preface:

"The science of statistics in this country seems to have been subject to two main influences. The biometric school associated with Professor Karl Pearson have developed methods and concepts which form the basis of the whole subject, and in more recent years the needs of biological experimentalists have been met by developments in the theory, due largely to Dr. R. A. Fisher. There are many textbooks on what may be regarded as the classical theory of statistics, and Fisher's own methods are described in his book, Statistical Methods for Research Workers. In the present book I have attempted to present a single system of statistics, so that a reader with little previous acquaintance may obtain a good working knowledge and understanding of the methods available.

"The first chapters deal with frequency distributions and constants, and with the theory of errors, in orthodox manner, but in the later chapters the underlying theme is Fisher's idea of the Analysis of Variance; correlation is introduced as a special case of this."

Statistics

Snider, J. L. ed. Business statistics: a book of cases and materials. Ed. 2. 498p. New York and London, McGraw-Hill book company, inc., 1932. 280.13 Sn3

Agricultural economic reports and services of the Bureau of agricultural economics: p.198-213.

Crop and livestock reporting, by W. F. Callander: p.214-229.

Postwar interrelations between agriculture and business, by L. H. Bean: p.230-247.

This volume is divided into four parts - the forecasting of commodity prices, the statistical position of various industries including agriculture, measures of general business conditions and general business forecasting. There are three appendices - (A) Numerical data for important business series, (B) Sources of current business statistics, and (C) Statistical methods.

Statistics, Theory of

Yule, G. U. An introduction to the theory of statistics... Ed. 10, rev. 434p. London, C. Griffin & company, limited, 1932. (Griffin's Scientific Text-Books.) 251 Y9 Ed.10

References at end of each chapter.

In this new 10th edition, the author writes in part as follows in his preface:

"The attention of the student is directed to the Supplements at the end of the book, in which, to save expense in revision, all new matter has been incorporated. In particular, Supplement II. gives the direct

proof of the formulae for regressions, which for the student with some knowledge of differential calculus, will be preferable to the indirect deduction of Chap. IX. Supplements III. and IV. deal with important subjects not covered in the body of the work. The additional references on pp. 390 et seq. have been revised to date for the present edition, but readers must bear in mind that this revision is necessarily closed some months before the book finally goes to press. With the growth of the 'literature' bibliography becomes more and more difficult and laborious: the time almost seems to have come for the publication of some periodical index giving brief abstracts of papers and short notices of books.

"All new matter in the present edition has been duly incorporated in the index, which has been revised extensively.

"The present edition marks an epoch both for the author and the book. At the end of the last academic year I resigned the teaching post which I had held since 1912, feeling that the work now calls for a younger man and a better qualified mathematician. As for the book, it has now come of age, the first edition having been published in 1911."

Wheat

Lamor, Henry. Le problème national et international du blé. 159p. Paris, 1931. 281.359 L19

Thèse - Univ. de Paris.

Bibliography, p. [153]-155.

The wheat problem is studied as it affects exporting and importing countries throughout the world. No solution is offered, but it is suggested that the situation of the importing countries is slightly more favorable because of their protective tariffs.

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A London bibliography of the social sciences... comp. under the direction of B. M. Headicar and C. Fuller... with an introduction by Sidney Webb (Lord Passfield). v.4. Author index, periodicals list, tables, etc. 983p. London, London school of economics & political science, 1932. (Studies in Economics and Political Science, ed. by the director of the London School of Economics and Political Science. No. 8 in the Series of Bibliographies by writers connected with the London School of Economics and Political Science.) 241.3 L84 v.4.

Volumes 1 and 2 were listed in Agricultural Economics Literature for September, 1931, Volume 3 was listed in December, 1931.

A short list of references on the use of barter and scrip. Compiled in the Library, Bureau of agricultural economics. 4p. Dec. 7, 1932. Type-written.

May be borrowed for copying.

SELECTED LIST OF RECENT REVIEWS

Compiled by M. I. Herb

Evans, Melvin. A study in the state government of Louisiana, with special reference to the legislative, executive and administrative, and judiciary departments and the taxation system. 1931. (La. State Univ. Studies No. 4.)

Briefly reviewed in Amer. Polit. Sci. Rev. 26 (3): 577-578. June, 1932.

Johnson, E. A. J. American economic thought in the seventeenth century. 1932. Reviewed by H. E. Batson in Economica, no.38, Nov., 1932, p.509.

Reviewed by H. W. Macrosty in Econ. Jour. 42 (167): 478-481. Sept., 1932.

League of Nations. Taxation of foreign and national enterprises; a study of the tax systems and the methods of allocation of the profits of enterprises operating in more than one country in France, Germany, Spain, the United Kingdom and the United States of America. 1932. (Pub. II. Econ. and Financ. 1932. II. A. 3.)

Reviewed by Mabel Newcomer in Ann. Amer. Acad. Polit. and Social Sci., v.164, Nov., 1932, p.259.

Mims, Mary. The awakening community, by Mary Mims in collaboration with Georgia Williams Moritz. 1932.

Reviewed by Le Roy E. Bowman in Survey 68 (16): 618. Nov. 15, 1932.

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Reviewed by Charles P. White in Ann. Amer. Acad. Polit. and Social Sci., v.164, Nov., 1932, p.259.

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Reviewed by H. E. Batson in Economica, no.38, Nov., 1932, p.506-509.

Rice, S. A., ed. Methods in social science. 1931.

Reviewed by Maurice Halbwachs in Amer. Jour. Sociol. 38 (3): 453-458. Nov., 1932.

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Reviewed by Ernest Minor Patterson in Ann. Amer. Acad. Polit. and Social Sci., v.164, Nov., 1932, p.261-262.

Seligman, E. R. A., and Love, R. A. Price cutting and price maintenance, a study in economics. 1932.

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Reviewed briefly in The Economist, 115 (4658):1036. Dec. 3, 1932.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE PUBLICATIONS

Economic in Character

Compiled by Katharine Jacobs

Annual Reports of U. S. Department of Agriculture*

Report of the Secretary of agriculture, 1932. 90p.

Reports of Bureau chiefs and other administrative officers, 1931/32.

Bureau of agricultural economics. 32p. - Bureau of agricultural engineering. 22p. - Bureau of animal industry. 58p. - Bureau of biological survey. 30p. - Bureau of chemistry and soils. 44p. - Bureau of dairy industry. 20p. - Bureau of entomology. 38p. - Office of experiment stations. 9p. - Food and drug administration. 18p. - The Forester. 38p. - Grain futures administration. 8p. - Bureau of home economics. 8p. - Director of information. 8p. - The Librarian. 10p. - Director of personnel and business administration. 11p. - Bureau of plant industry. 28p. - Plant quarantine and control administration. 63p. - Bureau of public roads. 44p. - The Solicitor. 22p.

Circular*

250. American fruit and vegetable auctions, by J. W. Park. Oct., 1932. 48p.

*Requests for these publications should be addressed to Office of Information, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Farmers' Bulletin*

1539. High-grade alfalfa hay: methods of producing, baling, and loading for market, by Edward C. Parker. Issued Feb., 1929, slightly rev. Oct., 1932. 26p.

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- Car-lot shipments of fruits and vegetables by commodities, states and months, calendar year 1931. Oct., 1932. 46p.
- Farm real estate taxes, 1913-1930. Delaware, Virginia, West Virginia, Florida and Idaho. (A preliminary report) by Bushrod W. Allin and Donald Jackson ...and Janet L. Weston. Nov., 1932. 2p.
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- Ice cream production in 1931. Dec. 1, 1932. 1p.
- Marketing Arizona lettuce; summary of the 1931 fall season, by A. E. Prugh. Nov., 1932. 28p. (Issued in cooperation with Arizona Fruit and Vegetable Standardization.)
- Marketing south Florida vegetables (snap beans, peppers and tomatoes) summary of 1931-32 season, by J. B. Owens. Nov., 1932. 39p. (Issued in cooperation with Florida State Marketing Bureau.)
- Marketing southern California cauliflower; summary of 1931-32 season, by Walter Kingsbury and W. L. Jackson. [1932] 13p. (Issued in cooperation with California Dept. of Agriculture, Division of Markets.)
- Marketing Texas Bermuda onions; summary of 1932 season, by A. M. McDowell. Nov., 1932. 24p. (Issued in cooperation with Texas Dept. of Agriculture, Markets Division.)
- Marketing Texas cabbage; summary of 1931-32 season, by W. D. Googe. Dec., 1932. 21p. (Issued in cooperation with Texas Dept. of Agriculture, Markets Division.)
- Marketing Texas spinach, season 1931-32 by Marvin G. Longino. Dec., 1932. 15p. (Issued in cooperation with Texas Dept. of Agriculture, Bureau of Markets and Chamber of Commerce, San Antonio, Texas.)
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- Milk and cream consumption in cities and villages. Dec. 8, 1932. 2p.
- A national marketing research program for agriculture, by Nils A. Olsen. [1932] 8p.. Address, annual meeting of the American farm economic association.

*Requests for these publications should be addressed to Office of Information, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

**These publications are issued in small editions for immediate use in official work and are not for general distribution.

in joint session with the National association of marketing officials, Washington, D. C., December 29, 1931.
Per capita, annual consumption of dairy products in the United States. Dec. 9, 1932. 1p.
Publications relating to farm population and rural life. Supp. Oct. 1, 1932. 1p.

Radio Talks*

Comments on the general agricultural situation, by A. B. Genung, delivered Dec. 5, 1932. 2p.
Corn and general crop report, by S. A. Jones, Nov. 11, 1932. 2p.
Cotton crop report as of December 1, 1932, by V. C. Childs... delivered Dec. 9, 1932. 1p.
Farm news from foreign lands, by L. A. Wheeler, delivered Dec. 5, 1932. 2p.
The feed situation, by F. J. Hosking. Nov. 23, 1932. 2p.
General crop review, by W. F. Callander. Nov. 11, 1932. 1p.
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November cattle markets, by C. V. Whalin. Nov. 22, 1932. 2p.
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November egg and poultry markets, by B. H. Bennett. Nov. 28, 1932. 2p.
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November hog markets, by C. A. Burmeister. Nov. 21, 1932. 2p.
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Some references on interpretation of social data: p.16.
Some accomplishments of the United States Department of agriculture. 29p. [1932] (Issued by the Office of Information.)

*These radio talks are of current interest only and are of no value for permanent filing as the information they give may be obtained from other Department publications.

**Requests for these publications should be addressed to the office issuing them. They are issued in small editions for immediate use in official work and are not for general distribution.

U. S. FEDERAL FARM BOARD PUBLICATIONS*

Compiled by Margaret M. Harrison

Third annual report of the Federal farm board for the year ending June 30, 1932. 110p. 1932.

Supplementing its Third annual report to Congress, The Federal farm board... made the following special report to Congress on recommendations for legislation. 8p. Dec. 7, 1932. (Press Service No. 3-43.)

Issued also as 72d Congress, 2d sess. House doc. no.489.

Beginnings of cooperative grain marketing, by Chastina Gardner. 24p. June, 1932.

Bulletins

9. Statistics of farmers' selling and buying associations, United States, 1863-1931 [by R. H. Elsworth] 9lp. June, 1932.
10. Cooperative marketing of farm products. The story of American farmers' marketing organizations. 85p. June, 1932.
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Address prepared for delivery by C. B. Denman ... at annual meeting of National county agents association. Chicago, Illinois ... Dec. 1, 1932. (Information Release No. 51.)

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* Requests for these publications should be addressed to the Federal Farm Board, Washington, D. C.

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Kuhrt, W. J. Stabilization of the fluid milk industry in the Los Angeles area. [Calif. Dept. Agr., Div. Mkts.] 18p. San Francisco. 1932. Mimeographed.

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"An analysis of the size, composition and developmental changes occurring in certain Ohio farm families, in relation to age at marriage, duration of marriage and size of farm business."

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Oklahoma. Agricultural experiment station. Current farm economics, v.5, no.6, December, 1932.

Partial contents: The cotton situation and outlook, by L. S. Ellis, p.101-105; Cotton production costs in southwestern Oklahoma, by P. H. Stephens, p.106-107; Recent changes in the size of farm population of Oklahoma, by O. D. Duncan, p.110-114; The development of cooperative creameries in Oklahoma, by R. A. Ballinger, p.114-116.

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A bibliography is given on p.45-46.

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Fielding, J. G. A study of the milk and cream supply of Greater Providence, 1929-1931. R. I. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 237, 40p. Kingston. 1932.

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Grading, shipping and storage, cost of production and returns, p. 11-13.

Hawthorn, L. R. Spinach under irrigation in Texas. Texas. Agr. Expt. Sta. Circ. 66, 11p. College Station. 1932.

Shipping, cost of production and returns, p.9-11.

Vermont

Vermont. College of agriculture. Agricultural extension service. Seventeenth annual report of cooperative extension work in agriculture and home economics ... for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1931. Vt. Agr. Col. Ext. Bul. 17, 30p. Burlington. 1932.

Farm management, p.11-12; Marketing, p.19-21.

Virginia

Nuckolls, W. J., jr. Cost of producing early potatoes in Virginia in 1932. Va. Polytech. Inst., Va. Farm Econ. No. 15, Nov., 1932, p.202-203, 206-207. Blacksburg.

PERIODICAL ARTICLES

Compiled by Louise O. Bercaw and A. M. Hannay

Agricultural Bookkeeping - South Australia

Perkins, A. J. Financial results of two years' farming on a Murray Mallee farm. South Aust. Dept. Agr. Jour. 35 (7): 728-740, Feb. 15, 1932; (10): 1066-1085, May 16, 1932; (11): 1168-1176, June 15, 1932; (12): 1316-1328, July 15, 1932. (Published in Adelaide, South Australia.)

Agricultural Economic Conditions - Germany

Ritter, Kurt. Deutschland: Allgemeine agrarpolitische übersicht. Germany. Reichsministerium für Ernährung und Landwirtschaft. Berichte über Landwirtschaft (n.f.), 16 (4): 659-694, 1932. (May be obtained from P. Parey, Berlin, Germany.)

In this general review of the agro-political situation in Germany as of June 12, 1932, the author takes up; The world crisis and the trend toward autarchy; Tariff measures, commercial treaties, export permits; Foreign trade; Crops and amount of livestock; Expenditure relief and the Osthilfe (State aid in Eastern Germany); and Characteristic features of future agrarian policy. - H. E. Brockway.

Agricultural Economic Conditions - Switzerland

Howald, Oskar. Schweiz: Die landwirtschaft mitte 1932. Germany. Reichsministerium für Ernährung u. Landwirtschaft. Berichte über Landwirtschaft (n.f.), 16 (4): 709-716. 1932. (May be obtained from P. Parey, Berlin, Germany.)

A brief, statistical discussion of the status of agriculture in Switzerland in the middle of 1932, taken up under the following headings: General economic situation; the economic cycle in agriculture; and the development of agricultural cooperation. - H. E. Brockway.

Agricultural Education - Denmark

Herz, Hermann. Landwirtschaftliche jugenderziehungsarbeit in Dänemark nach amerikanischen vorbild. Germany. Reichsministerium für Ernährung u. Landwirtschaft. Berichte über Landwirtschaft (n.f.), 15 (4): 659-681. 1931. (May be obtained from P. Parey, Berlin, Germany.)

A description of agricultural educational work for the young in Denmark along American lines.

Agricultural Indebtedness - Denmark

Busch, W. Dänemark: Die verschuldung der dänischen landwirtschaft, ihre ursachen und wirkungen. Germany. Reichsministerium für Ernährung und Landwirtschaft. Berichte über Landwirtschaft (n.f.), 15 (4): 749-759. 1931. (May be obtained from P. Parey, Berlin, Germany.)

Denmark's agricultural indebtedness amounted, roughly in 1926, to 68 per cent of the tax value, which is about 15 per cent below the ordinary value. The indebtedness dates mainly from the upswing which supervened in the years preceding the war, and is, on the one hand, an 'intensification indebtedness' and, on the other, is a result of the change in the Danish inheritance law. This indebtedness, in itself quite considerable, had however thus far worked out favorably and greatly furthered progress in Danish agriculture. On the other hand the 'crisis indebtedness' which developed in the postwar period and is due to Denmark's deflation crisis and the existing agrarian crisis, has, in consequence of the 'intensification indebtedness' - already quite considerable - increased the aggregate indebtedness very rapidly to an unbearable degree, so that today the indebtedness may well represent 80 to 100 per cent of the normal value. The 'intensification indebtedness' has therefore, proved disastrous to Danish agriculture; and it seems to be out of the question that Danish agriculture can ever carry this debt burden, to say nothing of paying it off, especially as the future of Denmark's marketing possibilities is very gloomy. - H. E. Brockway.

Agricultural Indebtedness - Manitoba

Parker, C. V. Farm indebtedness in the Red River Valley of Manitoba. Econ. Annalist 2 (11): 95-96. Nov., 1932. (Published by the Agricultural Economics Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Canada.)

The data given in this article "were obtained in a survey conducted cooperatively by the Canadian Pioneer Problems Committee and the Agricultural Economics Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture in 1931."

Agricultural Insurance

Valgren, V. N. The insurance needs of agriculture. Rural Business 3 (1): 15-19. Nov., 1932. (Published at 750 North Michigan Ave., Chicago, Illinois.)

Agricultural Labor - Arbitration - Poland

Settlement of disputes in Polish agriculture. Indust. and Labour Inform. 44 (7): 213. Nov. 14, 1932. (Issued by International Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland. Distributed in United States by World Peace Foundation, 40 Mount Vernon Street, Boston, Massachusetts.)

A decree of Sept. 25, 1932, amends the Act of Aug. 1, 1919 relating to the settlement of collective disputes between employers and workers in agriculture. It provides for the organization of an arbitration committee.

Agricultural Labor - Spain

Congress of Spanish land workers. Indust. and Labour Inform. 44 (7): 211-213. Nov. 14, 1932. (Issued by International Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland. Distributed in United States by the World Peace Foundation, 40 Mount Vernon Street, Boston, Massachusetts.)

The Spanish Federation of Land Workers at a meeting held from Sept. 18 to 22, 1932 adopted resolutions dealing with hours of work, employment contracts, cooperation and credit, afforestation, livestock raising, leases, social legislation, and unemployment.

Agricultural Policy

Turnor, Christopher, and Prewett, F. J., ed. Towards an agricultural policy... I. - A survey. (a) Introductory. Country Life 72 (1867): 481-482. Oct. 29, 1932. (Published at 20, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C. 2, England.)

"In this series of articles it is sought to construct, with the co-operation of the leading agriculturists in the country to-day, a practical policy to reverse the disastrous conditions now prevailing. The general aim is to increase the produce of the land by £ 100,000,000 per annum, which would be paid for by the produce of our factories. Four articles constituting a survey and statement of the problem, will be followed by similar treatments of the three categories of agriculture: livestock, arable, and poultry and fruit. In conclusion, the evidence and views collected will be made the basis of the policy to be put forward."

Agricultural Relief

Burton, C. S. Farmers themselves can solve agriculture's present dilemma. Mag. Wall Street 51 (4): 199-201, 231-234. Dec. 10, 1932. (Published at 90 Broad Street, New York, New York.)

The writer's contention is that, while not all farming should be of the self-sufficient type, the real solution of the farm problem lies in "the realization that farming is not a business but a manner of living, that the era of huge unearned increment has passed; that the heart of the farm is in its self-sufficiency." The workings of the export debenture, equalization fee, and the voluntary domestic allotment plans are briefly described, with the comment that the last named plan "appears to have the largest measure of practicability" and "has the best prospects of adoption, at least in an experimental way at first on the one crop, wheat." The writer also points out that many of the proposed farm legislations are panaceas to meet the ills of the moment rather than fundamental cures and that a huge bureaucratic organization will be necessary to put them into action.

Dickinson, L. J. New help for the farmer. Review of Reviews and World's Work 86 (4): 30,61. Oct., 1932. (Published at 55 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York.)

What the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and other credit agencies are doing for the agricultural belt.

Ostrolenk, Bernhard. Prosperity waits upon the farmer. Current Hist. 37 (2): 129-134. Nov., 1932. (Published at Times Square, New York, New York.)

The writer discusses mainly two plans for farm relief - the voluntary domestic allotment plan and the refinancing of farm mortgages.

Revere, C. T. A proposal for farm relief. Commerce and Finance 21 (46): 1354-1355. Nov. 16, 1932. (Published at 95 Broad Street, New York, New York.)

On the assumption that a Constitutional amendment returning control of the liquor traffic to the States will be ratified the writer thinks that it will be possible for Congress to levy an excise tax which will bring in a Federal revenue of several billion dollars. "Our proposal for farm relief takes this form: Out of this new revenue of - let us say - \$2,500,000,000 obtained from the excise tax on liquor, let half of this go to the Federal Treasury for the balancing of a budget scaled down by essential economies. Let the other half go to the states. At least \$600,000,000 annually for ten years - a total of six billion dollars, mind you, should be allocated to the states, proportioned on the percentage which their state agricultural tax bill bears to the nation's total agricultural tax bill."

Agricultural Surplus - Control

[Feltus, H. A.] Surplus segregation. Northwest. Miller 172 (7): 530,535,540, 542. Nov. 30, 1932. (Published at 118 South 6th Street, Minneapolis, Minnesota.)

"A proposal by H. A. Feltus, of Minneapolis, Minnesota, 'to segregate and control the handling of the surplus production in agricultural commodities so as to remove the weight of such surpluses and eliminate what otherwise will be an element continually forcing a depressed price on the portion required for domestic consumption.' Mr. Feltus was for many years with the Van Dusen Harrington Company and now styles himself a traffic engineer. His plan has been studied by government officials and by a number of United States senators who have expressed willingness to sponsor it in Congress. It is now being widely circulated among grain and traffic men of the country, and if it meets with approval is designed as a constructive substitute for other proposed legislation now receiving the grain trade's vigorous opposition."

King, T. J. The surplus control fee. Farm Jour. 56 (11): 5,6,29. Nov., 1932. (Published at Washington Square, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.)

A "plan for improving the farm price structure while preventing overproduction."

The author makes the following statement regarding this plan in the opening paragraph of this article:

"The plan outlined herein contemplates the domestic market as the foundation on which to base the economic independence of the American farmer, reserving that market to him at a satisfactory price, free from the competition of imports and domestic surpluses."

McFadden, Haynes, jr. Voluntary action - a Georgia plan. Amer. Bankers Assoc. Jour. 25, (6): 25-26, 66. Dec., 1932. (Published at 22 East 40th Street, New York, New York.)

"The second part of the Georgia Bankers Association's double program is concerned with speeding up and expanding the creation of home markets and farm depots to provide cash outlets for the excess production resulting from the live-at-home farm program; and adapting the principle of directed credit to the processes of distribution, in view of its previous effective use in stimulating production."

Agriculture

Garrett, Garet. Notes of these times. The farmer. Sat. Evening Post 205 (20): 3-5, 56-58. Nov. 12, 1932; (21): 21, 27, 30, 33, 36. Nov. 19, 1932. (Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.)

This is a series of two articles by Mr. Garrett dealing with agriculture. In them the writer discusses problems encountered by candidates in "stalking the farm vote," why the farm problem is more acute in the Middle West than in the East, Government aid to agriculture, the farmers' strike, etc.

Sohn, Friedrich. Vereinigte Staaten von Amerika. Regionale wandlungen in der landwirtschaft der Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika. Germany. Reichsministerium für Ernährung u. Landwirtschaft Berichte über Landwirtschaft (n.f.), 16 (4): 719-737. 1932. (May be obtained from P. Parey, Berlin, Germany.)

The topics covered by the author in this discussion of regional variations in agriculture in the United States are related to wheat culture, feed-grain culture, and cattle raising. The cotton zone also comes in for consideration, and a brief outlook is added. - H. E. Brockway.

Agriculture - Europe

Bureau international agraire. Bulletin. no. 4, p.151-259. Prague, 1932.

This number contains reports presented at the conference of the bureau Nov. 3-4, 1932. They include reports on the condition of agriculture in Austria, Bulgaria, Estonia, Greece, Latvia, Poland, Rumania, Switzerland, and Czechoslovakia.

Seraphim, H. J. Die einwirkungen der agrarreformen auf die landwirtschaftliche produktion Zwischeneuropas. Germany. Reichsministerium für Ernährung u. Landwirtschaft. Berichte über Landwirtschaft (n.f.), 15 (4): 623-652. 1931. (May be obtained from P. Parey, Berlin, Germany.)

In this discussion of the effects of postwar agrarian reforms on agricultural production in Central Europe, the author describes, among other things, the legal provisions, the carrying out of the reforms, changes in the apportionment of the estates and farms resulting therefrom, etc. Summarizing the cattle situation he states that the supply of work cattle, although variable, has on the whole increased, that the stock of beef cattle in the northern sections shows a considerable increase, in the central districts a less pronounced growth, in the south no increase whatever. The number of sheep has everywhere declined, while the supply of hogs, contrary to earlier experiences, remained unchanged or was diminished. - H. E. Brockway.

Agriculture - Germany

Ritter, Kurt. Deutschland: allgemeiner agrarpolitischer bericht. Germany. Reichsministerium für Ernährung u. Landwirtschaft. Berichte über Landwirtschaft (n.f.), 15 (4): 700-748. 1931. (May be obtained from P. Parey, Berlin, Germany.)

A detailed report of Germany's agro-political situation as of October 10, 1931. Some of the major topics discussed are: Second emergency decree; grain cultivation pending the new crop; general economic development since July, 1931; crop shortage and grain policy; third emergency decree and promotion of crop utilization; foreign trade situation; Osthilfe (East German Relief) and land settlement; reactions to unremunerative agrarian activity; special production and marketing problems. - H. E. Brockway.

Agriculture - Outlook

Cobb, C. A. The future promise of farm life. Jour. Home Econ. 24 (11): 974-975. Nov., 1932. (Published by the American Home Economics Association Baltimore, Maryland.)

This is a talk given at a luncheon of the department of extension service, American Home Economics Association, Atlanta, June 23, 1932. The writer believes that agriculture will some day secure a fair share of the national income, that the agricultural intelligence of the present-day type is the most powerful factor affecting rural progress, that the rank and file must also be trained, that organization and long-time planning are necessary, and that speaking generally, "the agriculture of the future is going to continue to be a mode of life, retaining all that we found wholesome in the past but embracing those readjustments necessary to the more intelligent tilling and management of the soil and the more intelligent and more satisfying management of the farm home."

Grimes, W. E. The outlook for agriculture during the next ten years. Rural Business 3 (1): 27-28,30,32. Nov., 1932. (Published at 750 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.)

This paper discusses the probable lines of progress that will be followed in solving the problems of agriculture and restoring prosperity to agriculture during the next ten years, which include a reduction in the size of the agricultural plant, an effective and comprehensive program of land utilization, fewer farms and more economical production, adjustment of taxation, greater stability in price levels, etc.

Agriculture - U. S. S. R.

Agrarian policy in the Soviet Union. Indus. and Labour Inform. 44 (4): 120-122. Oct. 24, 1932. (Issued by International Labour Office, Geneva Switzerland. Distributed in the United States by the World Peace Foundation, 40 Mount Vernon Street, Boston, Massachusetts.)

"According to decisions taken by the Russian Communist Party during 1932, the Soviet agrarian policy now aims at the economic and administrative consolidation of the collective farms and the development of their commercial activities."

Report on harvest and fall sowings. Econ. Rev. Soviet Union 7 (19-20): 367-369. Oct. 15, 1932. (Published by Amtorg Trading Corporation, 261 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York.)

Discusses grain procurements, the progress of fall sowings, and the spring sowing program.

Schiller, Otto. Russland: die landwirtschaftlichen probleme der Sowjetunion 1931/32. Germany. Reichsministerium für Ernährung und Landwirtschaft. Berichte über Landwirtschaft (n.f.), 16 (3): 498-550. 1932. (May be obtained from P. Parey, Berlin, Germany.)

A detailed discussion of the U.S.S.R.'s agricultural problems in 1931/32. Agriculture in the Soviet Union did not come up to expectations in 1931. The author endeavors to present the internal problems of Soviet agriculture. Among the chapter headings are the following: Crop production; state lands; reduction in size of estates; management of estates; crop rotation and specialization; output standards and the piece work (Akkord) system; distribution of profits; geographic distribution or specialization of agriculture; agricultural machinery construction; cattle raising; the situation of the individual farmer; the psychologic problem. - H. E. Brockway.

Agriculture and the Depression

Lough, F. L. Are the farmers leading the country out of the depression? Amer. Bankers Assoc. Jour. 25 (6): 19-20, 65. Dec., 1932. (Published at 22 East 40th Street, New York, New York.)

"Despite what look like insuperable obstacles, the farmers are balancing their budgets - not all of them, but enough to show that it can be done. They are paying their taxes. They are assuring themselves a living. Believe it or not, many of our farmers who raise 18-cent corn and 10-cent oats are by their ingenuity and thrift putting a little something by against a day which they pessimistically think might even be rainier than the present.

"These farmers, in other words, have restored their economic equilibriums. And when the rest of the country does as much we shall see it going forward once more on its long - except temporarily - resistless march toward prosperity for all of its population."

Stokdyk, E. A. Who is inefficient now? Calif. Cult. 79 (23): 355, 364. Dec. 3, 1932. (Published at 317 Central Avenue, Los Angeles, Calif.)

Following the war when agriculture began to suffer, industrial leaders "paid little heed to the distress in agriculture and offered the efficiency advice."

"We appear to be ready for action ... now that industry is in the same boat as agriculture and is demanding assistance. At least agriculture is no longer dubbed inefficient."

The writer reviews the situation that led to the depression.

Beef - Price Spreads

Murray, Frank. The spread between retail and wholesale beef prices during 1929, 1930 and 1931. Chicago, Univ. School of Business News Bul. 1 (6): 2-4. Dec. 3 1932. (Published at Chicago, Illinois.)

Business Cycles

Arthur, H. B., and Dennis, S. J. Selected individual commodities and recent cyclical fluctuations in business. Rev. of Econ. Statis. 14 (4): 181-190. Nov. 15, 1932. (Published by the Harvard Economic Society, Inc., Cambridge, Massachusetts.)

"The present study of the changes in the position of important individual commodities was undertaken for the light which it might throw upon the influence of these articles as causes of fluctuations in business and in particular, upon their significance in the present situation. It involves, for each of the commodities studied, a consideration of the alignment of production with consumption, since when this is disturbed the commodity exerts pressure toward change in general business conditions." Commodities are coffee, copper, cotton, petroleum, rubber, sugar, and wheat.

Business Situation and Tariff Reduction

Anderson, B. M. The business and financial situation - retrospect and outlook with special reference to prospective tariff reduction. Chase Econ. Bul. 12 (4): 1-20. Nov. 17, 1932. (Issued by the Chase National Bank of the City of New York.)

This is an address delivered before the Illinois Manufacturers' Costs Association at the Hotel La Salle, Chicago, November 15, 1932.

Canned Fruits and Vegetables - Grading

Armstrong, F. A. Grades and labels for canned fruits and vegetables. Jour. Home Econ. 24 (11): 948-953. Nov., 1932. (Published by the American Home Economics Association, Baltimore, Maryland.)

Canning Industry - Wales

Taylor, H. V. Fruit and vegetables for canning and their production. Jour. of the Farmers' Club, part 5, Nov., 1932, p. 105-121. (Published at 2, Whitehall Court, London, S.W.1, England.)

Discussion, p. 112-121.

Cartels - Germany

Cartel movement in Germany. Its progress in recent years. Times Trade and Engineering Suppl., London 31 (741): 13. Sept. 17, 1932. (Published at Printing-House Square and Playhouse Yard, London, E. C. 4, England.)

Part II was cited in Agricultural Economics Literature, Vol. 6, No. 10, December, 1932, page 683.

Cattle Industry - Northwest Germany

Langenheim, Konrad. Zur lage der fettweidewirtschaft im nordwestdeutschen marschgebiet. Blätter für Landwirtschaftliche Marktforschung 3 (5): 186-191. Oct., 1932. (Published by the Institut für Landwirtschaftliche Marktforschung, Invalidenstrasse 42, Berlin N. 4, Germany.)

The situation of the cattle industry is most clearly reflected in that part of the country which virtually specializes in cattle production. So far as the fattening pasture industry of the marsh lands of Northwest Germany is concerned, production has been still further centered upon one single product - slaughter cattle - the prices of which recently experienced a severe slump. The author enters into a number of details relating to these grazing lands. - H. E. Brockway.

Central European Agrarian Reforms and German Agriculture

Seraphim, H. J. Die einwirkungen der ost- und südosteuropäischen agrarreformen auf die deutsche landwirtschaft. Germany. Reichsministerium für Ernährung und Landwirtschaft. Berichte über Landwirtschaft (n.f.), 16 (3): 418-434. 1932. (May be obtained from P. Parey, Berlin Germany.)

This treatise on agrarian reforms in eastern and southeastern Europe and their influence upon German agriculture takes up in turn the economic problem of competition; the population problem and Eastern Germany; and agrarian reforms and the 'property concept' as related to land.

Consumption and Trade

Robbins, Lionel. Consumption and the trade cycle. Economica, no. 38, Nov., 1932, p. 413-430. (Published by the London School of Economics and Political Science, Houghton St., Aldwych, London, England.)

The object of this article, which is the substance of a paper read before Section F of the British Association at York, September 1, 1932 is two-fold. "Firstly it examines critically certain theories which attribute trade depression to a deficiency of consumption. Secondly it indicates very briefly and very tentatively what seems to me to be a more correct view of the relationship between consumption and the downward turn of trade."

Cooperation

Cooperative Marketing Journal 6 (6): 177-208. Nov.-Dec., 1932. (Published by the National Cooperative Council, 1731 Eye Street, N.W., Washington, D. C.)

Partial contents: Gangdom's challenge is answered. [The receiving plant of the Chicago Pure Milk Association at Burlington, Wisconsin destroyed by gangsters on October 6 has been rebuilt], by W. C. McQueen, p. 177-179; Get the Government out of whose business, by J. W. Cummins, p. 180-184; What will Congress do with the Federal Farm Board? p. 185-186; Overlooking 90 per cent of the benefit [of cooperative marketing], by Robin Hocd, p. 187-190; These fruit growers went into the lumber business, by F. W. Read [an account of the successful efforts of the California Fruit Exchange to procure economical box shook for its members]; What the dairy cooperative leaders are thinking about? by the editor, p. 194-196; Building the uniform cooperative act, by John Hanna, p. 197-199; Index, Volume VI, p. 205-208.

Menon, K. U. Practical agricultural cooperation. Madras Jour. Coop. 24 (3): 135-138. Sept., 1932. (Published by Madras Provincial Cooperative Union, Royapettah, Madras, India.)

Peterson, A. G. Consumers' buying association. Natl. Coop. 1 (1): 4-5. Oct., 1932. (Published by the National Cooperative Association, Washington, D. C.)

Cooperation - Northern Europe

Tanner, Väinö. Cooperation in Finland and the Baltic States. Rev. Internatl. Coop. 25 (10): 377-383. Oct., 1932; (11): 424-429. Nov., 1932. (Published at Orchard House, 14, Great Smith Street, London, S.W.1. England.)
An account of the organization and development of the cooperative movement in Finland, Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania.

Cotton - Grade and Staple Estimates

Olsen, N. A. Grade and staple of the American cotton supply. Cotton 38 (1838): 29. Oct. 15, 1932. (Published at Ship Canal House, King St., Manchester, England.)

Methods and results of grade and staple work of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Cotton - Prices

Chinese cotton mill owners' ass'n. American cotton in China. Internatl. Cotton Bul. 11 (41): 132-134. Oct./Nov., 1932. (Published by International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association, Manchester, England.)

Discusses price of American and Chinese cotton. A table gives value of raw cotton imported into China during 1924-1931.

Cotton - Taxation

[Holton, J. C.] Levying of tax on cotton urged to restore price. Federal excise impost of 7 cents per pound proposed by Mississippi agriculture commissioner. U. S. Daily 7 (211): 7. Nov. 21, 1932. (Published at Washington, D. C.)

Cotton Agreement - International - Proposed

Brasseur, Robert. Note on the proposal for an international cotton agreement. Internatl. Cotton Bul. 11 (41): 24-26. Oct./Nov., 1932. (Published by International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association, Manchester, England.)

Cotton Industry - Germany

Strohmayer, H. C. Entwicklung und lage der baumwollindustrie. Wirtschaftsdienst 17 (43): 1449-1453. Oct. 28, 1932. (May be obtained from Friederichsen, de Groyter & Co. Hamburg, Germany.)

A discussion of the situation of Germany's cotton industry and its development. Reference is made to the fact that the Debag combine, the largest group, which, after a long fight, came into being some two years ago, as a result of the merging of the Christian Dierig A. G. and the F. H. Hammersen A. G., accounts for some 800,000 spindles and 13,600 looms. In order to bring into line the book values of the changed ratios of value and yield, the three leading companies in the combine reduced their respective capitalizations. The method followed in each case is given. Balance sheet forms and statements of profit show figures for 1930 and 1931 for the leading concerns in the German cotton industry.- H. E. Brockway.

Crop Reports

White, C. M. Dependability of crop reports. U. S. Daily 7 (219): 8. Dec. 2, 1932. (Published at Washington, D. C.)

Considers briefly factors entering into the crop-estimating proposition and points out some of the most convincing arguments in favor of Government crop reports.

Dairy Products - Marketing

Ingram, Clyde. A Louisiana parish markets dairy and poultry products through a school marketing system. South. Agr. 62 (12): 4, 19. Dec., 1932. (Published at Nashville, Tennessee.)

"The Baker School Marketing System of Acadia Parish Louisiana, is rendering valuable assistance to 170 farmers and poultrymen in all sections of the parish who sell their products through an organized school marketing system. This system seems to be one of the ways of solving the problems of marketing surplus products on a small or general farm."

How the system was organized is told in this article.

Domestic Allotment Plan

Davis, J. S. The voluntary domestic allotment plan for wheat. Wheat Studies of the Food Research Institute 9 (2): 23-62. Nov., 1932. (Published at Stanford University, California.)

This is an explanation and examination of the voluntary domestic allotment plan, "particularly in the form embodied in the Norbeck-Hope bills of July, 1932, with primary reference to its possible application to wheat." The writer states that he does not seek to "pass judgement on the scheme, which is still subject to numerous modifications, but rather to see how it would probably work if applied, to appraise some of the arguments pro and con, and to consider some far-reaching aspects of current opinion and social philosophy that are involved."

Economic Conditions - British Dominions

The great dominions. - II. Australia. Statist 120 (2854): 589-590. Nov. 5, 1932. - III. New Zealand. Statist 120 (2855): 622-623. Nov. 12, 1932. -

IV. The Union of South Africa. Statist 120 (2856): 787-788. Nov. 19, 1932. (Published at 51 Cannon St., London, E. C. 4, England.)

The object in this series of articles is "to describe to the reader who has little opportunity of studying economic conditions in different parts of the world what the great Dominions are like and what we can reasonably expect to obtain as a result of the Ottawa Conference."

Economic Conditions - U.S.S.R.

Soviet economy: 1917 - 1932. A record of fifteen years. Econ. Rev. Soviet Union, 7 (21-22): 387-394. Nov. 15, 1932. (Published by Amtorg Trading Corporation, 261 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York.)

The growth of industry, agriculture, transportation, etc. under the Soviet régime.

Economic Reconstruction

McIvor, C. C. The League and economic reconstruction. Geneva Special Studies 3 (6): 28, 1932. (Published by the Geneva Research Center, 3 Rue Butini, Geneva, Switzerland.)

Eggs - Export - China

Egg export trade of Tientsin. Chinese Econ. Jour. 11 (3): 163-186. Sept., 1932. (Published by Bureau of Foreign Trade. Ministry of Industry, Customs Building, Shanghai, China.)

Tables show export trade in eggs and egg products from 1905 to 1932 and of dried and frozen albumen, dried and moist and frozen yolk, dried egg products, moist and frozen eggs, fresh eggs, and preserved and salted eggs, from 1927 to 1930.

Eggs - Storage

Duddy, E. A., and Revzan, D. A. Net profits or losses in storing eggs in 1931. Chicago Univ., School of Business News Bul. 1 (6): 4-7. Dec. 3, 1932. (Published at Chicago, Illinois.)

The data used in this study are wholesale egg quotations at Chicago during 1931. Illustrated by a graph.

Engel's Law

Zimmerman, C. C. Ernst Engel's law of expenditures for food. Quart. Jour. Econ. 47 (1): 78-101. (Published by Harvard University Press, Randall Hall, Cambridge, Massachusetts.)

The following is quoted from the first part of this article: "In the field of study of family consumption and expenditures, one theory attracts first attention above all others - the so-called Engel's law or series of laws. This paper attempts to show that most studies, other than those in Germany, have misinterpreted this law and have attacked it from a false basis. It sets forth the true nature of the statements outlined by Engel, and shows that this 'law' is not of universal application."

Farm Income

Income from farm production in the United States. Crops and Markets 9 (11): 439-443. Nov., 1932. (Published by the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.)

Farm Inventory - Valuation - Prussia

Lechtape-Grüter. Die abschätzung von inventar und feldinventar in landwirtschaftlichen betrieben unter besonderer berücksichtigung der preussischen staatsdomänen. Prussia. Ministerium für Landwirtschaft, Domänen und Forsten. Landwirtschaftliche, Jahrbücher 76 (3): 459-503. 1932. (May be obtained from P. Parey, Berlin, Germany.)

A comprehensive study of the various methods used in evaluating live stock, dead stock and field crops on agricultural farms, with more particular reference to Prussia's State lands. The author furnishes information regarding the principles to be observed by appraisers. A series of tables are included, one of which gives the average expense of agricultural labor on self-administered property in Prussia on the basis of a ten-hour working day. A specimen text for use in making an inventory is appended. - H. E. Brockway.

Farm Organization and Management

Schönberg, Max. Betriebswissenschaftliche forschungsmethoden. Germany. Reichsministerium für Ernährung und Landwirtschaft. Berichte über Landwirtschaft (n.f., 16 (3): 434-448. 1932. (May be obtained from P. Parey, Berlin, Germany.)

A somewhat technical discussion of research methods along scientific management lines, under the following chapter headings: 1. Various systems of scientific management. 2. Induction and deduction - historical side. 3. Induction and deduction in practical organized farming and management. 4. Final procedure and research procedure. 5. Induction and deduction in numerals and as concepts. The author points out that the infinite and manifold variety of those factors which have an influence on profit-making possibilities in agriculture render difficult, on the one hand, inductive investigations, and, on the other hand, call for a greatly enhanced improvement in the analysis of scientific management. A short bibliography is given. - H. E. Brockway.

Farmers' Holiday

Vorse, M. H. Rebellion in the Corn Belt. American farmers beat their plowshares into swords. Harper's Mag. 166 (991): 1-10. Dec., 1932. (Published at 49 East 33rd St., New York, New York.)

The events leading up to the rebellion which culminated in the Farmers' Holiday movement and the movement itself are vividly described in this article. The rank and file program of the Farmers' Holiday Association demanded "cost of production plus an amount which would insure a decent standard of living; the moratorium on farm debts and interest; cancellation of feed and seed loans by the government; tax exemption for poor

farmers; moratorium of rents until prices have made payment possible; that the higher prices on farm produce should come from the middleman and not from the city consumers. Especially there are to be no evictions."

White, William Allen. The farmer takes his holiday. Sat. Evening Post 205 (22): 6-7, 64, 66, 68-70. Nov. 26, 1932. (Curtis Publishing Co., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.)

This is the third of a series of articles dealing with farm conditions in the West. It discusses the farm problem and the farmers' strike in the Middle West.

Federal Land Banks

Bestor, Paul. Federal land banks are good creditors. These institutions have gone the limit with farmer borrowers, in consistency with a reasonable regard for realities and the interests of a billion dollars of private money invested. Natl. Sphere 10 (6): 15-20. Dec., 1932. (Published at Washington, D. C.)

Forestry and the Unemployed

Wirt, G. H. Labor, tax and recreational possibilities of forestry [in Pennsylvania]. Use of unemployed to reconstruct woodland as source of private and public revenue and shelter for wild life proposed. U. S. Daily 7 (225): 8. Dec. 12, 1932. (Published at Washington, D. C.)

Fruits and Vegetables - Leeward and Windward Islands

[Shill, A. C.] The fruit and vegetable industry of the Leeward and Windward Islands. Trop. Agr. 9 (12): 362-370. Dec., 1932. (Published by the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, Trinidad, British West Indies.)

These "notes have been extracted from the Annual Report of the Marketing Officer, Mr. A. C. Shill, who is superintending the Fruit and Vegetable Trade of the Leeward and Windward Islands. Copies of the full report which is shortly to be published can be obtained from the Advisory Department, Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, Trinidad, B. W. I."

Gives export statistics, packing and shipping expenses, and discusses markets and returns, general crop possibilities, pooling of produce, the disposal of the fruit and vegetables of small producers, and the canning industry.

Grain - Consumption - Europe and Asia

Thompson, L. K., and Sullivan, Anna. Wheat, rye, and rice disappearance per capita in Europe and Asia. World Wheat Prospects, WH-79, p.6-11. (Issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.)

Data for rye and wheat in specified countries are tabulated in table 5, p. 10. Table 6, p. 11 gives data for rice and wheat in India, Japan, China, and Egypt.

Grain - Marketing - Rumania

Brancovici, E. M. La valorisation des céréales en Roumanie. Marketing grain in Roumania. (In Correspondance Économique Roumaine 14 (1): 1-7. Jan. - Mar., 1932. (Issued by Rumania. Ministère de l'Industrie et du Commerce, Bucharest, Rumania.)

Two laws, one of April 8, 1931 and one of July 22, 1931 were called forth by "a curious combination of events ... an exceptionally large crop of wheat, as compared with a series of years deficient in this grain; general poor quality; a slump in prices; scarcity of money; and a crisis in the currency." The former law provided for direct or indirect intervention of the State by purchases at minimum prices and compensation levied from the home consumption for the difference in the export price as compared with the world market price. This was accompanied by too many technical and financial difficulties and was not put into effect. The second law provided for direct intervention of the State on the exportable surplus by granting an export premium which was to be covered by a tax on home consumption of bread. This law produced immediate and satisfactory results.

Grain Calendar

World grain calendar of sowing, harvesting and marketing periods. Foreign Crops and Markets 25 (22): 768-771. Nov. 28, 1932. Issued by the Division of Foreign Agricultural Service, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture.)

Grains for which data are given are wheat (spring and winter), corn, oats, barley (spring and winter), and rye (spring and winter).

Imperial Economic Conference - Ottawa

Ellis, Geoffrey. Ottawa examined. Nineteenth Century and After 112 (670): 655-664. Dec., 1932. (Published by Constable & Co., Ltd., Orange St., Leicester Square, London, W. C. 2, England.)

Stafford, Lawrence. For Empire economic organization. The Ottawa conference analyzed - some loss to American export trade. Barron's 12 (47): 5.8. Nov. 21, 1932. (Published at 44 Broad St., New York, New York.)

International Agricultural Congress

Heinisch, Ottokar. Der XV. internationale landwirtschaftliche kongress zu Prag, 5.-8. Juni 1931. Germany. Reichsministerium für Ernährung u. Landwirtschaft. Berichte über Landwirtschaft (n.f.). 15 (4): 682-699. 1931. (May be obtained from P. Parey, Berlin, Germany.)

A detailed report of the proceedings of the 15th International Agricultural Congress held in Prague, June 5-8, 1931, including the various resolutions, etc. - H. E. Brockway.

International Dairy Congress, 1931

Keiser, Fr. Die ergebnisse des internationalen milchwirtschaftskongresses in Kopenhagen im jahre 1931. Germany. Reichsministerium für Ernährung und Landwirtschaft. Berichte über Landwirtschaft (n.f.), 16 (3): 449-465. 1932. (May be obtained from. P. Parey Berlin, Germany.)

A report of the findings of the 1931 International Dairy-Farming Congress held in the Danish capital. The author is a member of the Oberland Advisory Economic Council. - H. E. Brockway.

International Research - Geneva

International research in Geneva. Geneva Special Studies 3 (7): 24. 1932. (Published by the Geneva Research Center, 3 Rue Butini, Geneva, Switzerland.)

Economics and finance, p. 8-9; world economic survey, 1931-32, p. 10-11; economic action (tariffs, studies of depressed industries, cartels, agriculture, treatment of foreigners and foreign property, double taxation and fiscal evasion, economic tendencies affecting the peace of the world), p. 11-15.

Land Purchase Annuities - Irish Free State

Ireland. Land purchase annuities. Decisive government step. Tariffs and bounties. Government finances. Industrialisation and grain production. Statist 120 (2856): 789-790. Nov. 19, 1932. (Published at 51 Cannon St., London, E. C. 4, England.)

O'Kelly, S. T. The Irish land annuities. New Outlook 161 (3): 36-40. Dec., 1932. (Published at 551 Madison Avenue, New York, New York.)

"Tariff war now rages between England and the Irish Free State. The causes of this war, the Irish Land Annuities, are discussed by Sean T. O'Kelly, who in addition to being Vice-President of the Executive Council of the Irish Free State is also Minister for Local Government and Public Health."

Land Settlement - Austria

Kallbrunner, Hermann. Beobachtungen an den durch die agrarreform in Nieder österreich entstandenen bauerngütern. Germany. Reichsministerium für Ernährung u. Landwirtschaft. Berichte über Landwirtschaft (n.f.). 15 (4): 653-658. (May be obtained from P. Parey, Berlin, Germany.)

In connection with the development of properties in Lower Austria created as a result of the application of the recolonization law, the following recommendations are made: Special care should be exercised

in selecting the holding; colonists should be confined to leaseholders, sons of peasants, and small cottagers who have been associated since childhood with agriculture; colonists should be married - families with able-bodied children preferred; candidates must be financially able to develop the property assigned, with buildings, cattle, and all equipment needed for successful farming. They should also have facilities for obtaining on favorable terms, credits sufficiently large to supplement their own means. Every care must be taken to provide marketing facilities for milk and other products of the newly-established farms.

Land Settlement - Germany

Dietz, Constantin von. Gegenwartsfragen der inneren kolonisation [Present-day questions of internal colonization]. Archiv für Socialwissenschaft und Socialpolitik 57 (4): 447-465. June, 1932. (May be obtained from J. C. B. Mohr, P. O. Box 8, Tübingen, Germany.)

The Library has an English translation of this article by Henry E. Brockway which may be borrowed for copying.

Land Settlement - Württemberg

Stockmann, Günther. Die landwirtschaftliche siedlungsfrage in Württemberg. Germany. Reichsministerium für Ernährung und Landwirtschaft. Berichte über Landwirtschaft (n.f.), 16 (4): 598-608. 1932. (May be obtained from P. Parey, Berlin, Germany.)

A discussion of the agricultural land-settlement question in Württemberg. In order to aid 100,000 or so smaller holders who were unable to support themselves from their agricultural holdings alone, it became necessary to initiate recolonization, as well as land settlement on a large scale by means of redistribution of the large estates. In Württemberg, however, land for settlement purposes can be furnished only in moderate amount, due to the predominance of small and medium-sized holdings. - H. E. Brockway.

Land Tenure - East Africa

Leake, H. M. Studies in tropical land tenure... (4) East Africa. - cont. Tropical Agriculture 9 (12): 371-376. Dec., 1932. (Published by the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, Trinidad, British West Indies.)

This article deals with land tenure in Uganda, Nyasaland, and Tanganyika.

Land Tenure - Great Britain

Hart, William. The lessening shadow of the landowner. Estate Magazine 32 (11): 801-809. Nov., 1932. (Published by Country Gentlemen's Association, Ltd., Letchworth, Herts, England.)

Excerpts from an address in which the author touches on the legislation of the last 50 years affecting the rights and privileges of landowners.

Land Valuation

Laur, E. Der existenzert. Germany. Reichsministerium für Ernährung u. Landwirtschaft. Berichte über Landwirtschaft (n.f.), 15 (4): 617-622. 1931. (May be obtained from P. Parey, Berlin, Germany.)

The author contends that the introduction into agricultural economics of the concept used in the title, for the valuation both of parcels of land and estates, as well as for judging commodity prices, should be regarded as well justified and purposeful. He is at pains to differentiate between prime-cost value, selling value, trading value, income value, and "existence value," which latter he defines as the amount which the purchaser can pay for a property so that, after meeting the outside costs (Fremdkosten), including interest on indebtedness, he still has an average income which enables him to provide for the necessities of life and the maintenance of his property, without, however, in a general way, being able to put anything by. -H. E. Brockway.

Land Valuation - Germany

Sellke, M. Die flächenbesteuerung und die ihr zugrunde liegende bonitierung. Germany. Reichsministerium für Ernährung und Landwirtschaft. Berichte über Landwirtschaft (n.f.), 16 (4): 624-646. 1932. (May be obtained from P. Parey, Berlin, Germany.)

The subject of this article is acreage taxation, based on a classification according to quality of soil. There is an introductory note by Dr. Stremme, Chief of the Mineralogisch-Geologisches Institut of the Technische Hochschule, Danzig. Part I is devoted to a consideration of the justification for and value of acreage taxes. In Part II the author takes up the classification of lands according to quality of soil (known as "Bonitierung"). At the conclusion a scale of valuation for lands in the southern part of Lower Saxony is drawn up and with it, a scientific groundwork for standard valuation. - H. E. Brockway.

Manchuria - Lytton Report

Manchuria. The Lytton report. (Abridged.) Supplement to the Economist, 20p. Nov., 5, 1932. (Published at 8 Bouverie St., London, E. C. 4, England.)

Marketing - Hungary

Kéler, Georg von. The marketing of agricultural produce by the Hungarian consumers' movement. Rev. Internatl. Coop. 25 (11): 430-434. Nov., 1932. (Published at Orchard House, 14 Great Smith Street, London, S. W. 1, England.)

Marketing - India

Pantulu, V. R. The commercial crops marketing bill. Madras Jour. Coop. 24 (2): 75-78. Aug., 1932. (Published by Madras Provincial Cooperative Union. Royapettah, Madras, India.)

Pantulu, V. R. Marketing India's produce - some handicaps analyzed. Madras Jour. Coop. 24 (3): 151-152. Sept., 1932. (Published by Madras Provincial Cooperative Union, Royapettah, Madras, India.)

Meat - U.S.S.R.

Decree on meat procurements. Econ. Rev. Soviet Union 7 (19-20): 381. Oct. 15, 1932. (Published by Amtorg Trading Corporation, 261 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York.)

A decree of Sept. 23, 1932 determines the schedules for meat procurements for the period Oct. 1, 1932 - Jan 1, 1934. "It aims to lighten still more the burden of state collections on individual peasants and collective farms and to stimulate the development of commercial stock-breeding on collective farms." The amount of the various quotas is given.

Meat Supplies - United Kingdom

Macrosty, H. W. The meat supplies of the United Kingdom. Lloyds Bank Ltd. Mo. Rev. (n.s.) 3 (33): 470-485. Nov., 1932. (Published at 71 Lombard St., London, E. C. 3, England.)

Milk - Marketing - Bavaria

Pirner, Hans. Die regelung des bayerischen trinkmilchmarkts. Blätter für Landwirtschaftliche Marktforschung 3 (5): 173-181. Oct., 1932. (Published by the Institut für Landwirtschaftliche Marktforschung, Invalidenstrasse 42, Berlin N. 4, Germany.)

A survey, by the State inspector for dairy farming in Bavaria, of that part of the marketing organization which concerns itself with milk for drinking purposes. Bavaria, Würtemberg and Baden are those States which undoubtedly have made the greatest advances in organized improvement in the marketing of milk and dairy products, as well as quality improvement. The subject - regulation of the Bavarian milk market - is discussed under the following chapter headings: General situation prior to the regulation; preparatory measures for the systematic organization of the milk market; compulsory merging; results and experiences. - H. E. Brockway.

Milk - Marketing - Saxony

Rheinberger, Eduard. Die markenmilchorganisation in der provinz Sachsen. Blätter für Landwirtschaftliche Marktforschung 3 (5): 181-185. Oct., 1932. (Published by the Institut für Landwirtschaftliche Marktforschung, Invalidenstrasse 42, Berlin N. 4, Germany.)

A discussion of Saxony's branded milk organization. The preparatory work looking to the introduction of an official milk brand in that Province was begun in 1929. Three years' experience has shown that the branded milk organization in Saxony, once the initial difficulties were overcome,

has fully come up to expectations. One very important factor in economic administration is the relation between marketing and production. - H. E. Brockway.

Palestine

Palestine: a decade of development. Ann. Amer. Acad. Polit. and Social Sci., v. 164, Nov., 1932. 283p. (Published at 3457 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.)

Partial contents: Palestine agriculture, by Frank Adams, p. 72-83; Jewish colonization in Palestine, by J. Elazari-Volcani, p. 84-94; The economic effects of Jewish immigration in Palestine, by W. Pruess, translated by L. Lask, p. 108-115; The cooperative movement, by Harry Viteles, p. 127-138; A selected list of books on modern Palestine, compiled by Florence S. Hellman, p. 190-197 [Hebrew titles selected by Dr. Israel Schapiro].

Planning, Economic

Donham, W. B. Economic planning: some obstacles and implications. Survival depends upon effective mechanism to control change. World Convention Dates 17 (6): 16-18, 40. Aug., 1932.

This paper was presented at the recent convention of the National Association of Purchasing Agents held in Detroit.

Homan, P. T. Economic planning: the proposals and the literature. Quart. Jour. Econ. 47 (1): 102-122. Nov., 1932. (Published by Harvard University Press, Randall Hall, Cambridge, Massachusetts.)

The writer reviews the literature of planning under four headings: I. Rough classification of the proposals. II. Proposals from business. III. Proposals for social control from non-business quarters. IV. Concluding comments.

Plantation Industries - Brazil

Freise, F. W. Brasilien: Die lage der brasilianischen pflanzungswirtschaft. Germany. Reichsministerium für Ernährung u. Landwirtschaft. Berichte über Landwirtschaft (n.f.), 15 (4): 768-782. 1931. (May be obtained from P. Parey, Berlin, Germany.)

An analytical review of Brazil's plantation industries. Coffee, sugar, cacao, tobacco, cotton, wheat, rice, corn, and mandioc are discussed in turn, special attention being given to the first two. The coffee industry is of such outstanding importance to the Brazilian Republic that any crisis affecting that commodity becomes an economic and financial crisis. Brazil's exports rise and fall with coffee, and the granting of large-scale credits is dependent upon a sound coffee policy. - H. E. Brockway.

Population - Movement

American migration. Significant changes in place of residence. The Index, 12 (11): 217-222. Nov., 1932. (Published by the New York Trust Company,

100 Broadway, New York, New York.)

The writer discusses the mobility of the population of the United States showing that the search for employment often entails a change of residence. The present depression has caused the return to the farm of two types of people, the part-time farmers and the full-time farmers. In commenting on the outlook for the future the writer concludes by stating "Whatever may be the trend, we have undoubtedly witnessed the close of one of the greatest immigration movements in history, the peopling of the United States by Europe. Because there are no frontiers and no language barriers, in the United States, Americans will continue to be a mobile people, but in all likelihood, the population will become considerably more stable in size and location than it has been in the past."

Galpin, C. J., and Manny, T. B. Farm population now increasing. Agr. Situation 16 (11): 2-5. Nov., 1932. (Issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture.)

Tables 1-3 show, for a series of years, movements to and from farms, farm population, and recent losses and gains in farm population in the United States. Table 4 shows farm population, January 1, 1932, by divisions.

Potatoes - Standardization

Philippi, Marie. Die standardisierung von kartoffeln. Blätter für Landwirtschaftliche Marktforschung 3 (5): 191-207. Oct., 1932. (Published by the Institut für Landwirtschaftliche Marktforschung, Invalidenstrasse 42, Berlin N.4, Germany.)

The author discusses at some length potato standardization, which acquires especial importance from the fact that this product can be used in such a variety of ways. In many countries the demand therefor as food for humans and animals, and their utilization in industry, creates a form of competition. In turn are discussed: varieties, grades, uniformity, exclusion of diseased tubers, mechanical injuries, adherence of earth and foreign substances, size classification; aggregate tolerances. Four synopses indicate: Requirements of various countries as to ripeness, soundness, shape and undamaged condition of table potatoes; size classification of (late) table potatoes; size requirements for early potatoes; summary of individual and aggregate tolerances. - H. E. Brockway.

Poultry - Tariff

The tariff and the poultry industry. Calif. Cult. 79 (23): 362,363. Dec. 3, 1932. (Published at 317 Central Ave., Los Angeles, California.)

"An interview with James E. Rice, Professor of Poultry Husbandry, Cornell University."

The following questions are answered: "Do you believe that a protective tariff is a benefit to the American farmer?... Will you state specifically how the principle of protection applies to the poultry industry?... Do you have any proof that these tariff rates have been of benefit to the farmers of the United States?"

Price and Quality Control - Chile

Quality and price control in Chile. Gt. Brit. Board of Trade Jour. (n.s.), 129 (1869): 421. Sept. 29, 1932. (Published by H. M. Stationery Office, London, England.)

A decree law, published in the Diario Oficial of Sept. 2, 1932 established a Commissariat which controls the production, manufacture, importation, distribution, transport and price of articles of prime necessity. "The President is given power of expropriation in certain circumstances, such as the inactivity of any industrial or commercial establishment or agricultural enterprise; or the failure to produce or manufacture articles of prime necessity in quantities, qualities or under conditions and at prices which may be determined."

Price control in Chile. Gt. Brit. Board of Trade Jour. (n.s.), 129 (1866): 325. Sept. 8, 1932. (Published by H. M. Stationery Office, London, England.)

"Law 5125 for the control of prices, operative from May 18 last for one year, provided for the establishment of a Central Commission of Prices in Santiago. The Commission has power to fix the prices of articles decreed to be of prime necessity or articles habitually used or consumed, and to requisition such articles and to sell them on account of the owners. The Decree also gave the President power to limit or to prohibit the exportation of products indispensable for the needs of the population."

Prices

Right and wrong ways of raising prices. New Statesman and Nation (n.s.), 4 (91): 617-618. Nov. 19, 1932. (Published at 10 Great Queen St., Kingsway, London, W.C.2, England.)

This article is critical of Mr. Neville Chamberlain's proposal for raising prices "which seems to show that he is thinking mainly in terms of bringing about a rise in commodity prices by relating supply to demand, or, in other words, by the enforcement of agreed restriction schemes designed to raise prices simply by the drastic reduction of the quantity of goods entering the market."

Psychology and Recovery

Lawrence, J. S. Psychology and recovery. Bradstreet's Weekly, 60 (2838): 1520-1521, 1544. Nov. 19, 1932. (Published at 148 Lafayette St., New York, New York.)

Rural America

Rural America, v. 10, no. 9, Nov., 1932, 16p. (Published by the American Country Life Association, Inc., 105 East 22d St., New York, New York.)

Partial contents: Human welfare economics, by Henry C. Taylor, p.2; On the battle front, a message from the strike area, by Laura E. Tcmpkins, p.3-4; The end of the rural school, by V. H. Culp, p.5-6; We must devote land to its best use, by Chris L. Christensen, p.6; Library dividends, by Mary Mims, p.7; Average annual cash farm income, per farm 1920-21 to 1930-31, inclusive, p.8; Peasant schools in Japan, by Jchn H. Reisner, p.9.

Rural Standards of Living

McCormick, T. C. Owner-tenant contrasts; a study of an Arkansas county. Sociol. and Social Research 17 (2): 153-158. Nov.-Dec., 1932. (Published at the University of Southern California, Los Angeles, California.)

This article presents some of the findings of a field survey of the standards of living of 385 white farm-owner and tenant families in a foothills county, typical of perhaps a third of the State, made by the College of Agriculture of the University of Arkansas in 1924.

Statistical Demand Curves

Ferger, W. F. The static and the dynamic in statistical demand curves. Quart. Jour. Econ. 47 (1): 36-62. Nov., 1932. (Published by Harvard University Press, Randall Hall, Cambridge, Massachusetts.)

Stresa Conference

The conference at Stresa. Recommendations to restore international trade. Index 12 (11): 231-236. Nov., 1932. (Published by the New York Trust Company, 100 Broadway, New York, New York.)

This is a short review of the conference of representatives of 15 European countries at Stresa in September "on a mandate from the Lausanne Conference to consider measures to overcome the present transfer difficulties of the countries of Central and Eastern Europe and to make possible the progressive suppression, subject to the necessary safeguards, of the existing systems of exchange control; to revive the activity of trade among themselves and other states; and to overcome the difficulties caused in these countries by low grain prices."

Pasvolsky, Leo. The Stresa decisions. Proposals for a currency-normalization fund and revalorization of grain exports. Barron's 12 (49): 9. Dec. 5, 1932. (Published at 44 Broad St., New York, New York.)

Sugar - Austria

Kallbrunner, H. Österreich. Die zuckerrübenproduktion und die zuckereinfuhr in Österreich nach dem krieg. Germany. Reichsministerium für Ernährung und Landwirtschaft. Berichte über Landwirtschaft (n.f.), 16 (4): 716-719. 1932. (May be obtained from P. Parey, Berlin, Germany.)

A short statistical discussion of sugar-beet production and sugar imports in Austria since the war. -H. E. Brockway.

Sugar - Labor Conditions - Hawaii

Symes, Lillian. The other side of Paradise. Americanization versus sugar in Hawaii. Harper's Mag. 66 (991): 38-47. Dec., 1932. (Published at 49 East 33rd St., New York, New York.)

An article on the effect of the Americanization of the children of sugar plantation workers on labor and economic conditions in Hawaii.

Sugar - Production

Robertson, C. J. Geographical aspects of cane-sugar production. Geography 17: 169-182. Sept., 1932. (Published at 32 Fleet St., London E. C. 4, England.)

Considers climatic factors (moisture, temperature, etc.), soils, labor, the factory, and markets.

Tariff

Lawrence, J. S. The tariff in the next Congress. Bradstreet's Weekly 60 (2839): 1554-1555, 1574. Nov. 26, 1932. (Published at 148 Lafayette St., New York, N.Y.)

This is the first of a series of six articles on issues which will come before the next session of Congress.

"The tariff can never be an isolated economic issue. At least seven distinct groups with varying political power have an interest in the question. The seven groups: the producer for the domestic market, the exporter, the importer, the politician, the consumer, the economist, and the banker, actuated almost entirely by self-interest, pulling in diverse directions will prevent radical revision. Protectionism is too strongly established to suffer any material downward change."

Tucker, R. S. Tariff revisions and business recovery - the case of the Wilson Act of 1894. Annalist 40 (1038): 773, 782. Dec. 9, 1932. (Published by the New York Times Co., New York, New York.)

The writer's concluding paragraph is as follows:

"In the light of past history we may conclude, therefore, that, if the budget is balanced and schemes of currency inflation are avoided, a reduction of the tariff at the present time will not only not prevent a business recovery but will probably hasten it."

Taxation

Buddenheim, H. S. A pragmatic experiment with taxes. Survey, graphic number, 68 (17): 637-639, 659, 662-663. Dec. 1, 1932. (Published at 112 East 19th St., New York, New York.)

"Land tax vs. sales tax. Pragmatia, whose position on the map is known only to Harold Buddenheim, divided itself in two parts and tried out two tax systems over a period long enough to get results. And here is a report of the political campaign in which they came to a head, scheduled for Survey Graphic in 1952, but pulled out of the magician's hat twenty years ahead of time to serve the troubled taxpayers." Drawings by Hendrik Willem Van Loon.

Taxation - Germany

Jacobs, Ferdinand. 'Deutschland: Finanz- und steuerpolitische übersicht. Germany. Reichsministerium für Ernährung und Landwirtschaft. Berichte über Landwirtschaft (n.f.), 16 (4): 695-708. 1932. (May be obtained from P. Parey, Berlin, Germany.)

A review of Germany's financial and taxation policy, in which are discussed in turn: Agriculture and the turnover or sales tax; single tax and income tax in agriculture; standard valuation; the emergency decree of March 19, 1932, (concerning lowering of beer tax, remission of tax on real property, and other taxation measures of economic and tariff policy). -H. E. Brockway.

Taxation and Money Value

Klauder, G. Geldwert und innerer wert in der taxationslehre. Germany. Reichsministerium für Ernährung und Landwirtschaft. Berichte über Landwirtschaft (n.f.), 16 (4): 609-623. 1932. (May be obtained from P. Parey, Berlin, Germany.)

In this discussion of money value and intrinsic value in the theory of taxation, the author, after outlining the problem, takes up his subject under these headings: Value and price; money-value character of the price; income value as minimum price; security value; inconstancy of all money values. While a price, due to supply, demand and other 'imponderables', is subject to continuous and often considerable fluctuations, an intrinsic value remains, as to amount, predominatingly constant. Judgments as to value are never constant with money as the standard. - H. E. Brockway.

Technocracy

Parrish, W. W. Technocracy's question. New Outlook 161 (3): 13-17. Dec., 1932. (Published at 515 Madison Ave., New York, New York.)

"This is the second of a series of articles on the findings of the group of engineers known as Technocracy, which has laboratory headquarters at Columbia University."

Tobacco

McDonald, W. J. B., and Coghlan, G. E. Auction sale of tobacco. An analysis of the results. Victoria. Dept. Agr. Jour. 30 (7): 333-335, 347, July, 1932. (Published in Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.)

McDonald, W. J. B., and Coghlan, G. E. Tobacco growing, VIII. - Marketing the leaf. (Victoria. Dept. Agr. Jour. 30 (3): 123-126, 133. Mar., 1932. (Published in Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.)

Tropical Products

Seven tropical products. Imports and duties in five empire countries. Empire Production and Export, (192): 232-234. Sept., 1932. (Published at 3, 5 & 7. Old Queen Street, Westminster, London, S.W.1, England.)

The products are tea, coffee, cocoa, sugar, tobacco, palm oil, and bananas and the countries Australia, Canada, New Zealand, South Africa, and the United Kingdom.

Truck Transportation and Marketing

[Moulton, Dudley] Regulation of truck transport of fruit and produce advocated. U. S. Daily 7 (218): 1. Dec. 1, 1932. (Published at Washington, D. C.)

This is a part of a paper on "The Uncontrolled Truck and Its Effects on Markets" read at a meeting of the National Association of Commissioners, Secretaries, and Departments of Agriculture, Chicago, November 30.

Unemployed-Associations

Colcord, J. C. People without money. New Outlook 161 (3): 31-35. Dec., 1932. (Published at 515 Madison Ave., New York, New York.)

This is an account of some of the "self-help" activities of associations of the unemployed.

Vegetables - Prices - Germany

Schneider, Kurt. Der Preissturz am deutschen Gemüsemarkt. Blätter für Landwirtschaftliche Marktforschung 3 (5): 208-218. Oct., 1932. (Published by the Institut für Landwirtschaftliche Marktforschung, Invalidenstrasse 42, Berlin N.4, Germany.)

After a short reference to the price range for various vegetables, the author, under the caption, Reasons for the break in prices, touches briefly upon the economic situation of consumers, the increase in the German demand for vegetables, shrinkage in vegetable imports, price limits in foreign competition, and follows with his general findings. - H. E. Brockway

Viticulture - Germany

Fahrnschon, H. Reinertrag der weinbaubertriebe und verjüngung der weinberge. Germany. Reichsministerium für Ernährung und Landwirtschaft. Berichte über Landwirtschaft (n.f.), 16 (4): 651-658. 1932. (May be obtained from P. Parey, Berlin, Germany.)

The author believes that the timely renovation or restoration of old, deteriorating vineyards is an imperative necessity if the purpose of economic organization is to be realized; for by this means poorly bearing, unprofitable grapevines can be replaced with new vines which will bring more abundant crops. The purpose of restoring a vineyard is therefore directed toward increasing the net yield, which of course would be affected by the cost, and a possible crop deficiency for several years. -H. E. Brockway.

Rothkegel, W. Die ermittlung des reinentrags von weinbaubetrieben für schätzungszwecke. Germany. Reichsministerium für Ernährung und Landwirtschaft. Berichte über Landwirtschaft (n.f.), 16 (4): 647-650. 1932. (May be obtained from P. Parey, Berlin, Germany.)

In the course of this discussion on the determination of net yield of vineyards for valuation purposes we are reminded that viticulture is carried on within a much narrower compass than farming, and hence it is, in many respects, much easier to calculate the yield in a vine-growing enterprise than in agriculture. The author points out the difficulties encountered in ascertaining three necessary factors, viz: the quantities of grapes which can be regularly harvested; the prices regularly obtained for the wine harvested, and the economic costs which have to be permanently incurred. It is planned to publish regular reports on individual questions of economic organization connected with viticulture.

The contribution in this same issue by H. Fahrnschon, General Secretary of the Deutscher Weinbauverband, is the first of that series and is noted in the preceding item. -H. E. Brockway.

War Debts

Lawrence, J. S. To pay or not pay? Bradstreet's Weekly 60 (2840): 1587-1589, 1616. (Published at 148 Lafayette St., New York, New York.)

This is the second of a series of six articles on issues which will come before this session of Congress.

Revere, C. T. Commodities and the debts. Commerce and Finance 21 (48): 1392-1393. Nov. 30, 1932. (Published at 95 Broad St., New York, N. Y.)

The war debts. Supplement to the Economist, Nov. 12, 1932. 16p.

In six chapters as follows: The origins of the debts, the debt settlement, the postwar balance sheet, the Hoover moratorium, finality at Lausanne, realities and the future, and statistical appendices.

Wheat - Marketing - Spain

Para regular el mercado del trigo. El progreso Agrícola y Pecuário 38 (1742): 701-704. Sept. 30, 1932. (Published at Plaza de Oriente, 7, Madrid, Spain.)

Contains the text of the decree of Sept. 15, 1932, regulating the marketing of wheat.

Wheat - Price Stabilization - France

Sehaben, L. J. French government authorizes withdrawal of domestic wheat to stabilize prices. Foreign Crops and Markets 25 (21): 740-744. (Issued by the Division of Foreign Agricultural Service, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture.)

Prepared from reports forwarded by Walter Bauer, office of the American Agricultural Commissioner, Marseille.

"An interesting development in agricultural relief in France is the recent decision of the government to attempt to stabilize wheat prices and avoid a glut at harvest time by withdrawing the equivalent of about one month's wheat consumption from marketing channels... In order to reduce the available surplus, the government by decree of October 12,

1932 directed the Ministry of Agriculture to authorize the withdrawal of six million quintals (22,000,000) bushels to be carried over until the next season. The plan provided for subsidizing agricultural associations to cover storage charges. The entire scheme has evolved out of legislation enacted early in 1930 to assure stocks of wheat and wheat flour for military purposes. Subsequently, however, the principle was made applicable to stocks in excess of military requirements. The following discussion gives the complete history of the subsidized storage law in France. Section one describes the basic law of April 30, 1930 and subsequent developments while section two discusses the application of the provisions of the law to the 1932-33 crop."

Wheat Act, 1932 - Great Britain

Plummer, Alfred. The British wheat act, 1932. Quart. Jour. Econ. 47 (1): 63-77. Nov., 1932. (Published by Harvard University Press, Randall Hall, Cambridge, Massachusetts.)

Wheat and Flour - Government Control

[Boals, G. P.] Foreign government legislation pertaining to wheat and flour. Foreign Crops and Markets 25 (23): 794-800. Dec. 5, 1932. (Issued by the Division of Foreign Agricultural Service, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture.)

"This is a summary statement and graphic presentation of a report reviewing wheat and flour legislation by countries, prepared by Gordon P. Boals." Two statistical tables show import restrictions, November, 1932 for wheat and flour, by countries, and export and production aids, 1932 for wheat by countries.

Wheat Pools - Canada

Herbert, W. B. Those Canadian wheat pools. Coop. Rev. 6 (36): 259-262. Nov., 1932. (Published at Holyoake House, Hanover Street, Manchester, England.)

The author foretells the expansion and successful operation of the wheat pools in the Canada of the future.

NOTES

Academy of world economics. Proceedings of the opening meeting, Washington, April 6, 1932. 19p. Washington, D. C., 1932. (Pamphlet No. 1.)
280.9 Acl2 no. 1

No. 1 contains an article: World economics, by Ernest Minor Patterson.

American country life association. Student section. Handbook. 16p. New York City [1932] 281.29 Am33

At head of title: Student section, American country life association. Sources of materials pertaining to basic elements: p. 11-12.

Bangkok, Ministry of commerce and communications. The economic conditions of north-eastern Siam. 172p. [Bangkok, Printed at the Bangkok times press, ltd., 1932]

Boston university. College of business administration. Bureau of business research. An analysis of retail trade and consumer buying habits in the Boston retail market, by Richard P. Doherty, assistant professor of economics, director of research, assisted by Stuart Cox. 35p. Boston, Bureau of business research [1931?] Mimeographed. 280.32 B65

Canada. Board of grain commissioners. Annual report... for the year 1931. 91p. Ottawa, F. A. Acland, printer to the King's most excellent Majesty, 1932. 59.9 C163

Chamber of commerce of the United States, Washington, D. C., Agricultural service dept. Changing food requirements and future food supplies. 26p. Washington, D. C., 1932.

Fourth of a series of studies by the Agricultural service department on the general subject of land utilization and land policy.

The first two of this series were listed in Agricultural Economics Literature in October, 1931, p. 479, 523; the third, in May, 1932, p. 342.

Chamber of commerce of the United States of America, Washington, D. C. Committee on government competition. Government competition with private business. Report of the Committee on government competition. 40p. Washington, D. C. [1932] 280.12 C35

Copland, D. B. Studies in economics and social science. 86p. Melbourne, Macmillan & co., ltd. in association with the Melbourne University press, 1927. (Melbourne Univ. Press. Econ. Ser. No. 2.) 280 C792

This report is "an attempt to place before Australian readers some of the main developments that have taken place in one or two branches of social science abroad, and to indicate generally the growing importance of the social sciences in the scheme of university education."

Evans, Melvin. A study in the state government of Louisiana, with special reference to the legislative, executive and administrative, and judiciary departments and the taxation system, with foreword by Charles W. Pipkin... 278p. Baton Rouge, Louisiana state university press, 1931. (La. State Univ. Studies No. 4.) 280.033 Evi

Bibliography: p. 271-276.

Short unsigned review in American Political Science Review, v. 26, No. 3, June, 1932, p. 577-578.

Fullbrook, E. S., and Blood, F. C. Methods of marketing Nebraska manufactured products. 91p. Lincoln, Nebr., 1932. (Nebr. Univ., Col. of Business Admin., Com. on Business Research, Nebr. Studies in Business No. 31.) 280.9 N27

University of Nebraska Publication No. 96, May, 1932.

Gt. Brit. Permanent consultative committee on official statistics. Guide to current official statistics of the United Kingdom, v. 10, 1931. Being a systematic survey of the statistics appearing in all official publications issued in 1931. 357p. London, H. M. Stationery off. 1932. 241.3 G79

Hay, Alexander. What does the teacher of agriculture require of the agricultural economist? 4p. [Reading? Eng., 1932]

Proof for private circulation, for convenience of members of the Agricultural Economics Society, in advance of the Society's meeting in London, 6th and 7th December.

Institute of public affairs, University of Georgia. Proceedings... sixth annual session, Athens, Georgia, May 2-11, 1932. Vol. I. 196p. [Athens, Ga., 1932] (Ga. Univ. Bul. v. 33, no. 3, Sept., 1932.) 280.9 In76 6th

Among the papers which constitute this volume is one by Paul Howard Douglas, Professor of Industrial Relations, University of Chicago, which is entitled The farmers, the wage earners and our economic and political system.

Jafri, S. N. A. The history and status of landlords and tenants in the United Provinces (India)... With a foreword by Sir Ralph Oakden. 438p. Allahabad, Calcutta [etc.] The Pioneer press, 1932. 282 J18

Bibliography, p. [425]-438.

League of nations. Memorandum sur le commerce et sur les balances des paiements, 1930: vol. III. Statistiques du commerce exterieur 1930... International trade statistics 1930 (including provisional summary figures for 1931). 369p. Geneva, 1932. (League of Nations. Pub. II. Econ. and Financ. 1931. II. A. 28, v.3.) 280.9 L47P 1931. II. A. 28, v.3.

Text in French and English in parallel columns.

Ledesma, A. F. de. Arable Argentina and the British market. 7p. [Reading? Eng., 1932]

Proof for private circulation, for the convenience of members of the Agricultural Economics Society, in advance of the Society's meeting in London, 6th and 7th December.

Meeker, J. E. Short selling. 271p. New York and London, Harper & brothers publishers, 1932. 284 M47

Meisner, Andreas. Vorschläge für ein programm staatlicher u. zwischenstaatlicher massnahmen zur wiedergesundung unserer landwirtschaft. 58p. Prag, Deutsche agrarische druckerei, 1932. 281.177 M47

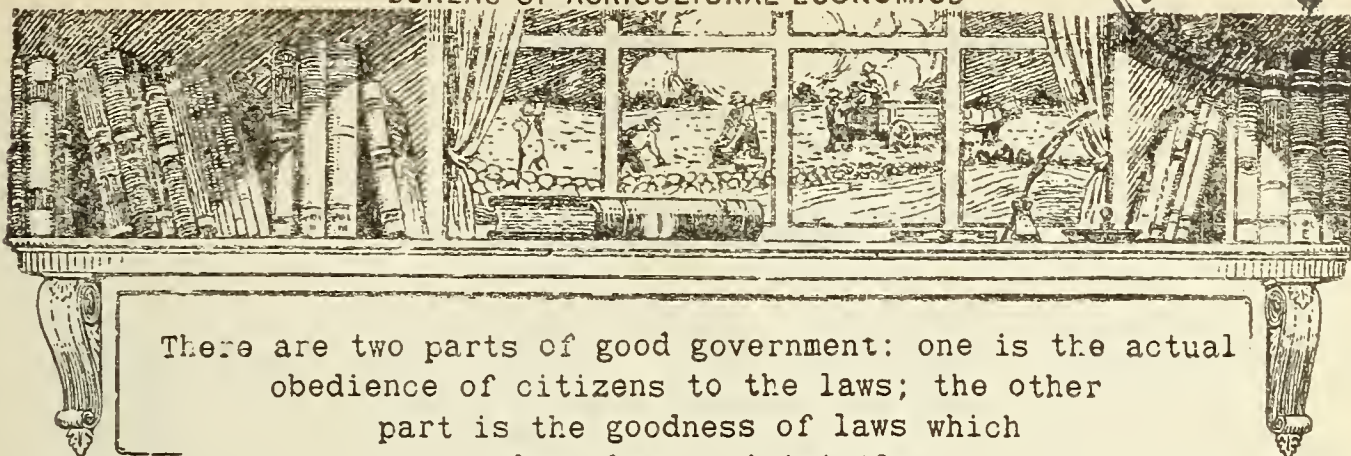
The author discusses measures for the rehabilitation of agriculture in Czechoslovakia which he suggests might be adopted by the Government. He also emphasizes the necessity for interstate cooperation with the same end in view.

Minnesota. University. Dept. of agriculture. Proceedings... Land management short course, 3d, Feb. 10-11, 1932. 37p. Minneapolis, 1932. 281.9 M662

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There are two parts of good government: one is the actual obedience of citizens to the laws; the other part is the goodness of laws which they obey. - Aristotle

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Mary G. Lacy, Librarian,

Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

SIGNED REVIEWS

International institute of agriculture. Comptabilité agricole, recueil de statistiques pour 1928-29. Farm accountancy statistics for 1928-29. 278p. Rome, Treves, Treccani, Tuminelli, 1932. 251 In82Re

This volume describes the farm business organization and the farm business results of 8,520 small-scale peasant farmers and 1,416 larger-scale farmers in 16 European countries for 1928-29. The accounting back of this presentation of results was done with Dr. E. Laur's plan (definitions and procedure) as a standard and guide, but comparability is unavoidably not complete as between countries, as between regions in countries, or as between classes of farms. Such lack of complete comparability is, however, noted in the introduction and interferes only with some of the implications which might be drawn. Progress toward the Institute's objectives as stated in its initial publication in this project (that for 1927-28) is marked.

The statistical tables show for each country, type of farm, and class of farm, the distribution of the land area; the distribution of the arable area, by crops; the capital engaged in agriculture; the gross return per hectare and percentage distribution of the gross return by enterprises; the part of the gross return intended for sale, by enterprises; cost of production per hectare by items and the percentage each is of the total; and final results which include family farm earnings, farm living from the farm, family labor, returns to capital, gross returns and farm expenses. Values are computed in gold francs for greater convenience of general readers. The tables are arranged with a key for the use of English readers who are not familiar with the French language.

The volume contains (in French only) notations for each country on the climate, rainfall, temperature, atmospheric conditions in 1928-29, soil and topography, method of evaluating capital items, distribution of population, distribution of number of farms by size groups, yields per acre, numbers of domestic animals per 100 hectares of cultivated land, and maps, all of which may have interest independent of use in connection with the accounting results. There is also a comparison of the results of the accounting for two years and summary tables showing the relation of the samples to all farms in the several countries. - S. W. Mendum, Senior Agricultural Economist, Division of Farm Management.

Italy. Istituto centrale di statistica. Catasto agrario 1929 - VIII. Compartimento del Veneto. Provincia di Rovigo, fascicolo 24. 68p. Roma, Istituto poligrafico dello stato, 1932. 261 Is7Ca

With this number, the Italian Central Bureau of Statistics initiates the publication of its new agricultural cadastral survey. The publications containing the results of the survey will consist of: 92 numbers, one for each province, all identical with this first one; 18 volumes, one for each of the 18 sections, the so-called "compartimenti," into which the country has been divided for the purpose of agricultural statistics; and the general report for the whole Kingdom. Each number contains: a map of the province; an introduction giving some information about the method followed in collecting the data, and a general description of the province, its subdivisions, population, farms, livestock, areas, and yields; and statistical tables preceded by an explanation of the terms used and of some data.

The first table gives summary figures. The three others are practically identical and refer respectively to the whole province, to each of the three "agricultural zones" of the province, and to each of the communes of the province. The last is the fundamental table and is the characteristic feature of the whole cadastral survey because of the great detail given and the possibility of its being kept up-to-date. The table is subdivided into the following sections: (1) general data: geographical data, population, agricultural population, farms by sizes, livestock; (2) area according to land utilization; (3) area by groups of crops; (4) area by groups of vines and fruit trees; (5) area and production by crops, pastures, fruit trees, woods, etc.; (6) cereal production; and (7) forage production.

Before the present cadastral survey was made Italy had two cadastral surveys neither of which gave a complete picture of actual agricultural conditions in the whole country or provided an up-to-date basis for the compilation of annual agricultural statistics. One was the Catasto Geometrico Particellare (geometrical cadastral survey by holdings). It serves primarily for the assessment of the land tax, but while it is a really valuable contribution, it is so complex and costly that it has not yet been finished for the whole Kingdom. Moreover, in the nature of things, it can not indicate recent changes or improvements in the holdings. Nevertheless, the Catasto Geometrico Particellare is considered the most efficient agent for encouragement of agricultural progress, because, as land values are assessed by it only at long intervals (from 10 to 30 years), new capital is attracted for the improvement of the land which is exempt from taxation during the intervening period. The agricultural cadastral survey of 1910, because of limited funds and difficulties arising from the fact that its data referred to total "compartimenti" and not to single communes, has never been accurate nor has it been kept up-to-date. A description of this cadastral survey is given in the volume, *L'Organisation des Services de Statistique Agricole dans les Divers Pays*, volume 1, published by the International Institute of Agriculture, and some of the theoretical principles adopted in it are thoroughly dealt with in the volume of Professor U. Ricci, *Les Bases Théoriques de la Statistique Agricole Internationale*.

For the purpose of the new cadastral survey a careful work of map revision for each commune and of calculations based on them was carried out in the Istituto Centrale di Statistica. The whole material was subsequently

distributed to the provincial Cattedre Ambulanti d'Agricoltura (an extension service charged with a great variety of duties connected with agricultural improvements, interests, and statistics) which collected the data for each small section of every commune. In some sections every farm, and in others the largest possible number of representative farms were visited. Each section must be as small as possible with actually existing limits, principally roads; it must be entirely visible from a single point, but it must be inspected from different points. The powerful concentration of tasks under the Istituto Centrale di Statistica and the development recently reached by the Cattedre Ambulanti d'Agricoltura in connection with the policy of agricultural progress carried on by the Italian Government (battle of the grain, zootechnical extension, reclamation, etc.), have made possible this new agricultural cadastral survey at a very limited cost, notwithstanding its minute detail. Such detail permits the continuous checking of all data and the keeping up-to-date of the tables for each commune.- Cesare Longobardi, International Institute of Agriculture.

Richter-Altschaffer, Hans. Theorie und technik der korrelationsanalyse. 350 p. Berlin, 1932. (Berlin. Institut für Landwirtschaftliche Marktforschung. Schriftenreihe... Heft. 5.) 280.39 B45

This recent publication of the Institut für Landwirtschaftliche Marktforschung is the first comprehensive treatment of correlation analysis in the German language. Methods of mathematical statistics are much less popular in Germany than in the United States; this is particularly true in the field of economics. Although original contributions of great importance have been made by German scientists in statistical theory and its backgrounds there is an urgent need for introductory textbooks. It is the aim of the author to fill a gap which doubtless exists in German literature on correlation analysis.

With the clear recognition in mind that mathematical statistics and, in particular, methods of correlation analysis are a dangerous tool if the fundamental assumptions are not understood, the author has tried to establish a rather elaborate foundation on the basis of which the practical methods can be worked out in an understandable way. He does not content himself with "prescriptions" such as we occasionally find in popular text books. His aim has been to make his work understood even by those with a limited knowledge of mathematics without omitting any of the mathematical data necessary for a clear understanding of the methods of correlation analysis. This goal has been reached; the order of thought is logical, the text is precise and short, and unnecessary and lengthy digressions are avoided. Needless to say, it is not an easy book to read but requires concentration.

The book divides itself logically into two parts: (1) The basis of correlation analysis, (2) The actual analysis. Part 1 deals with the meaning of correlation, and the theory of probability and its connection with correlation analysis. The measures of variables and their distribution are discussed, the concept of a mathematical function is explained and a number of functional relationships are dealt with. Theoretical thoughts about functional relationships and relationships on the basis of

the theory of probability lead to an explanation of the method of least squares. In the last section, which deals with calculus and the theory of calculus, the basis for deriving the normal equations is worked out. These fundamental discussions are regarded as necessary for an intelligent use of correlation analysis. For many readers who are beginners in statistics (this is the rule in Germany) some sections of this part require considerable work. The author has published an introduction to correlation analysis (Einführung in die Korrelationsrechnung, Heft 1, Institut für Landwirtschaftliche Marktforschung, Berlin 1931, 58 p.) which is to be used in connection with this more advanced book. It is a pity that both books were not issued as one, as doubtless many beginners who do not refer to the earlier book may find some of the theoretical discussions in this volume rather difficult.

In the second part of the book the methods of simple and multiple, of linear and nonlinear correlation are dealt with extensively. Although this part is comparatively short all important facts about correlation analysis are considered, and many derivations of mathematical formulae are given. Short-cut and labor-saving methods which are of great practical value, as for example the correlation method developed by L. H. Bean, are also dealt with. Joint relationships, problems of trend and sampling also find consideration. Much stress is laid upon the explanation of various measures for the degree of correlation and their practical meaning.

The book was written primarily for German needs. However, from the standpoint of methodology, it may be of interest to correlation experts in the United States (where an excellent literature on correlation analysis already exists) as a successful effort to explain not only the methods, but also the general theory upon which the methods rest, the understanding of which is, after all, indispensable for an intelligent use of quantitative analysis. - Friedrich Sohn, Economic Assistant, Berlin Office, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Timoshenko, V. P. Agricultural Russia and the wheat problem. 571p. [Palo Alto, Calif.] Food research institute and the Committee on Russian research of the Hoover war library, Stanford university [1932] (Stanford Univ. Food Research Inst. Grain Econ. Series, No. 1.) 281.3599 St2

The Great War took some countries out of world trade and put others in their places. It destroyed the production of different commodities in one place and created new supplies of the same commodities in another. The fate of the world grain trade is especially interesting in this respect. The first place in the world market before 1914 belonged to Russia who, going far ahead of her competitors, supplied about one-third of the total grain imports of western Europe. As a consequence of the war and the following revolution, Russia dropped out of the ranks of world grain exporters. This situation proved to be temporary. The appearance of the first bushel of Russian wheat among American, Australian, and other grain in the Liverpool market in 1923 was the beginning of the reverse tide in the postwar world grain trade. Its high point was 1931, when the Soviet exports of wheat exceeded the corresponding figures of the last two or three pre-war years. Soviet wheat became a world problem. Prof. Timoshenko's book, Agricultural Russia and the Wheat Problem is an expression of interest in this problem. The fundamental question

that the book tries to answer is: Can Soviet Russia reach Russia's pre-war level of grain exports particularly of wheat? Prof. Timoshenko answers this question negatively for "the next few years at least." He bases his argument on the relationship between the growth of agricultural production and the growth of population in Russia. This method of approach to the problem is perfectly correct and should have led to correct conclusions.

The natural and geographical conditions of the U.S.S.R. are considered first. The author's conclusion (not comforting to Russia) is that "the limits to further expansion of the agricultural area, particularly of the crop area under grain on the new unoccupied lands, are much narrower than is often supposed." Adequate proof to support this conclusion is not given. Soviet agricultural economists are much less pessimistic about the situation. Prof. N. I. Vavilov, President of the Lenin Academy of Agricultural Sciences, in his address before the International Conference of Agricultural Economists at Cornell University, in August, 1930, made the following statement:

"By carrying out during the next decade the plan for an extension of the cultivated area in Siberia, Kazakstan, the Far East, and the Northern Region, by the thorough and efficient cultivation of lands now lying idle (about 40 million hectares), and by other measures which are technically quite feasible, the Soviet Union will be able to increase its cultivated area within a few years to 200 million hectares." When one considers that the area under cultivation at the prerevolutionary period was approximately 112 million hectares, and that at the present time it is about 135 million hectares (about one-fifth of the cultivated area of the globe) the possibility of expansion of Soviet agriculture is seen to be much greater than Prof. Timoshenko, suggests.

The prospects of Russia, according to the author, are not brighter so far as all the other possible ways of increasing grain production are concerned, such as, (a) better utilization of the present agricultural area through the reduction of fallow land, (b) displacing other crops with grain, and (c) increasing the yields per unit of land. It is true that Prof. Timoshenko realizes that there are great possibilities for improved farming practice but he does not think that they will result in increased grain production. His discussion of this problem - limited to a quantitative analysis - points out that the result of increased diversification is "more likely to be a relatively smaller area under grain." However, the problem of diversification cannot be solved in this way because in addition to its quantitative side (the number of acres under cultivation), it has a qualitative side (the yield per acre). Germany's experience late in the nineteenth century, when the introduction of a more perfect rotation system was followed by a tremendous increase in grain yield, is a well-known example. Although the writer does discuss the problem of yields, it is not properly correlated with the main problem of Russian agriculture-improved farming practice. As a result he reaches the doubtful conclusion that the increase of the yield of grain in the U. S. S. R. will be at the rate of not more than two per cent a year. This is a very convenient figure, because correlated with the rate of population increase, it supports the author's fundamental conclusion:

"Increase of yield by two per cent per year would take care only of increase of domestic consumption resulting from the increase of population. Hence to recover the pre-war per capita level of grain production and ex-

ports, it is necessary first to enlarge the present grain crop area by 20 per cent in accord with the increased population, and then to raise the yield per acre by about two per cent yearly. Obviously, this task is not easy to accomplish in the present conditions of Russian agriculture and of the Russian economic situation in general. It would be difficult in any country."

According to the author there are two types of difficulties in the way of more rapid increase of grain production in the U. S. S. R. during the next few years: first, the instability of the present organization of its agriculture and its transitory character, and second, the deficiency of draft power. The first of these points certainly is correct in one respect; Russia is changing from a country of small-scale, backward, and inefficient farming into a country of large-scale, efficient, and progressive farming. This is evidenced by the existence of 200,000 large collective farms embracing over 15,000,000 small peasant farms a powerful network of State farms, and 2,200 machinery and tractor stations. Only yesterday Russian peasants dug their small strips of land with the ante-diluvian socka (a primitive wooden plow). And now, in the fall of 1932, 57 per cent of all collective fields were cultivated with tractors and the most modern agricultural machinery! And collective farms embrace from 70 to 75 per cent of the cultivated area of the country. The recent decrees of the Government show that additional steps are being taken to promote the stability and productivity of Russian agriculture. According to a decree of Sept. 30, 1932, "The object of the first stage of Soviet agricultural development, i. e., the utmost expansion of the area under cultivation, has already been achieved... This means that the time has come when we must turn from extensive growth of agriculture through increase in acreage to the problem of improved cultivation of the soil and increased crop yields, as the chief and central task in agriculture at its present stage of development." Another decree of January, 1933 shows that the Government is establishing a new political department for machine tractor stations, to aid in this program.

That the second difficulty, the deficiency of draft power, is not an insurmountable obstacle has already been shown by the role played by tractors during the fall season of 1932. This possibility seems to have been overlooked by the author when he wrote, "The introduction of a sufficient number of tractors encounters difficulties in two directions. The financial situation does not permit the purchase from abroad of tractors in adequate numbers; and production in the newly created domestic tractor factories is not proceeding as rapidly and smoothly as was planned." As a matter of fact the U. S. S. R. no longer needs to import tractors. The production of their own plants is proceeding rapidly enough to satisfy planned demand. It is rather interesting that two months after Prof. Timoshenko's book was published, figures were released showing that the first place in the world production of tractors and also of general farm machinery was held by Soviet Russia.

Strangely enough the writer has paid little attention to changes in the standards of living since the revolution. That the rapid development of agriculture has been accompanied by improved living conditions for the peasants is shown in part by a decline in the rural death rate and a decrease in infant mortality. Since the revolution, the death rate of the country population has declined from 28.6 per 1,000 persons in 1911-1913,

to 21.7 in 1926 and to 18.7 in 1928. There has also been a decided reduction in the infant mortality rate. In the years 1911-1913 this rate (for European Russia) was 266 per 1,000, in 1926 this figure fell to 174 and in 1928 to 156. The increase in home consumption of grains indicated by improved standards of living has had an important influence on the post-revolutionary grain exports - a fact that is misinterpreted by Prof. Timoshenko.

I must also mention that it is strange that two problems that are most important in their influence on the future of grain exports in the U.S.S.R. are entirely omitted from this study, namely, (a) Changes in the grain-consuming belt of the Soviet Union; and (b) The Volga-Don canal. Finally, the purpose of this book is interesting, and it is rich in statistical material, but its conclusions are of doubtful value.- Valentine S. Malitsky, The Brookings Institution, Washington, D. C.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTES AND ABSTRACTS

Agricultural Cooperation - Czechoslovakia

Dvorák, Ladislav Frantisek. Les résultats de travail acquis par certaines catégories de coopératives agricoles. 44p. Prague. Union centrale des coopératives, 1931. 280.2 D97

Bibliography, p. 44.

A statistical statement of the returns of credit cooperatives, purchase and sale cooperatives, and dairy cooperatives.

Prague. École supérieure de la coopération agricole. L'École supérieure de la coopération agricole, Prague, Tchécoslovaquie. 38p. Prague, 1931. 280.29 P88

The organization, aims, and curriculum of the School of Agricultural Cooperation in Prague.

Agricultural Cooperation - Scotland and Wales

Horace Plunkett foundation. Agricultural co-operation in Scotland and Wales; a survey... With a foreword by the Rt. Hon. Sir John Gilmour. 246p. London, G. Routledge & sons, ltd. [1932]

The extracts which follow have been taken from the foreword:

"This volume completes the exhaustive survey of agricultural co-operation in the British Isles made by the Horace Plunkett Foundation, the other two volumes in the series being Agricultural Co-operation in England and Agricultural Co-operation in Ireland, published in 1930 and 1931 respectively...

"In viewing the past, present and future of co-operation for marketing it is important to bear in mind two broad aspects of the problem. In the first place, it is necessary to raise the level of technical efficiency in the handling of products from farm to table. This is a question of service. In the second place, there is the need for adjusting the volume of supply to demand. This is a question of large-scale

action involving the market as a whole, the kind of action that would be complementary to what is known as the quantitative regulation of imports."

It should be emphasized "that there need be no real conflict of principle between the Agricultural Marketing Act and Agricultural Co-operation as ordinarily understood; indeed the reverse is the case. The Act merely provides a basis whereby farmers can organise their industry to secure, in the words of the late Sir Horace Plunkett, better farming, better business and better living. It is only compulsory in that it enables the majority, of their own free will, to bring the minority to act in the common interest: moreover, the essential features of co-operation - the voluntary initiation of action, democratic control, equitable treatment of individuals and performance of service on a cost basis - have been carefully preserved in the Act."

Agricultural Credit

Boyazoglu, A. J. Agricultural credit. 267p. London, P. S. King & son, ltd., 1932. 284.2 B69

Bibliography, p. 257-260.

The preface to this volume is signed by Dr. Alexander Papanastassiou, leader of the Agrarian and Labour Party of Greece and a former Prime Minister who gives an interesting short review of the evolution of agricultural credit.

The author undertakes to present the special characteristics of agricultural credit and to show its place in the "general frame of credit" before he takes up the organization and forms of agricultural credit. The last chapter in the book is devoted to international agricultural credit.

Agricultural Credit - Germany

Nentwig, Paul. Banken und landwirtschaft. 123p. Gelnhausen, 1931. 284.2 N34
Inaug.-diss. - Frankfurt a. M.

Bibliography, p. 120-123.

A study of agricultural credit in Germany in which the author discusses the sources of agricultural credit, the effect on it of the large amount of agricultural indebtedness and the measures taken to alleviate the crisis.

Agricultural Credit - Norway

Norges kreditforening for land- og skogbruk (Landkreditforeningen).

Statutter... Approbert av Finansdepartementet. 18p. [Oslo, Nationaltrykkeriet, 1930] 284.29 N76S

Statutes of Norwegian agricultural credit societies approved by the Department of Finance.

Agricultural Relief

Bowker, Horace. Some fundamental aspects of farm relief. Address by Horace Bowker, president, American agricultural chemical company, at a luncheon meeting of farmers, merchants, and bankers, Henry Perkins Hotel, Riverhead, L. I., December 22, 1932. 13p. [New York, The American agricul-

tural chemical company, 1932]

The subject of farm relief is discussed under six heads: the present condition of agriculture; Causes of unequal price decline; Two alternatives face the nation; Price raising measures [in which the principles involved in the export debenture, equalization fee, and domestic allotment plans are analyzed]; Some fundamental considerations [in which his objections to the proposed legislation are pointed out]; and Some practical alternatives [in which are presented various alternatives to price-raising measures]. These are reorganization of intergovernmental debts, normal spending, and the restoring of public confidence by "taking the mind of the public off of Voluntary Domestic Allotment Plans and other economic experiments," reduction of taxes, amelioration of the farm mortgage burden, and reduction of farm costs. The writer urges "as a sound measure of practical short-road farm relief, a government loan of up to 100 million dollars for the purchase of fertilizer."

National league for economic stabilization. The Clair plan to restore farm and national prosperity. 23p. Chicago, Ill., National league for economic stabilization [1932]

Agricultural Situation

Mortgage bankers association of America. Proceedings 19th annual convention, Oct., 1932, Section II. 32p., mimeographed. Chicago, Ill., 1932. 284.9 M84

Partial contents: The unwilling farmer, by Deane W. Trick, which gives the viewpoint of the insurance company or other agency which is forced to operate the farm which has become its property through foreclosure; and A program of agricultural reconstruction, by M. L. Wilson, which is a discussion of the depressed state of the agricultural industry and of proposals for its relief including the domestic allotment plan.

Apples - Austria

Verband steirischer obstexporteure, Graz. Steirische exportäpfel; katalog mit verladebestimmungen. Hrsg. vom Verband steirischer obstexporteure in Graz unter mitwirkung der Kammer für handel, gewerbe und industrie in Graz und der Landeskammer für land- und forstwirtschaft in Steiermark. 66p. [Graz] 1932. 280.393 V58

The export trade in apples in the province of Styria.

Barter of Goods and Services

Princeton. University. Industrial relations section. Emergency exchanges for the alleviation of unemployment. 5p., mimeographed. [Princeton, N. J., 1933] Pam. Coll.

Released by Professor J. Douglas Brown, Director, Industrial Relations Section, Princeton University, Princeton, N. J.

"Despite the increasing seriousness of unemployment during the past three years most proposals for relief seek merely to distribute the burden without remedying the cause, or involve such drastic changes in our social and economic structure as to hold no promise for the immediate future.

It has, however, been urged by many that large numbers of those now unemployed can be set to work producing goods and services for their own consumption through the establishment of emergency exchanges for such goods and services. Such measures are already in successful operation in various parts of the country." There follows a statement of belief that such measures would provide work for large numbers of unemployed without lessening the security of those now employed and a statement, signed by 40 well-known economists, of the three steps which they agree should be taken to facilitate the establishment of such emergency exchanges.

Business Cycles

Bouniatian, Mentor. Les crises économiques; essai de morphologie et théorie des crises économiques périodiques... Deuxième édition française revue et augmentée. 430p. Paris, M. Giard, 1930. (Bibliothèque Internationale d'Économie Politique.) 280 B664 Ed. 2

La crise agraire, p. 122-134.

R. G. Hawtrey reviewed this volume in the Economic Journal, Sept., 1932 p. 435-438. He points out that the book expounds the author's well-known theory of the trade cycle which is based on "over-capitalisation. He observes also, that "this theory of the trade cycle is closely associated with fluctuations of the price level," upon which the author has very individual views, with which the reviewer disagrees in the main. The review closes as follows:

"M. Bouniatian's view that changes in the quantity of currency are the effect and not the cause of changes in the price level is defensible. But that is so because the central bank which issues the notes relies upon its power of regulating credit to keep control of the note issue, and it is the same power of regulating credit that influences the price level. The price level depends on the demand for commodities, demand depends on the aggregate of incomes, and incomes depend on the supply of money to industry through the lending operations of the banks."

Canada

Canada. Dominion bureau of statistics. Canada 1933. The official handbook of present conditions and recent progress. Pub. by authority of the Hon. H. H. Stevens. 192p. Ottawa [1933]

Partial contents: Introduction - Review of the economic position of Canada at the end of 1932; Chapter I - The imperial economic conference and intra-empire trade; Chapter II - Wealth, production and income - Capital investments; Chapter IV - Agriculture; and Chapter V - The forest wealth of Canada - Lumbering - Pulp and paper.

China - Land and Labor

Tawney, R. H. Land and labour in China. 207p. London, G. Allen & Unwin ltd. [1932.] 281.184 T19

This interesting volume is introduced by a thoughtful and stimulating comparison of the development of the civilization of China with that of

western nations. This is followed by five chapters with the following headings: The rural framework, The problems of the peasant, The possibilities of rural progress including among others sections on agrarian policy and on land tenure, The old industrial order and the new, and Politics and education.

There is also an appendix devoted chiefly to the statistics of industry.

Consumers Cooperation

Edmunds, M. M. How to reduce the high cost of living. 31p. Richmond, Va., The author, 1932. 280.2 Ed5

"To reduce the high cost of living, consumers should organize Consumers' Cooperative Associations and buy in large quantities, or in carload lots, from the producers, or at terminal markets; and when the goods are received they should be delivered at once to the homes of the buyers. The distribution of foodstuffs is costing consumers too much. There should be a more economical way of handling this distribution.

"Under the present system of buying, consumers may not be able to increase their incomes. They may not be able even to lower the prices of the necessities of life, but if they organize they can spend their money with whom they please, and when and where they choose."

Consumption - United States

Business week. The American consumer market; a study by the Business week. Reprinted from the issues of April 27 to Sept. 7th, inc. 39p. [New York, 1932] 280.12 B96

"In spite of the immediate importance of the consumption aspect of the modern economic system, it has been the least investigated and the least understood. We have fairly comprehensive information, in this and most other industrial countries, about production; and we have made a beginning through the Census of Distribution and other efforts to assemble statistics which will shed light on the selling machinery and methods of American business. In both these fields there is, besides, an enormous amount of technical literature relating to cost reduction and improvement of processes. But almost nothing is known about even the basic facts in the field of consumption, and what is known has not been brought to the attention of most business men ...

"In this... The Business Week will present and discuss in summary form estimates of the total value of the goods and services absorbed by the American consumer market year by year from 1919 through 1930, a period of novel and rapidly changing business conditions, including several years of depression but covering the greatest period of prosperity the country has known.

"These figures were compiled during the past year under the direction of Virgil Jordan, economist of The Business Week and the McGraw-Hill Publishing Co., with the collaboration of Robert R. Doane, who is responsible for the statistical compilation. They are the result of a systematic effort to piece together and correlate every bit of comprehensive and representative information available in the field of consumption covering this period."

Distribution

Boston conference on retail distribution. Boston conference on retail distribution. 1932. [4th] A national forum for problems of distribution, sponsored by the Retail trade board, Boston chamber of commerce in co-operation with Harvard university, Graduate school of business administration; Boston university, College of business administration; Massachusetts institute of technology and others. 120p. [Boston, E. L. Grimes printing co., 1932] 286.29 B65 4th, 1932.

Partial contents: The will of the people in government and in business, by Paul T. Cherington; Measuring consumer demand, by L. D. H. Weld; Prices as a factor in retail sales, by Oswald W. Knauth; Some problems of distribution in relation to the business cycle, by Malcolm P. McNair; and The attack on depressions, by Wallace B. Donham.

Economic Conditions - Poland

Gorecki, Roman. La Pologne nouvelle. 50p. Varsovie, Banque de l'économie nationale, 1931. 280.177 G66

A summary of economic conditions in Poland.

Economic Nationalism

Cole, S. D. Why buy British? 4lp. [London] Wishart & co., 1932. (Here & Now Pamphlets, no. 9.) 280.171 C67

A cogent plea for the abandonment of economic nationalism because it will inevitably defeat its own end.

"Nationalism is not enough. It served its turn in the childhood of civilisation, but should be put away with childish things. National States are in the melting-pot, but tradition keeps us entangled in the net of nationalism. Moreover, vested interests are alert to work upon our prejudices and exploit our nationalism for their private ends. Opposed to nationalism is the influence of the scientific spirit, the strongest unifying agent of the time, making for a cosmopolitan outlook. Whether this opposite tendency, which is gathering strength, will bring nationalism to an end, or whether modern nationalism will destroy civilisation, is an open question."

Economic Recovery

Academy of political Science, New York. Steps toward recovery; a series of addresses and papers presented at the annual meeting of the Academy of political science, November 18, 1932. 135p. [New York] 1933. (Acad. Polit. Sci. New York, Proc., v. 15, No. 2, Jan., 1933.)

Among the addresses of interest in this volume are the following: Economy in Federal government, by Lewis W. Douglas; Economy in State and city government, by George McAneny; The problem of unemployment, by Leo Wolman; The agricultural problem, by Frederick E. Murphy; Tariffs and trade barriers in relation to international trade, by George B. Roerbach; Discussion: Major problems of readjustment, by Chris L. Christensen; World agriculture and disarmament, by Viscount Astor; Steps toward recovery, by

Silas H. Strawn; and Steps toward recovery, by Sir Arthur Salter.

Farm Accounts - England

Reading, Eng. University college. Agricultural economics dept. Financial account studies, 1-2. 2 nos., mimeographed. Reading, Eng., 1932. 281.9 R22

No. 1. Financial results of dairy farming in the Blackmore Vale 1931-32, by Edgar Thomas, G. B. Bisset and C. Pringle. Aug., 1932.

No. 2. Financial results of strawberry growing in Hampshire in 1932, by G. B. Bisset, C. Pringle, and K.W.B. Thomas. Oct. 10, 1932.

Hogs and Hog Products

Gt. Brit. Ministry of agriculture and fisheries. Economic series no. 37. Report of the Reorganisation commission for pigs and pig products. 108p. London, H. M. Stationery off., 1932. 280.9 G792 no.37

This committee was charged with the duty of preparing in accordance with Section 15 of the Agricultural Marketing Act, 1931 "a scheme or schemes (applicable in England and Scotland) for regulating the marketing of pigs and any pig products." The committee recommends "(a) that the volume of total bacon supplies should be regulated by quotas both on home production and on imports; and (b) that bacon pigs should be sold only on annual contracts at a national price closely related to feeding costs." A formula is suggested for arriving at this "national price" as follows:

"The minimum price of a bacon pig of standard specification 'ex farm' shall be 35s. per pig plus 10'3d. per score of 20 lb. dead weight for every ls. per cwt. in the average cost of a defined ration during the four months preceding the month of delivery.

"It will be seen that this formula has two parts, one constant and the other variable.

"The constant part includes (a) the cost of the weaner and (b) overheads from weaning to slaughter."

Honey

American honey producers' league. Annual report... for year ending January 26, 1932 including thirteenth annual convention at Columbus, Ohio, January 26-28, 1932. 80p. [Champaign, Ill., 1932.] 424.9 Am3

Contains among other material, Diagnosis of the ills of our present organization, by James I. Hambleton; Shipping point inspection and grading of honey, by M. W. Baker; Recent developments in disposing of the honey crop, by H. J. Clay; Roadside marketing in Ohio, by Charles W. Hauck; and Insurance in agriculture, by Carl J. West.

Labor - Netherlands

Ban, P. A., van den. De beteekenis van de landbouwarbeidsleer. 56p. Wageningen, "Fonds landbouw export bureau 1916-1918," 1931. ("Fonds landbouw export bureau 1916-1918." Publicatie no. 6) 283 B22

An account of agricultural labor conditions in the Netherlands.

Land Annuities - Ireland

Conference between representatives of the United Kingdom and of the Irish Free State. Papers relating to a conference between representatives of the United Kingdom and of the Irish Free State, held in London: 14-15th October, 1932. Presented by the secretary of state for dominion affairs to Parliament by command of His Majesty, October, 1932. 24p. London, H. M. Stationery off., 1932. ([Parliament. Papers by command] Cmd. 4184) 282 C762

Contents: Memorandum indicating reasons why the government of the Irish Free State has declined to make certain payments to the government of Great Britain; Further memorandum dealing with the claims put forward by the government of the Irish Free State; United Kingdom observations in the Irish Free State memorandum of 12th October, 1932; United Kingdom observations in the Irish Free State: Further memorandum; and Memorandum of Irish Free State representatives in reply to memoranda containing British observations.

Land Law - India

Wills, C. U. The land-system of the Holkar state; a commentary on the Indore land-revenue and tenancy act (I of 1931) 136p. London, Bombay [etc.] H. Milford, Oxford university press, 1931. 282 W68

The Indian Journal of Economics for April, 1932 published a review of this volume signed "M.S." From this the extracts below have been taken:

"The Indore Land Revenue and Tenancy Act of 1931, is a unique contribution to Indian Agrarian Legislation. It is a distinct improvement over the widely established land systems of British India which have been successful over a century, in spite of their defects. By this legislation the defects of the other systems - Raiyatwari, Peasant Proprietorship, Village landlord and Zamindari of Bengal - have been removed and a lead has been given to the rest of the country, a lead in the right direction and at the right time. It has brought the state and the people nearer. If as is expected laws in the near future are to be made and enforced by the people's representatives then the present Act goes a long way...

"The Act is a valuable document. On account of the increasing pressure of the population on the land there is a keen competition to secure it and to see the cultivator safe under such conditions is the business of state and is the rural problem of the twentieth century.

"The move of the state is in the right direction and just according to the times. All interested in the agrarian problem of India should watch carefully the working of the Act and its effect.

"The book includes the Act, the notes on its sections and the exposition of the principles which underlie the legislation."

Land Settlement - Germany

Stieger, Harry. Untersuchungen über die beziehungen zwischen siedlungswesen und landarbeiterfrage unter besonderer berücksichtigung der nach dem kriege durch das reichssiedlungsgesetz geschaffenen lage. 177p., mimeographed. Berlin [1932] 283 St52

Inaug.-diss. - Landwirtsch. hochschule, Berlin.

Bibliography, p. 172-177.

A discussion of the connection between land settlement and the problem of agricultural labor in Germany with special reference to the provisions of the land settlement law of 1919.

Land Tenure - Germany

Ullrich, Hans. Die reform der landpacht. 87p. Jena, 1931. 282 U14

Inaug.-diss. - Jena.

Bibliography, p. 9-10.

A discussion of the leasing system in Germany in the light of the law of July 9, 1926.

Land Utilization Survey - Gt. Britain

Land utilisation survey of Britain. Land utilisation survey of Britain, 1931-32... Director of the survey, L. Dudley Stamp. 2 maps. London, London school of economics [1932] (Ordnance Survey of England and Wales. Sheet 114, 142.)

Sheet 114. Windsor. - Sheet 142. Isle of Wight.

These maps are accompanied by a 3-page pamphlet entitled: Land utilisation maps of Great Britain on the scale of one-inch to one mile, published by the Ordnance Survey, from which the extract which follows has been taken:

"The Land Utilisation Survey which has been carried out under the auspices of the London School of Economics and the Geographical Association, and directed by Dr. L. Dudley Stamp, is a work of national importance. At the present time when the Agricultural situation in Great Britain is attracting so much attention and when it would appear that we are on the eve of changes of far-reaching importance, the value of this survey cannot be over-estimated.

"The whole of Great Britain has been covered and two sheets of the One-Inch Maps embodying the results of the survey published...

"It can fairly be claimed from these maps that they are the most complete topographical sheets which have ever been published. Not only do they show all the detail which appears on the 'one-inch' maps of Great Britain, but in addition, by means of attractive and boldly contrasted colours, the use to which the land is put. The picture is complete. At a glance we see not only what we are accustomed to find in the best topographical maps - roads, railways, towns, rivers, contours and so forth, but in addition to that, the chess-board of cultivation as it is revealed when we fly over the land in an aeroplane. Heaths, commons, woodlands, gardens, grass-land and arable land, and their distribution and relative areas and positions are shown the moment we glance at one of these sheets."

Six colors are used showing the following classifications of the land: (1) Forest and woodland; (2) Meadowland and permanent pasture; (3) Arable or tilled land; (4) Heathland, moorland, commons and rough hill pasture; (5) Gardens, allotments, orchards, nurseries, etc; (6) Land agriculturally unproductive.

Rural Industries

Rural industries bureau. The rural industries of England, Scotland & Wales; an illustrated guide. 18p. London, The Rural industries bureau [1932?] 281.171 R882

"The nation still draws its health and strength from the countryside. In the eighteenth century the villages of England were less purely agricultural than they became in later times, and 'fed with the labours of their hands the great staple industries': in the twentieth century, in addition to food from the farm, they still produce many products needed by the towns.

"There are still about two hundred smiths, seventy-five wheelwrights and fifty saddlers to a county. Scattered over England are 4,000 basket-makers; in Wales there are a hundred rural textile factories; in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland are hand-loom weavers; in Southern England hurdle-makers; besides which, there are thatchers and rush-plaiters, potters and bowl-turners, broom-makers and rake-makers. In the aggregate these crafts represent an important industry giving employment to many men and capable of employing many more.

"To help these industries to survive and to keep those engaged upon them in the countryside rather than leave them to drift slowly to the towns, the Development Commission set up the Rural Industries Bureau. When the Bureau started work these trades were in a state of acute depression; with a small staff and fifty-two counties to cover it can only hasten slowly, but craftsmen in many counties now know that from the Bureau they can obtain advice on machinery and raw material, on how to keep their accounts and how to invoice their customers, advice they sadly need, and instruction and demonstration in their shops from the practical craftsmen who form the advisory staff of the Bureau.

"Advice is free and designs are supplied for the cost of printing. To help craftsmen to show and sell their work the Bureau organises exhibitions but does not charge exhibitors for space; thus it retains the power to exhibit only work of good quality and to include small collections of traditional work lent by the Victoria and Albert Museum and modern work of artist craftsmen, and thus it helps to maintain the standard on which these country trades depend for their survival."

Rural Migration

Smith, E. L. Go east for a farm; a study of rural migration. 54p. Oxford, Clarendon press, 1932. 281.171 Sm5

At head of title: University of Oxford. Agricultural Economics Research Institute.

"A fuller account... embodying the statistical evidence, was presented as a thesis for the degree of B. Litt. in the University of Oxford." -p.5.

Dr. C. S. Orwin, Director of the Agricultural Economics Research Institute in a prefatory note writes in part as follows:

"It is common knowledge that in certain parts of England the indigenous farming stock has experienced considerable dilution by the influx of settlers from other parts. The movement is connected in people's minds usually with the migration of Scottish farmers into Essex, and, to a lesser extent, into other of the Southeastern counties, during the great agri-

cultural depression which set in with the eighties of last century. Those whose memories carry them back to that time will recall the appearance, in considerable numbers, of applicants from over the Border for farms, vacant and sometimes derelict, situated mainly on the heavy soils traditionally given up to corn-growing, and rendered unprofitable under the progressive decline in prices which wrought such havoc in all the arable farming districts.

"It is known, too, though less commonly, that there was a similar movement at that time of farmers coming, most of them, from the south-western counties into the south-midland, southern, and south-eastern counties of England...

"The study of all these migratory movements, which has been summarized in the pages that follow, makes it quite clear that they were unknown in the self-sufficient days of English farming; they are associated, definitely, with the organization of farming for profit, and with those parts of England in which this was carried to its furthest extent. The 'fifties, 'sixties, and 'seventies of last century witnessed the climax of the prosperity of arable farmers in England...

"The profits of the system were large, and for a full generation life for the farmers concerned was good. That the system failed when opposed to the flood of prairie-grown corn and falling prices is a matter of history. This study shows that its collapse was the opportunity of some amongst the smaller farmers of the other half of Britain, who resembled rather the peasant type, and who depended more on thew and sinew than on command of capital...

"The migration which began then has never since ceased, and, as the author's title suggests, it has always been one way; there is no return. In times of agricultural depression the movement flares up, to subside again when times are better, but it has never stopped. The displacement of the capitalist and his hired workers by the working farmer and his sons is always going on...

"In short, it is the circumstances of their lives, the personal participation of the farmers and their families in all the hard manual work of farming, rather than anything about the locality in which they have their origin that explains this migration...

"What is the conclusion to be drawn? Is there something inherent in farming to mark it out from all other national industries as being incapable of permanent large-scale organization? Have the joint-stock principle, the use of labour-aiding machinery, and the application of scientific management no place in agriculture? Must farming remain a peasant industry? Or is it that the attempts at large-scale operations have never been carried far enough in agriculture, where even to-day there is still no opening for the man with brains, energy, and technical knowledge unless these are supported by capital to invest in the business?"

The author in his concluding chapter writes:

"Economically migration represents the law of substitution operating as a result of the shifting of the margin between different uses of land, and consequently, also, of the shifting of the margin as between the different amounts of the other productive agents applied to land, labour, and capital. It is necessarily connected, therefore, with a disturbance in the conditions of the industry brought about either by a depression of a certain use of land, or, conversely, by a boom. Reverting to the historical evidence,

it has been seen that there is no record that migration took place before the 'eighties and 'nineties of the last century when the severe depression in arable farming set in. An important distinction between the normal movement and migration now becomes clear.

"The normal movement is merely the result of the unceasing changes in the fortunes of individual farmers, and takes place in the ordinary course of the competitive system. It shows no tendency to go in a particular direction, but goes freely in any direction. The migration, on the other hand, is caused by a change in the marginal relation between types of farming which leads to the substitution of one type for another. Types of farming, mainly for reasons of soil and climate, tend to be separated into districts, and migration, therefore, does show a tendency to go in a particular direction: it is from one district to another. It follows that in the migration there is no reverse movement...

"The migration is a substitution of (1) pastoral for arable farming, and (2) of more labour for capital, and also of one kind of labour for another - the labour of the working farmer and his family for the managerial labour of the 'collar and tie' farmer and his paid staff; and this, which is the social aspect of the substitution, is of special importance as it involves the substitution of one kind of experience and type of life for another.

"Migration takes the form of an overflow from the family farm districts to the marginal arable districts through the rise in the rents of the former and the fall in the latter, and the opportunity thus afforded to the successful family farmers for advancement.

"In districts where the farming is sufficiently mixed to allow of a shifting of emphasis both of (1) type of product and (2) different amounts of labour and capital, or where it is sufficiently above the arable margin, no great change takes place. Therefore, migration to a district which requires no more than this change of emphasis will not greatly change the nature of the farming previously practised...

"Under these conditions the pressure of new entrants into farming is from the labour side rather than from the capital... Were it the other way about - from the larger to the smaller - it would indicate pressure from the capitalist entrants forcing the less successful farmers as capitalists to move."

Social Science Research

Passfield, Sidney James Webb, baron. Methods of social study, by Sidney and Beatrice Webb. 263p. London, New York, [etc.] Longmans, Green and co., 1932. 280 W383M

The Economist (London) in its issue for October 22, 1932, p. 740, reviewed this volume at some length. From this the extracts below have been taken:

"Every student of the social sciences will wish to read a book by Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Webb on methods of research; for, even apart from their personal contribution (in the great works on English local government, trade unionism, co-operation, etc.) to the knowledge of nineteenth-century institutions, there is a mass of research work now being done in this country which practically owes its existence to the influence of the Webbs. It was Mrs. Webb who demonstrated that a Government Commission could really be

used as a means of social research; it was the Webbs who were directly responsible for setting up that small institute of research and study which has now grown into the enormous London School of Economics; and it is the Webbs who have done much to rescue economic and political science from the age of immense a priori generalisations and forced it to study objective fact. The generalisation, of course, remains and can be fruitful; it is the service of the Webbs to have made at any rate a provisional delimitation of the sphere of usefulness to be assigned to the broad generalisation and the detailed study.

"As pioneers in this field, then, the experience of the Webbs in the practical organisation of research work, given in this book, will be of great value to their followers."

Social Trends

President's research committee on social trends. Recent social trends in the United States. Report of the President's research committee on social trends. With a foreword by Herbert Hoover. 2v. New York and London, McGraw-Hill book company, inc., 1933. 280.12 P92

This report is composed of the committee's own report which is the first section of the work and is really a summary of the findings and conclusions of the authors of the separate chapters. There are 29 chapters, each by a specialist in the subject matter covered. Among the subjects of these chapters are the following: Utilization of natural wealth which is treated in two parts (1) Mineral and power resources by F. G. Tryon and Margaret H. Schoenfeld of the Brookings Institution and (2) Agricultural and forest land by O. E. Baker, Bureau of Agricultural Economics; Rural life, by J. H. Kolb, University of Wisconsin and Edmund de S. Brunner, Institute of Social and Religious Research; The people as consumers by Robert S. Lynd, Columbia University; Public welfare agencies, by Howard W. Odum, University of North Carolina; The growth of governmental functions, by Carroll H. Woody, University of Chicago; Taxation and public finance, by Clarence Heer, University of North Carolina; Public administration by Leonard D. White, University of Chicago; Government and society, by C. E. Merriam, University of Chicago.

State Government Reorganization

Bettors, Paul Vernon, ed. State centralization in North Carolina, by A. T. Allen, Paul V. Bettors, Charles M. Johnson, Fred W. Morrison, Charles Ross... 261 p. Washington, The Brookings institution, 1932. (Institute for government research. Studies in administration no. 26.) 280.063 B46

The Director of the Institute for Government Research, Dr. W. F. Willoughby writes in part as follows in the preface to this volume:

"No state within recent years has applied itself with greater energy to the improvement of its governmental structure and its methods of administration, State and local, than North Carolina. What is more, these efforts have resulted in changes and improvements of so advanced a character that they have attracted the widespread attention of all of her sister commonwealths.

"In order to secure the necessary information upon which to base action, the State, during the past five years, has caused to be investigated most

of her important branches of public administration through special commissions or outside agencies...

"On the basis of the facts brought out in these several surveys and the recommendations made by the bodies responsible for them, the Legislature of North Carolina has passed a series of acts, which, as has been stated, are of an exceptionally advanced character...

"Due to the widespread interest that the enactment of these laws has attracted throughout the country the Institute for Government Research has thought that a service would be rendered by the publication of a volume having for its purpose to make known the character of this action. The preparation of this volume was entrusted to Mr. Paul V. Betters, a member of the staff of the Institute for Government Research, who had participated in the Institute's general survey of the government, and had later served as a technical assistant to the Governor during the period when the enactment of the laws mentioned were under consideration. Mr. Betters' direct contribution to the volume consists of the preparation of the introductory and the concluding chapters. It was thought that the best presentation of specific action taken in the particular fields of public administration could be had by having the accounts of such action written by persons in North Carolina who had been either directly connected with the work of the several commissions or were actually connected with the branches of government specially concerned by the changes introduced. The chapter on 'A State System of Schools in North Carolina' was prepared by Dr. A. T. Allen, who for nine years has been the State Superintendent of Public Education of North Carolina. The chapter on 'A State System of Highways,' was prepared by Mr. Charles Ross, General Counsel of the North Carolina State Highway Commission, with the background of seven years practical experience on the staff of that Commission. The chapter on 'State Supervision of Local Finance' was prepared by Mr. Charles M. Johnson, who served first as the executive secretary of the County Government Advisory Commission during its existence and is now serving as the first Director of Local Government, an office created by one of the recent acts. Finally, the chapter on 'The Taxation and Revenue System' was prepared by Dr. Fred W. Morrison, Director of the Research Department of the State Tax Commission, who for the last five years has given his attention to the tax problem of the State."

Taxation

Gillen, M. J. A new economic yardstick of taxation and public credit for states and their political subdivisions. 20 p. [New York?] 1932. 284.5 G41

The author points out that the customary method of determining whether a State is carrying too heavy a tax burden is to compare its records with those of other States. This method was used by Harold Martin Groves in his study entitled: Wisconsin industry and the Wisconsin tax system in which he states "The important thing is whether their rate of increase is comparable to that in other states and to the growth in the state's wealth." Mr. Gillen criticizes this method as follows:

"Under the foregoing statistical method there can be no vision as to the present wealth of the state, which is the wealth of the citizens as individual units, acting in the aggregate and in their economic relation

with the other states and the world. This is the power that should fix the size of government machinery and determine the burden that a people can carry."

He advocates that every State in the Union be considered as an individual economic unit and that a balance sheet be made annually as a basis for determining the amount of governmental expenditure. Such a balance sheet has been made for North Carolina and Mr. W. A. Baumert has recently drawn up a balance sheet for Wisconsin as of 1929.

Hall, T. H., ed. Current conflicting views on property, income and sales taxation. 150p., mimeographed. Chicago, National research bureau, 1932. 284.5 H 14

"Many defects exist in the fiscal systems of state and local governments such as big deficits, growing bonded debts, increasing tax delinquencies, and excessive tax burdens on tangible property. Some students of taxation believe that these defects can be remedied in large measure by enlarging the tax base. In most of the states the tax base is composed largely of tangible property. This compilation contains excerpts on the advisability of enlarging the tax base to include a tax on incomes and sales so as to solve public finance difficulties. Methods, other than the adoption of new or enlarged bases, to remedy fiscal defects are also considered." - Introduction.

Waterman, I. R. Equalization of the burden of support for education. Berkeley, Calif., 1932. [285]-358. (Univ. Calif. Pub. in Ed., v. 6, no. 5.) 294.5 W31

Bibliography, p.358.

This study contains chapters on cost of elementary and high school education, and on the cost of, and methods of financing the equalized program in California.

Taxation - Italy

Vichi, Giovacchino. I nuovi tributi comunali e provinciali. Guida sinottica per il contribuente e per le commissioni comunali. Cenni storici - imposte, tasse e contributi - aliquote - denunce ed accertamenti - sgravi ed esenzioni - ricorsi - penalità - disposizioni transitorie. 44p. Foggibonsi, Stabilimento tipografico P. Cappelli & c., 1931. 284.5 V66
The new communal and provincial taxes.

Taxation - Nebraska

Nebraska. University. College of business administration. Committee on business research. Tax exemption in Nebraska. 27p. Lincoln, Nebr., 1932. (Nebr. Studies in Business No. 32.) 280.9 N27 no. 32

University of Nebraska Publication no. 99, Nov., 1932.

This study does not list the property "owned and used by the state and its political subdivisions in the most obvious functions of government." It lists property of churches and hospitals, property devoted to education and charity, much property owned by fraternal orders, and municipally owned public utilities.

Taxation - North Carolina

North Carolina. University Law school. Taxation and public finance in North Carolina under the provisions of the present constitution. Progress report on a study conducted by the Law school, University of North Carolina and the Department of legislative research and drafting, Law School, Duke university to the Constitutional commission. 104p., mimeographed. [Durham, N.C.] 1932. 234 N81

Contents:- Introduction; Limitations upon taxing power of general assembly; Limitations on power of the state to incur indebtedness; Limitations upon the taxing power of local governmental units; Limitations on powers of local governmental units to incur indebtedness; The administration of the state's finances; Miscellaneous provisions relating to public finance; Appendix A, History of the provisions of the present constitution of North Carolina relating to taxation and governmental finance; Appendix, B, A partial list of references; Appendix C, quotation from Mr. Cummin's treatise, Critical analysis of State debts; Appendix D, Tabulation of provisions relating to selected topic in constitutions of the several States.

Taxation - Wisconsin

Baumert, W. A. The bearing of Wisconsin's trade trend on tax policy. Prepared under the direction of L. R. Smith, Otto H. Falk [and] Frank J. Sensenbrenner. 55p. Milwaukee, 1932. 234.5 B32

Published sources, at head of some sections in Appendix B.

The author concludes:

"In the last analysis, the income which a population derives from the wealth it possesses conditions the expenditures made by public authority. When the laborer and the farmer, merchant and manufacturer, have all to cut down their outlays, officialdom must reduce its inroads upon the totality of income available for all expenditures, private and public, in this State. Wisconsin has been justly proud of her reputation for paying as she went along. But the burden of public expenditure cannot be met from the impaired and shrunken income of the population of the State as it is today."

Leffler, G. L. Wisconsin industry and the Wisconsin tax system, by George Leland Leffler... supervised by Harold Martin Groves, Ed. 2. 124p. Madison, Wis. [1931] (Univ. Wis., Bur. Business and Econ. Research. Bul. No. 3.) 230.9 W752 no.3 Ed.2

"Bulletin of the University of Wisconsin, serial no. 1803; general series no. 1587."

This survey follows the general plan of the first edition and includes the seven States Wisconsin, New York, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Minnesota. "All statistics have been revised and brought up to date, usually to the year 1930." New statistics have been added and a number of new comparisons have been made. The text is illustrated with charts and tables many of which cover the period 1925 to 1930.

The author concludes in part as follows:

"We have shown that the state has had an industrial growth during the last five, ten or fifteen years which compares very favorably with that of most of our competing states and with that of our country as a whole.

Whether or not the progress would have been the same, greater or less, had we had a different tax policy we have not ventured to guess."

"... Taxes in Wisconsin as a whole are not exceptionally high. This is also true of taxes on corporations ... The best evidence we have indicates that Wisconsin taxes on all corporations, measured as a ratio of state and local taxes to net profits, were on an average for 1926, 1927 and 1928 below the United States average and those of half of the states with which Wisconsin has been compared. The same evidence shows that manufacturing corporations are bearing a somewhat higher relative burden here than elsewhere. In all these comparisons it is important to keep in mind the favorable character of our debt situation."

Taxation and Debt Limitation - U S.

Spangler, F. L. Operation of debt and tax rate limits in the state of New York; a study of the constitutional limitations and their effects upon municipal finance. 247p. Albany, J. B. Lyon company, printers, 1932. (N. Y. State Tax Comn. Spec. Rpt. No. 5.) 234.5 N482 no.5

Bibliography, p.209-215.

The author who is New York State Fellow in Taxation at New York University, and Research Investigator of the New York State Tax Commission makes the following statement of the problem in his Introduction:

"This study has been undertaken chiefly with the view to presenting an intelligent discussion of the local debt and tax limitation provisions in the New York Constitution. The main question is whether or not the present provisions are sufficiently satisfactory to justify their retention in the Constitution in their present form or whether they should be altered or eliminated entirely. For the adequate analysis of such a problem it is, of course, necessary to consider other matters, some closely and some remotely related to the constitutional limits.

"The discussion has been widened, therefore, to include, in as brief a form as possible, not only limitation but also other restrictive provisions existing in the Constitution as well as in the general statutes and the charters of the incorporated municipalities of the state, together with some important comparisons of the New York constitutional restrictions with those found in the Constitutions of other states. This broad discussion is submitted as a working basis for drawing up new provisions to be substituted in place of the present Sections 10 and 10-a of Article VIII, concerning limitations on local debts and tax rates in New York State, and, as the final aim of the study, a new section has been drafted and is presented in line with the recommendations made."

Statistical tables are included.

Trade

Gt. Brit. Empire marketing board. Statistics and intelligence branch. Plantation crops. A summary of figures of production and trade relating to sugar, tea, coffee, spices, cocoa, rubber, tobacco. 63p. London, H. M. Stationery off., 1932. (Gt. Brit. Empire Marketing Bd. [Pub.] E.M.B./C/5. Nov., 1932)

The Times (London) for Dec. 30, 1930 stated that the statistics in this pamphlet "bring out that a remarkable feature of the trade in these

commodities is the large number of counties dependent upon a single product for the greater part of their export trade. Sugar represents more than one-half of the total exports of Cuba, Mauritius, Fiji, Barbados, Hawaii, British Guiana, Porto Rico, and the Dominican Republic. Coffee is equally important to Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Salvador, Haiti, and Nicaragua. Cocoa forms 80 per cent. of the exports of the Gold Coast, tobacco one-half of those of Greece and three-quarters of those of Nyasaland, and cloves two-thirds of the outward trade of Zanzibar."

Transportation

Conference on rail and road transport, 1932. Report ... 29th July, 1932. 85p. London, H. M. Stationery off., 1932. 289.9 C76

At head of title: Ministry of transport.

The Economic Journal (London) for December, 1932 published a review of this report signed by J. E. Allen. From this review the extracts below have been taken:

"In order to settle many questions in dispute between the railway companies and the owners of road motor goods waggons the Minister of Transport appointed a Conference consisting of four railway managers and four representatives of road organisations, with Sir Arthur Salter as Chairman. Within a few weeks the Conference agreed on a unanimous report, which may be regarded as one of the most valuable statistical documents published in recent years. Its recommendations, if adopted by Parliament, as one may expect, promise (1) additional revenue to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, (2) lower expenditure to county and borough councils, and (3) rehabilitation of their finances to the four great railway groups. Further, the report is the first scientific discussion of the principles which should be applied to the taxation of road motor vehicles, a subject strangely neglected hitherto by the House of Commons and the Ministry of Transport. Of course a unanimous report must have involved compromise, but unanimity has been secured by facing difficulties and getting down to facts, not by avoiding them. Indeed more than half this slim volume of 85 pages is taken up by elaborate calculations and statistical tables. In one direction the report continues and completes the work of the Royal Commission on Transport, but the Conference was concerned with goods transport only, although its recommendations, especially those dealing with the basis of taxation, certainly involve (as Section 134 admits) a revision of the contributions to be made by other classes of vehicles, such as the heavier kind of coach or omnibus.

"Three questions were set to the Conference by the Minister of Transport: - (a) the contributions towards the cost of roads which are made, or should be made, by the different classes of motor vehicles; (b) the regulations that should be applied to goods transport by road and rail; and (c) measures which may equalise conditions between the two sides of the goods transport industry, with adequate safeguards for the community. The Conference did not invite witnesses either from the transport interests or from highway authorities, but it received and considered written statements.

"As a result of the development of the petrol engine our roads are now predominantly used by motor vehicles. These have caused additional travelling and goods transport; they have also diverted much traffic from the railways. In some cases the road is intrinsically more suitable, i.e. it

is more convenient, or it is really cheaper when every allowance for full cost is made. But where the commercial motor does not pay its fair share of road costs, or is free from the restrictions imposed by Parliament on the railways, 'some of this diversion may be both economically unsound and socially undesirable.' A calculation on p. 10 gives £64 million as the annual cost of railway tracks, all of which falls on the railway shareholder. On the basis of actual expenditure during the last five years the Conference reckons the expenditure on roads, i.e. on the motor vehicle's permanent way, at £60 million a year; and this is the figure which it proceeds to allocate between the various classes of motor vehicles...

"What is the best basis for a distribution of this sum among various classes of motor vehicles? Petrol consumption is evidently one factor, and gives a measure of the use and wear of the roads by vehicles of the same type, but it does not serve so well for different classes; a second criterion is ton-miles. Finally, the Conference decided to combine petrol consumption with ton-mileage, and to add something extra for very heavy vehicles... so the final allocation is £23 1/2 million to commercial goods vehicles, and £36 1/2 million to all the rest.

"Next the Conference considers how the £23 1/2 million should be divided among different kinds of goods vehicles...

"Ordinary users will find their duties rising sharply after 3 tons... Vans and lorries which escape the petrol duty will in future pay very steeply-graded licence duties...

"On the basis adopted by the Conference private cars and motor cycles would pay less than at present, but the Conference does not use this fact to relieve the charges falling on commercial vehicles. As a concession to the railways, the Conference would relieve them of two obligations: (1) to maintain road surfaces of bridges carrying roads over railways, and (2) to publish rates in regard to their regular road transport services, so long as no similar obligation rests upon hauliers in general.

"This brings us to the third part of the Report - regulation and licensing. Railways are subject to 'an extensive and often meticulous system of regulation and supervision,' which covers not only rates but wages and conditions of work. Here the Conference would rather impose restrictions upon road vehicles than relax them on railways...

"As a general principle the Conference agrees with the Royal Commission on Transport, that it is 'not in the national interest to encourage further diversion of heavy goods traffic from the railways to the roads'; it also agrees that the Minister of Transport should be authorized to prohibit, in future, the transfer of unsuitable traffic to the roads. But clearly the Conference relies for a fairer distribution of traffic between the two parties on its increased licence duties, which are to be paid for the heavier road vehicles. In other words, if railways and road vehicles have to pay their own expenses, traffic will go by the service which is really the cheaper. Nevertheless, the Conference hopes also for a better division of function 'through the deliberate effort of those engaged in road and rail transport to co-ordinate their services.' ...

"At the end of the report will be found elaborate statistical calculations, on which the proposed licence duties are based."

Warehousing

Haring, H. A. New business for warehouses. 322p. New York, Distribution and warehousing [1931]. 286 H223N

"Reprinting of the first fifty numbers from a series of articles which have appeared in Distribution and Warehousing...The series itself is continuing to run in that publication." - Preface.

The first article appeared in the issue for Nov., 1925.

Contains some chapters on agricultural commodities such as poultry, potatoes, frozen cream, seeds, and others on motor trucking.

U. S. S. R.

Kuibyshev, V. Industrial development under the second five year plan. 80p. Moscow, Co-operative publishing society of foreign workers in USSR, 1932. 280.179 K95

At head of title: The XVII. party conference of C.P.S.U.

Molotov, Viacheslav. The second five-year plan. 79p. Moscow, Co-operative publishing society of foreign workers in the USSR, 1932. 280.179 M73S

At head of title: The XVII. Conference of the Communist party of the Soviet Union.

Stoikevich, I. M., ed. Organizatsiia ta planuvannia vesnianikh robit u bur-iakovikh radgospakh (metodika sklandannia planu) Za redaktsieiu I. M. Stoikevicha. 150p. u. Kievi, 1932. 281.366 St6

Organization of spring planning work on the state sugar beet farms.

At head of title: Vseukrains'ka akademiia nauk. N.-d. institut sotsialistichnoi rekonstruktsii sil's'kogo gospodarstva VUAN. I. D. Mel'nik, P. P. Pasichnik.

Union of Socialist Soviet Republics. Holkhoztsentre. Building of kolkhozes (in figures). 62p. Moscow, Kolkhozcentre of the USSR, 1932. 281.179 Un3

In English.

Contents: Collective farm construction in USSR; Seed growing in the USSR; and Technical equipment of kolkhozes (Building of machine and tractor stations.)

NEW PERIODICAL

Economic forum [quarterly] v. 1, no. 1, Winter 1932/33. Economic Forum, Inc. 66 W. 12th St., New York, N. Y.

Contents: For an ordered capitalism, by Alvin Johnson. A new monetary policy for England, by John Maynard Keynes; Germany: her debts and politics, by Frank H. Simonds; Our price level problem, by Sir Josiah Stamp; Is fiat money any worse than fiat poverty? by William Trufant Foster; Russian chronicle; and Report on Governor Roosevelt's conference, by Harold S. Buttenheim.

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Bibliography on the marketing of agricultural products (supplementary to Miscellaneous circular no. 35) compiled by Louise O. Bercaw and Esther M. Colvin, Library, Bureau of agricultural economics under the direction of Mary G. Lacy, Librarian. 351p. Washington, 1932. (U.S. Dept. Agr. Misc. Pub. No. 150.)

Grain trade statistics of Great Britain; a guide to sources, by H. S. Irwin. 13p., mimeographed. Washington, D. C., Dec., 1932. (U. S. Dept. Agr. Grain Futures Admin.)

Publications relating to farm population and rural life, issued at the various state colleges of agriculture. 18 p. Dec. 1, 1932. (U. S. Dept. Agr., Bur. Agr. Econ., Div. Farm Population and Rural Life.)

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Compiled by M. I. Herb

Adams, L. P. Agricultural depression and farm relief in England, 1813-1852. 1932.

Reviewed by C.S.O. in Jour. Roy. Statis. Soc. (n.s.) 95 (pt.4): 735-737. 1932.

Reviewed by Ruth A. Allen in Southwest. Social Sci. Quart. 13 (3): 301-302. Dec., 1932.

Bartlett, R. W. Co-operation in marketing dairy products. [1931.]

Reviewed by R.F.G. in Jour. Roy. Statis. Soc. (n.s.) 95 (pt.4): 737-738. 1932.

Beveridge, Sir William Henry, and others. Tariffs: the case examined. 1931.

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Reviewed by H. L. in Jour. Roy. Statis. Soc. (n.s.) 95 (pt.4): 724-726. 1932.
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- Mills, F. C. Economic tendencies in the United States: aspects of pre-war and post-war changes... with an introduction by the Committee on recent economic changes. 1932. (Half-title: Pub. Natl. Bur. Econ. Research, Inc., No. 21.)
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- Mitchell, N. P., jr. Land problems and policies in the African mandates of the British Commonwealth. Louisiana State University. 1931. (La. State Univ. Studies, No. 2.)
Reviewed by Quincy Wright in Amer. Jour. Sociol. 38 (4): 643-644. Jan., 1933.
- Nourse, E. G., and Knapp, J. G. The cooperative marketing of livestock. 1931.
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Reviewed by A. Loveday in Econ. Jour. 42 (168): 599-604. Dec., 1932.

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Reviewed by Waldemar Kaempffert in The New York Times Book Review, Jan. 8, 1933, p.5.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE PUBLICATIONS

Economic in Character

Compiled by Katharine Jacobs

Circular*

261. The farm real estate situation, 1931-32, by B. R. Stauber. 51p. Jan., 1933.

Farmers' Bulletins*

924. A simple way to increase crop yields. Methods followed by farmers of the coastal plain section of the central Atlantic states in building up soil fertility, by H. A. Miller. 21p. Issued Feb., 1918, rev. Nov., 1932.

1378. Marketing eggs, by Rob R. Slocum. 30p. Issued March, 1924, rev. Nov., 1932.

Miscellaneous Publications*

150. Bibliography on the marketing of agricultural products (supplementary to Miscellaneous circular no.35) compiled by Louise O. Bercaw and Esther M. Colvin, Library, Bureau of agricultural economics under the direction of Mary G. Lacy, Librarian. 351p. Dec., 1932.

*Requests for these publications should be addressed to the Office of Information, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

135. List of publications of the United States Department of agriculture from January, 1926, to December, 1930, inclusive, comp. by comparison with the originals, by Mabel G. Hunt... Supplementary to Miscellaneous publication no. 9. 46p. 1932.

Service and Regulatory Announcements*

137. Rules and regulations of the secretary of agriculture governing the grading and certification of butter, cheese, eggs, dressed poultry, and dressed domestic rabbits for class, quality (grade), and condition. 9p. Dec., 1932.

Mimeographed Publications of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics**

The dairy situation and outlook, December, 1932, by E. E. Vial. 6p. diagrs. Address, annual meeting, American Dairy Federation, Chicago, December 1, 1932.

Geographic distribution of staple lengths of American upland cotton - crops of 1928, 1929, and 1930; a preliminary report, by W. B. Lanham. Dec., 1932. 9p. (Issued in cooperation with State agricultural experiment stations or departments of agriculture.)

The hog situation and outlook, by C. A. Burmeister... [1932] 10p. Address, annual convention of the Institute of American Meat Packers, Chicago, November 15, 1932.

The long-staple upland cotton situation. A supplemental statement to the cotton outlook issued in November at Atlanta. Dec. 23, 1932, 3p.

Marketing Arizona lettuce, spring season 1932, by A. E. Prugh. 1932. 9p. (Issued in cooperation with Arizona Fruit and Vegetable Standardization Service.)

Marketing Florida strawberries; summary of 1932 season, by R. Maynard Peterson. Dec., 1932. 7p. (Issued in cooperation with Florida State Marketing Bureau.)

Marketing Imperial valley lettuce; summary of 1932 season, by A. E. Prugh and L. T. Kirby. Dec., 1932. 35p. (Issued in cooperation with California Department of Agriculture, Division of Markets.)

Marketing Louisiana strawberries; summary of 1932 season, by R. L. Sutton. 1932. 16p.

Marketing strawberries from the Ozark section of Missouri; summary of the 1932 season, by R. G. Risser. Dec., 1932. 11p. (Issued in cooperation with Missouri Department of Agriculture.)

Marketing Washington potatoes; summary of 1931-1932 season, by T. R. Hall. 1932. 11p.

Publications relating to farm population and rural life, issued at the various state colleges of agriculture. Dec. 1, 1932. 18p.

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Rural industries in Knott County, Kentucky; a preliminary report, by Wayne C. Nason. Dec., 1932. 24p. (Issued in cooperation with Kentucky Agri-

* Requests for these publications should be addressed to Office of Information, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

** These publications are issued in small editions for immediate use in official work and are not for general distribution.

cultural Experiment Station.)
Standardization and inspection of farm products, by C. W. Kitchen... [1932]
8p. Address, annual convention, Association of Marketing Officials,
Washington, D. C., December 14, 1932.
Tentative standards for grades of canned apple sauce. Dec. 15, 1932. 7p.
World apple production and trade, by A. C. Edwards... assisted by Hally H.
Conrad. Sept., 1932. 98p. (Issued as Report FS 57 by the Foreign
Agricultural Service Division.)

Radio Talks*

Annual review of fruit and vegetable production, by S. R. Newell. Dec. 16,
1932. 2p.
Comments on the general agricultural situation, by A. B. Genung. Jan. 3,
1933. 4p.
December cattle markets, by C. V. Whalin. Dec. 15, 1932. 2p.
December dairy markets, by L. M. Davis. Dec. 28, 1932. 2p.
December egg and poultry markets, by B. H. Bennett. Dec. 27, 1932. 2p.
The December grain market, by G. A. Collier. Dec. 29, 1932. 4p.
December 1 report on hog production, by C. L. Harlan. Dec. 23, 1932. 2p.
Economic services for modern farmers, by Nils A. Olsen. Dec. 30, 1932. 3p.
Egg production trends, by S. A. Jones. Dec. 22, 1932. 2p.
Farm news from foreign lands, by L. A. Wheeler. Jan. 4, 1933. 2p.
General crop review, by W. F. Callander. Dec. 16, 1932. 1p.
Grade, staple and tenderability of cotton ginned prior to December 1, 1932,
by W. B. Lanham. Jan. 6, 1932. 2p.
Grain crops of 1932, by Joseph A. Becker. Dec. 16, 1932. 2p.
Hay market situation, by W. A. Wheeler. Jan. 4, 1933. 2p.
The January cattle feeding situation, by C. V. Whalin. Jan. 13, 1933. 2p.
Number of lambs on feed January 1, by C. L. Harlan. Jan. 11, 1933. 2p.
Price situation, an interview between A. G. Peterson and Morse Salsbury,
Dec. 15, 1932. 3p.
Specialty crops of 1932, by S. A. Jones. Dec. 16, 1932. 2p.
Trend of milk production, by J. B. Shepard. Dec. 21, 1932. 2p.

Miscellaneous**

Functions and activities of supervisors of county extension agents, by W. W.
Clark... and M. C. Wilson. 42p. Nov., 1932. (Issued by Extension Service
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Grain trade statistics of Great Britain; a guide to sources, by H. S. Irwin...
13p. Dec., 1932. (Issued by Grain Futures Administration.)
Progress in extension work in 1932 [by] C. W. Warburton. 12p. Dec., 1932.
(Issued by Extension Service as Extension Circular 182) Mimeographed.
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tracts [by] C. L. Chambers. 13p. Dec., 1932. (Issued by Extension ser-
vice as Extension Service Circular 181.) Mimeographed.

*These radio talks are of current interest only and are of no value for
permanent filing as the information they give may be obtained from other
Department publications.

**Requests for these publications should be addressed to the office issuing
them.

STATE PUBLICATIONS

Compiled by Mary F. Carpenter

Arkansas

Arkansas. University. College of agriculture. Extension service. The 1933 agricultural outlook for Arkansas. Ark. Agr. Col. Ext. Serv., Timely Agr. Econ. Facts for Arkansas Farmers, v.2, no.12. 8p. Fayetteville. 1932.

California

Shear, S. W. The California Bartlett pear situation. Economic facts bearing on surplus control. 12p., mimeographed. Berkeley, Calif., Agr. Expt. Sta., 1932.

Wellman, H. R. Some economic aspects of surplus control with particular reference to the summer orange industry of California. (A preliminary report.) 11p., mimeographed. Berkeley, Calif. Agr. Col. Ext. Serv., 1933.
Contribution from the Giannini Foundation of Agricultural Economics.

Colorado

Burdick, R. T., and Pingrey, H. B. Profits from winter feeding in northern Colorado. Col. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 394, 75p. Fort Collins. 1932.
An analysis of costs and returns from feeding cattle and lambs, from a detailed study of farming practices in this area, which was begun in 1922 in cooperation with the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Colorado. Agricultural experiment station. Forty-fifth annual report ... 1931/32. 64p. Fort Collins. 1932.

Section of Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology, p.38-42.

Donaldson, D. N., and Hemphill, P. V. Operating practices of farmers' co-operative elevators in Colorado. Col. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 397. 63p. Fort Collins. 1932.

The group of elevators studied are located in the winter-wheat area in the northeastern part of the State. A list of references is given on p.48.

Georgia

Georgia. College of agriculture. Division of agricultural extension. Georgia agricultural outlook for 1933. Ga. Agr. Col. Ext. Div., Econ. Facts for Ga. Farmers, v.21, Circ. 210, 16p. Athens. 1932.

Hawaii

Krauss, F. G. Commercial vegetable production in Hawaii. Hawaii. Univ., Agr. Ext. Serv., Ext. Bul. 16, 144p. Honolulu. 1932

Economic data for several crops are included in this bulletin of information for the planter.

Illinois

Illinois. Agricultural experiment station. A year's progress in solving farm problems of Illinois. Forty-fifth report for year ended June 30, 1932. 268p. Urbana. 1932.

Farm organization and management, p.146-164; agricultural economics, p.165-174.

Stewart, C. L., Burlison, W. L., Norton, L. J., and Whalin, O. L. Supply and marketing of soybeans and soybean products. Ill. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 386, p.425-544. Urbana. 1932.

"The purpose of the present study has been to examine the supply situation ... the present and potential markets for soybeans, the means and methods by which they are marketed, their economic characteristics in relation to improvements in marketing, and the influence of various factors on the prices paid for them."

Literature cited and sources of data are given on pages 541-544.

Iowa

Giese, Henry. and Anderson, E. D. Rural fire waste in Iowa 1930-31. Iowa. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 296, p.223-258. Ames. 1932.

"The work reported in this bulletin represents a part of the general project, 'An investigation of farm building losses due to wind and fire'... and initiates a cumulative analytical study of these losses, particularly with respect to rural communities." Contains a list of references, p.257-258.

Paine, F. D., and Zink, F. J. Electric service for the Iowa farm. Operating cost of the individual farm electric plant. Iowa Agr. Col. Agr. Engin. Expt. Sta., Iowa Project on Rural Electrification. Rpt. 7. 15p. Ames. 1932.

Wright, Wallace. The mechanism of credit control. Iowa Agr. Col. Ext. Serv., Agr. Econ. Facts no.12, p.4. Ames. 1932.

"This is the sixth concluding article of a series dealing with the present depression."

Massachusetts

Moser, R. E. Cost of producing milk in Massachusetts. Mass. Agr. Col. Ext. Serv., Farm Econ. Facts, 5 (11): 4-5, mimeographed. Amherst. 1932.

Michigan

Michigan. Agricultural experiment station. Report, two years ended June 30, 1932. 63p. East Lansing. 1932.
Section of Economics, p.27-30.

Michigan. Department of agriculture. Fifth biennial report. 1931-1932. 149p. Lansing. 1932.

Reports of the Bureau of Agricultural Industry, the Bureau of Dairy-
ing and the Bureau of Foods and Standards contain items of interest to
the economist.

Motts, G. N. Motor truck marketing of Michigan fruits and vegetables. Mich.
Agr. Expt. Sta. Spec. Bul. 227, 47p. East Lansing. 1932.

"Data were collected between August 1, 1931, and the end of July,
1932, from as many sections of the State as possible."

The subject matter has been grouped under the following headings;
Scale of truck movements; Groups engaged in trucking fruits and vege-
tables; Trucking operations; Advantages and disadvantages of fruit and
vegetable trucking; Suggested changes and general recommendations. In-
cludes charts and tables and a short list of references.

Minnesota

Johnson, E. C., and Cavert, W. L. Adjusting farm debts. Suggestions for
creditors and debtors. Minn. Univ. Agr. Ext. Spec. Bul. 157. 8p. Uni-
versity Farm, St. Paul. 1932.

Minnesota. Department of Agriculture, dairy and food. Eggs. Minnesota state
retail and wholesale grades for eggs with rules, regulations and law,
April, 1932. 16p. St. Paul. 1932.

Waite, W. C., Garey, L. F. and Regan, M. M. Farm income in Minnesota. Minn.
Univ., Agr. Ext., Minn. Farm Business Notes, no. 121, p.1-3. University
Farm, St. Paul. 1932.

Wilcox, W. W., Boss, Andrew and Pond, G. A. Relations of variations in the
human factor to financial returns in farming. Minn. Agr. Expt. Sta.
Bul. 288, 65p. University Farm, St. Paul. 1932.

In cooperation with United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

"In this study an attempt was made to determine some of the reasons
why the farmer carries on his farming business with the degree of ef-
ficiency which he does, rather than the relative effectiveness of his
particular farm organization and production practices."

Nebraska

Wendt, B. S., and Hedges, Harold. Truck and rail transportation of Nebraska
livestock to the Omaha market. Neb. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 275, 31p.
Lincoln. 1932.

Some aspects of the subject considered are: "Growth of truck trans-

portation, origin of the truck and rail receipts at Omaha, comparison of truck and rail rates on livestock, and the factors influencing the choice of transportation agencies."

Nevada

Venstrom, Cruz. The relation of cash crops to hay crops in western Nevada. Nev. Agr. Expt. Sta., Dept. Farm Devlpmt. News Bul. 6 (12): 1-3, mimeographed. Reno. 1932.

Preliminary report from cost of production studies.

New York

Bond, M. C. The marketing of milk thru ice cream. N. Y. Cornell Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 546, 88p. Ithaca. 1932.

"The main purpose of this study was to obtain information as to the geographical sources of the milk products used in the manufacture of ice cream, and to compare the net returns to the farmer for milk used in ice cream with the returns for milk used for butter, for cheese, and for distribution as fluid milk.

"A second objective was to ascertain, from the point of view of the ice cream manufacturer, the effect of volume of business, kinds of milk products used, and of other factors, on the cost of the milk products used in ice cream.

"Finally, a study was made of the variation in sales of ice cream and the effect on this variation of such factors as season of the year, day of the week, holidays, and weather conditions.

Harper, F. A. Cooperative purchasing and marketing organizations in New York State. N. Y. Cornell Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 544, 117p. Ithaca. 1932.

"This study was begun in 1928 as a joint project by the New York State College of Agriculture and the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets. Later, in 1930, the Federal Farm Board cooperated in the work..."

Hill, F. F. An analysis of the loaning operations of the Federal land bank of Springfield from its organization in March, 1917, to May 31, 1929. N. Y. Cornell Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 549, 107p. Ithaca. 1932.

The Federal Land Bank at Springfield, Massachusetts is authorized to make loans on first mortgages on farm land in the states included in the First Federal Land Bank District in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Farm Loan Act of July 17, 1916.

"The study reported in this bulletin ... was undertaken by the Bank with the purpose of determining the relative importance of the different factors which have affected loan risks in the past. It was felt that such an analysis would be of assistance in improving the Bank's loaning policy in the future."

"The data concerning loans made by the Federal Land Bank of Springfield were confined to those available in the files of the Bank. It is planned to supplement the study reported in this bulletin by detailed studies in limited areas, involving the collection of additional data."

New York. Cornell University. College of Agriculture. Farm Economics, no. 78, p. 1797-1820, Ithaca. 1937.

Partial contents: Prices in England and in the United States, by G. F. Warren and F. A. Pearson, p.1798; The sales and supply of milk and cream in Rochester, New York, by G. A. West and Leland Spencer, p. 1799-1805-1807; Assessed values of farm real estate and taxation for roads in five classes of land Tompkins County, 1930, by A. B. Lewis, p. 1807-1810; Grape and apple costs in 1928, and costs at 1931 prices and values, by G. P. Scoville, p. 1810-1813; Costs and returns for dairy cows on cost account farms in 1931, by L. E. Cruikshank, p.1813-1815; and Effect of various factors on the consumption of fresh fruits and vegetables in city families, by W. C. Hopper, p.1815-1820.

New York Department of agriculture and markets. The agriculture of New York State. N. Y. State Dept. Agr. and Markets Bul. 259, 86p. Albany. 1932.

"This bulletin is descriptive of agriculture in New York State. Topography, soil, climate, and precipitation are discussed, and maps show the sections in which various crops are produced. Statistics, transportation, highways, markets, education, manufactures, and the advantages they afford agriculture form part of the information included."

New York. Department of agriculture and markets. Annual report ... for the year 1931. 187p. Albany. 1932.

Bureau of Markets, p.54-69; Bureau of Statistics, p.141-145. Reports of the Traffic Bureau. Bureau of Weights and Measures. and the Dairy and Food Bureau also contain items of economic interest.

New York. Department of agriculture and markets. Statistics relative to the dairy industry in New York State, 1931-1932. N. Y. State Dept. Agr. and Markets Bul. 267, 190p. Albany. 1932.

Warren, S. W. Factors for success on dairy and general farms in northern Livingston County, New York. N. Y. Agr. Col. (Cornell) Ext. Bul. 242, 78p. Ithaca. 1932.

"More complete and detailed results of the study on which this bulletin is based are to be found in Cornell Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin 539, 'An economic study of agriculture in Northern Livingston County, New York.'"

North Carolina

North Carolina. State college of agriculture and engineering. Extension service. Agricultural outlook, for 1933. N. C. Agr. Col. Ext. Circ. 194, 19p. Raleigh. 1932.

Ohio

Sitterley, J. H., Moore, H. R., and Falconer, J. I. Land utilization in Lawrence County, Ohio,. Ohio Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 514, 48p. Wooster. 1932.

Similar to the study of Vinton County in 1930 the results of which were published in Bulletin 485 of the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station.

Lawrence County is also situated in one of the less favorable Agricultural areas of the State.

Wallace, B. A. Financial operations of Ohio farmer owned elevators during the fiscal year, 1931-32. Ohio. State Univ., Dept. Rural Econ. and Ohio. Agr. Expt. Sta. Mimeogr. Bul. 50, 17p. Columbus. 1932.

Oklahoma

Nelson, Peter. Lessons from Oklahoma farm accounts. Okla. Agr. Col. Ext. Circ. 284, 15p. Stillwater. 1931.

A report of an analysis of account books sent in 1929 to the central extension office by Oklahoma farmers who are enrolled with the Extension Division of the Agricultural College as account demonstrators.

Oklahoma. Agricultural experiment station. Solving farm problems. Report... July 1, 1930 to June 30, 1932. 397p. Stillwater. [1932].

Economic and social studies, p.188-216.

Pennsylvania

Cowden, T. K., and Lininger, F. F. The consumption of milk in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania. 12p., mimeographed. State College, Penn. Agr. Expt. Sta. Dept. of Agr. Econ., 1932.

Publication authorized by the Pennsylvania Agricultural Experiment Station as Technical Paper no. 569.

McCord, J. E. A farm management survey of Tioga County, Pennsylvania. Penn. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 282, 31p. State College. 1932.

In cooperation with the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

"The exhaustion of the timber, with the consequent loss of local markets, has brought about certain significant changes in the agricultural of Tiogo County which now requires readjustments in the farm organization if reasonable terms are to be expected."

Pennsylvania. Agricultural experiment station. 45th annual report ... ended June 30, 1932. Penn. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 279, 27p. State College. 1932.

List of active research projects in agricultural economics and rural sociology, p.22.

Pennsylvania. Department of agriculture. Biennial report, 1930-1932. Penn. Dept. Agr. Gen. Bul. 514, 32p. Harrisburg. 1932.

Bureau of Markets, p.13-19; Pureau of Statistics and Information, p.28-30.

South Carolina

South Carolina. Agricultural experiment station. Forty-fifth annual report... for the year ended June 30, 1932. 139p. Clemson College. 1932.

Research in agricultural economics, p.7-20.

Vermont

Grinnell, H. C. An economic study of the organization, finance and operations of farmers' business cooperatives in Vermont. Vt. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 346, 103p. Burlington. 1932.

In cooperation with the Federal Farm Board.

Vermont. Agricultural experiment station. Forty-fifth annual report, 1931-1932. Vt. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 344, 24p. Burlington. 1932.

Agricultural economics, p.9-11.

Vermont. State College of agriculture. Extension service. Vermont Farm Business, no. 40, 8p. 1933.

Includes portion of a statement on milk costs and prices in the New York and Boston milkshed, by R. D. Aplin to the New York Joint Legislative Committee to Investigate the Milk Industry at a Hearing in Albany, New York, on Jan. 3, 1933.

Virginia

Virginia. Polytechnic institute. Virginia Farm Economics, no.16, p.217-240. Blacksburg. 1933.

This number includes an article by G. F. Warren of Cornell University on the causes of the present depression entitled, Stabilization of the measure of value, p.219-222,232.

Washington

Washington. Agricultural experiment station. Forty-second annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1932. Wash. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 275, 84p. Pullman. 1932.

Division of Farm Management and Agricultural Economics, p. 34-37.

West Virginia

West Virginia. Agricultural experiment station. Report ... for the biennium ending June 30, 1932. 60p. Morgantown. 1932.

Farm economics, p.38-43.

Wisconsin

Wisconsin. College of agriculture. Extension service. Making the most of Washburn County land. Wisc. Agr. Col. Ext. Serv., Spec. Circ. [unnumbered]. 31p. Madison. 1932.

A survey, one of a series covering northern Wisconsin counties.

PERIODICAL ARTICLES

Compiled by Louise O. Bercaw and A. M. Hannay

Adult Education, Rural

Rural America, v.10, no.10, Dec., 1932. 16p. (Published by the American Country Life Association, Inc., 105 East 22d St., New York, New York.)

This number is the annual conference number. Partial contents: Statesmanship in rural adult education. Presidential address, by A. R. Mann; Summary of forums: (Forum I. The agricultural extension system; Forum II. (to be published later); Forum III. The cultural arts; Forum IV. Rural adult education through the schools; Forum V. The extension of library service; Forum VI. Regional planning and adult education.

Agricultural Debt Adjustment - Saskatchewan

Shepherd, Geoffrey. Adjusting the farm debts. Wallaces' Farmer and Iowa Homestead 58 (1): 8, Jan. 7, 1933. (Published at Des Moines, Iowa.)

"The Saskatchewan government has set up what is called the Debt Adjustment Bureau, an agency with wide powers, to handle the situation when debtor and creditor get into a jam."

In this article the way the Debt Adjustment Bureau works is described in the words of the Commissioner.

Agricultural Debt Conversion - Rumania

Sollohub, W. A. The conversion of agricultural debts in Roumania. Econ. Jour. 42 (168): 588-594. Dec., 1932. (May be obtained from The Macmillan Co., New York, N. Y.)

The main provisions of the Rumanian agricultural debt conversion law of April, 1932 are given, as well as the additions demanded from parliament by the Rumanian cabinet at a meeting on August 27, 1932. "In an attempt to restore the balance between the prices of agricultural products and the fixed charges borne by the farmers, the Government arbitrarily wiped out 50 per cent of the debt of the latter and converted the remaining half into an obligation maturing in 30 years and bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum instead of the high rates previously charged." It is pointed out that, while the solution is an entirely ethical one, it has not been successful in practice, mainly because it is arbitrary and because it is an attempt by a single country to solve the whole problem of the fall in world prices. Its lack of a solid economic foundation and of any constructive possibility is shown by the immediate demand for relief legislation for other classes of debtors in the country, and by the blow which it aims at any future credit operations. "The law sacrifices not only the interests of the credit organisations but also of those farmers who had managed to keep fairly prosperous and had placed their money with the banks, syndicates or cooperative societies - that is to say, the interests of the class which was far more useful economically than the hoarder or the spendthrift. both of whom are protected. The

law, of course, contains also a serious menace for the finances of the country and the stability of the lei ... The whole banking system, including the central bank, is involved ... Notwithstanding all this ... the principle involved is of universal interest."

Agricultural Economics - England

Oxford University, Agricultural Economics Research Institute. Occasional Notes, v.1, no.20, Oct., 1932. 24p. (Published at Parks Road, Oxford, England.)

Partial contents: The Ottawa agreement, by J. P. M., p.2-6; The Ottawa agreement and meat supplies, by K.A.H.M., p.7-12; Changes in the distribution of crops and stock, 1918-1928. II. - Grass and stock, by M.M., p.13-16; Cost of growing mangolds, 1927, 1928 and 1929, by A. B., p.16-18; Charts showing prices of agricultural commodities in England and Wales, 1929-1932, p.19-20; and Index of subjects and authors, 1928-1932, p.i-iv.

Agricultural Mortgage Plan

An interesting farm mortgage plan. Northwest. Miller, 172 (10): 789. Dec. 28, 1932. (Published at 118 S. 6th St., Minneapolis, Minnesota.)

"Following is an elaboration of a plan presented by J. E. Woodmansee, a wholesale hardware merchant of Kansas City, Mo., for 'farm relief' through refinancing of farm loans and increase of the farmer's purchasing power by government action through the Reconstruction Finance Corporation of the farm loan agencies. It is here presented as an interesting contribution to the present intensive discussion of what should be done about agriculture. Mr. Woodmansee's proposal summarizes into five points."

The five points mentioned follow together with an explanation of the plan, and arguments for and against it.

Agricultural Policy - Great Britain

Agricultural policy. An emergency report. C. L. A. Jour. 13 (4): 295-296. Dec., 1932. (Published by Central Landowners' Association, 7. Charles St., St. James's Square, London, S.W.1, England.)

A list of recommendations made to the Government by the Agricultural Policy Committee after a meeting on November 9, 1932.

Agricultural Production

Purves, C. M. Trends in net agricultural production since the war. Agricultural Situation 16 (12): 4-5. Dec., 1932. (Published by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.)

Agricultural Relief

Gray, F. H. The first step in a program of farm relief. Hoosier Farmer 18 (1): 7,17. Jan. 1, 1933. (Published at the Indiana Farm Bureau

Building, Indianapolis, Indiana.)

"The fall of values and the price level was not only the cause of farm distress, but a continuance of low values and price level has prolonged and is still prolonging and continuing the duration of this panic. There can be no relief to the farmers until there is a rise of farm values and the price level...

"A program of farm relief stated in the fewest words or most brief and concise terms would be: Reverse the policy of the Federal Reserve Board, that is, do the opposite from what that board has been doing. The first step to be taken would be to restore the volume and supply of money and credits." The writer continues by explaining how the facilities already available should be made to function.

Harriss, R. M. How relieve agriculture? Commerce and Finance 21 (50): 1436-1437. Dec. 14, 1932. (Published at 95 Broad St., New York, New York.)

The writer discards the proposed domestic allotment, equalization and export debenture plans for farm relief as of no fundamental assistance to agriculture and thinks that the farmers', as well as the country's only relief is reflation, currency expansion and cheapening of the buying power of the dollar, together with the repeal of the prohibition act, lowering of tariff barriers on luxuries and semiluxuries, and proper business economy in our national, state, county and city governments.

James, G. R. Pay debts with commodities. A suggestion for relieving agriculture, especially cotton growers, by the acceptance of payment in kind for obligations, debts and taxes, from the producers. Natl. Sphere 11(1): 13-14. Jan., 1933. (Published at Munsey Bldg., Washington, D. C.)

The plan is stated as follows: "1. That State and Federal Governments, their agencies and subdivisions, in dividual and corporate creditors accept at a designated price nonperishable products in payment on designated obligations. 2. That such products be accepted from landowners and lessors and all debtors engaged in the actual production of such commodities. 3. That the basis of grades and prices be fixed by the Department of Agriculture for the purpose of tender."

[Parker, Walter] Why do the farmers, more than others, need help? Who is Who in Grain and Feed, 22 (5): 32-34. Jan. 5, 1933. (Published at 320-323 Gardner Bldg., Toledo, Ohio.)

This article "on the agricultural situation was written by Walter Parker, of New Orleans, La., economic expert for the American cotton industry."

Wallace, H. A. Fight for higher prices gains. Wallaces' Farmer and Iowa Homestead 58 (1): 3,15. Jan. 7, 1933. (Published at Des Moines, Iowa.)

Regarding the efforts organized agriculture is putting forth for farm equality in 1933.

Agricultural Relief - Louisiana

Ford, A. W. Two years of farm relief in Louisiana. Southwest. Social Sci.

Quart. 13 (3): 234-249. Dec., 1932. (Published by the Southwestern Social Science Association, Austin, Texas.)

An account of relief, particularly credit relief, extended to drought-stricken cotton farmers of Louisiana.

Agriculture - Denmark

McWilliam, A. P. Life on a Danish farm. Scot. Farmer 40 (2079): 1562. Nov., 19, 1932. (Published at 93 Hope Street, Glasgow, C.2, Scotland.)

An account of the work done on a typical Danish farm.

Agriculture - France

Lair, Maurice. Les difficultés de l'agriculture française. Revue Économique Internationale (24. année), 4 (2): 227-257. Nov., 1932. (Published at 12, Place Loix, Brussels, Belgium.)

An account of the difficulties with which French agriculture has to contend in which the author suggests that the way out lies mainly with the farmers themselves. They need to learn to produce those commodities which will bring them a remunerative return and they must have a knowledge of where and how to market their products to the best advantage. He urges the establishment of a system of agricultural statistics on a sound economic basis and a new cadastral survey with a view to a general re-union of scattered holdings.

Agriculture - Great Britain

Future of British agriculture. - I. Statist 120 (2858): 855, Dec. 3, 1932. Published at 51 Cannon St., London, E. C. 4, England.)

In this, the first of a series of articles, the writer urges the need for a solution of the farm problem and states that "the new conditions appear to call on many grounds for vigorous measures for the rehabilitation of our agriculture, the one industry, above all others, whose output is capable of considerable expansion to meet the requirements of the home market."

Barter and Scrip

Burgess, J. S. Living on a surplus. Idle labor exchanged for excess crops by California cooperatives. Survey 69 (1): 6-8. Jan., 1933. (Published at 112 East 19th St., New York, New York.)

The story of The Unemployed Cooperative Relief Association of Los Angeles County, Calif., and the Unemployed Council of Los Angeles.

"What'll we use for money?" The Business Week, no.175, p.10-11. Jan. 11, 1933. (Published by McGraw-Hill Publishing Co., Inc., 330 West 42nd St., New York, New York.)

"Barter-now movements and home-made currency are offered as answers by communities seeking to compensate for contraction of bank credit, offset municipal difficulties, and provide unemployment relief."

A "partial list of places in which various forms of barter-exchange or local scrip have been or are being used, or where proposals are under consideration," is given.

Bee Culture - China

Riedel, C. G. Modern bee culture and the possibilities of its development in China. Chinese Econ. Jour. 11 (4): 274-281. Oct., 1932. (Published by Bureau of Foreign Trade, Ministry of Industry, Customs Building, Shanghai, China.)

Business - Annual Reviews

Commerce and Finance, v. 22, no. 2, Jan. 11, 1933, p.21-79. (Published at 95 Broad St., New York, New York.)

This is the Annual Business Review Number.

Partial contents: Economic functions of commodity exchanges, by Julius B. Baer, p.21; The future of cotton, by Alston H. Garside, p.25,27; The New Orleans Cotton Exchange, by Russell Clark, p.27; Kuehls' chart on commodity prices showing 3 complete cycles, 1800-1932, p.50; How cotton trade leaders view the outlook, p.57,59,61-63; Domestic allotment plan a fallacious remedy, by Robert M. Harriss, p.67.

The Times review of the year 1932. [Issued with the Times] Jan. 2, 1933. 12p. (Published at London, England.)

This review of 1932 contains articles on international finance, the Ottawa conference, labor, industry and trade, agriculture, etc.

Butter - Supply and Price

McBride, R. S. Some factors affecting supply and price of butter. Food Indus. 4 (12): 406-409. Dec., 1932. (Published at 330 W. 42d St., New York, New York.)

This article is illustrated by nine charts.

Citrus Fruits - Brazil

Rolfs, P. H., and Rolfs, C. The citrus export problem. Brazilian Business, 12 (11): 7-10. Nov., 1932. (Published at Praça Mauá, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.)

Citrus Fruits - China

Citrous fruits in Chekiang. Chinese Econ. Jour. 11 (5): 389-394, Nov., 1932. (Published by Bureau of Foreign Trade, Ministry of Industry, Customs Building, Shanghai, China.)

Clair Plan for Agricultural Relief

[Clair plan] Wallaces' Farmer and Iowa Homestead 58 (1): 5, Jan. 7, 1933. (Published at Des Moines, Iowa.)

In the column "Odds and Ends", Henry A. Wallace explains the Clair plan briefly. "This is a scheme for fixing minimum prices and establishing compulsory market control, thru the local postmaster. In many ways, it is like the allotment plan, but instead of offering voluntary control of acreage, it brings about compulsory control of marketing."

Coffee - Brazil

Regray, Léon. The past ten years of coffee defense. II. - The period 1927-30. Tea and Coffee Trade Jour. 63 (6): 542-544. Dec., 1932. (Published at 79 Wall St., New York, New York.)

"How an inherently weak plan for defending Brazil coffee was cleverly made to succeed in the face of the enormous crop of 1927. Difficult financing aided by a rising milreis exchange rate in 1928. Details of the various loans."

Cooperation - Germany

Petersen, Gustav. The effects of emergency legislation on German consumers' societies. Rev. Internatl. Coop. 25 (12):474-476. Dec., 1932. (Published at Orchard House, 14, Great Smith Street, London, S. W.1, England.)

"It will be seen that the German Consumers' movement is engaged in a struggle for its existence and development as a result of these emergency Decrees, and that, apart from relatively trifling assistance in the form of credit, they have received no relief."

Cost of Production - France

Delannoy, Paul. Prix de revient approximatif des récoltes dans le nord de la France pour l'année 1932. La Vie Agricole et Rurale 21 (42): 241-242. Oct. 16, 1932. (Published by J. B. Baillière & Fils, 19, Rue Hautefeuille, Paris (6e), France.)

The cost of production of wheat, oats, potatoes, beets, flax and clover calculated on an imaginary farm of 36 hectares.

Cotton

Shannon, I. V. Cotton; a first-of-the-year view of the surplus, consumption, prices. Amer. Bankers Assoc. Jour. 25 (7): 30,56. Jan., 1933. (Published at 22 E. 40th St., New York, New York.)

"There is no prospect of a material advance in prices until consumption begins to make substantial inroads into this huge surplus or until there is a radical change in business and financial conditions throughout the world. The future of cotton prices is probably more closely linked with the course of the British pound sterling and restoration of Europe's buying power than with any other factors. Settlement of the European war debt controversy on a basis enabling European spinners to buy our cheap cotton would go a long way toward overcoming the problem of our surplus."

World textiles, with a review of American cotton. The Manchester Guardian Commercial. Oct. 1, 1932. 36p. (Published at Manchester, England.)

Partial contents: American cotton in 1931-32, by G. W. Fooshe; Progress of the new crop, by C. T. Revere; Weather and weevils, a new cycle of heavy damage years, by G. D. Smith; Lancashire's success in Scandinavia - and some reflections on Ottawa, by Edwin Brennan; Improvements in textile machinery, by W. A. Hanton; Who's who in rayon; New outlet for the rayon industry, transparent paper and its uses, by A. B. Shearer; Una esfuuerzo para mejorar el comercio con America del sur; Las industrias textiles en

Inglaterra, by S. A. Mendoza; Los comerciantes de Manchester, defensa de los suyos métodos comerciales; O futuro dos tecidos de algodao de Lancashire no Brasil, by G. W. Chester.

Cotton - China

Cotton spinning in Kiangsu Province. Chinese Econ. Jour. 11 (5): 395-405. Nov., 1932. (Published by Bureau of Foreign Trade, Ministry of Industry, Customs Building, Shanghai, China.)

Fong, H. D. Cotton industry and trade in China. Chinese Social and Polit. Sci. Rev. 16 (3): 347-424. Oct., 1932. (Published in Peiping, China.)

This article is a summary of a two-volume work on the Cotton Industry and Trade in China by H. D. Fong, published in 1932. It contains 43 tables.

Cotton - Wagel Quota Plan

Wagel, S. R. The Wagel cotton quota plan to raise the market price. Commerce and Finance 21 (50): 1433-1435. Dec. 14, 1932. (Published at 95 Broad St., New York, New York.)

Explains in detail the author's cotton quota plan to raise the market price. The three divisions of this plan are summarized as follows: "1. A Cotton Co-operative Corporation (national in contradistinction to the present State Co-operatives) to regulate production. 2. Closely co-operating with the Cotton Co-operative Corporation, a Cotton Finance Corporation to rediscount loans on cotton, which will also indirectly become an agency to hold the present surplus and relieve pressure on the market; and 3. Congressional legislation which will be mainly in the nature of a tax and tariff measure, yielding a sizable revenue for the Federal Government and at the same time helping regulate production."

Dairy Companies, Cooperative - British Columbia

Richards, A. E. Financial analysis of co-operative dairy companies in British Columbia. Econ. Annalist 2 (12): 103-106. Dec., 1932. (Issued by the Agricultural Economics Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Canada.)

This is a preliminary report, subject to revision and correction.

Debts - Moratorium - North Dakota

North Dakota votes down a moratorium. National city bank of New York. [Monthly letter on] Economic conditions, governmental finance, United States securities, Jan., 1933, p.12-13. (Published at New York, New York.)

An important event in the history of North Dakota was "the action of the voters of North Dakota in defeating by 38,000 majority a referendum proposal to establish a partial moratorium upon indebtedness in that State for the period of three years."

Domestic Allotment Plan

Knappen, T. M. Prosperity by allotment in 1933. Pending legislation offers practical way out for raw material producer including the farmer. Mag. Wall Street 51 (5): 256-257, 302-303. Dec. 24, 1932. (Published at 90 Broad St., New York, New York.)

The following is quoted from the last paragraphs of this explanation of the domestic allotment plan:

"But as was pointed out in the beginning, whether the allotment plan is a permanently curative measure for agricultural over-production or not its application would immediately result in improved prices, temporarily at least. That would mean new purchasing power at once for large groups of the population that have been economically submerged.

"It might be only a tonic. But this may be just the moment for a tonic - this time when the supreme need is for something that will give an impetus to contagious buying and the general resumption of adequate consumption."

Grimes, W. H. The Farm board for the allotment plan. Its special message to Congress admits price-pegging losses curbed loans - asks additional funds. Barron's 12 (51): 18. Dec. 19, 1932. (Published at 44 Broad St., New York, New York.)

States that the Federal Farm Board in a special message accompanying its annual report to Congress proposed a farm relief plan which was not labeled the allotment plan but the description of which fitted that proposal.

Grimes, W. H. A voluntary domestic allotment plan proposed. Sponsors of this type of farm relief confident of Roosevelt support - would provide state quotas. Barron's 12 (50): 16. Dec. 12, 1932. (Published at 44 Broad St., New York, New York.)

Explains briefly the basic ideas of the various domestic allotment plans.

Lawrence, J. S. The parity plan of farm relief. Bradstreet's Weekly 61 (2846): 48-51. Jan. 14, 1933. (Published at 148 Lafayette St., New York, New York.)

This is an analysis of the latest version of the domestic allotment plan - the farm parity plan as introduced in Congress by Mr. Jones.

"The latest plan for farm relief is very attractive in superficial theory. It seems to reduce production, increase prices, without placing the costs upon the federal government. A more careful examination shows that the entire theory of the Jones Parity Plan is unsound since it offers no check upon intensive cultivation or boot-legging and involves costs so great as to place upon the government in the end a burden comparable to that of the Farm Marketing Act."

Flour - China

Flour industry in Tientsin. Chinese Econ. Jour. 11 (4): 290-299. Oct., 1932. Published by Bureau of Foreign Trade, Ministry of Industry, Customs Building, Shanghai, China.)

Fruit - China

Fruit production and export. Chinese Econ. Jour. 11 (4): 300-325. Oct., 1932.
(Published by Bureau of Foreign Trade. Ministry of Industry, Customs Building, Shanghai, China.)

Gold and the Price Situation

[Warren, G. P.] Gold and the price situation. The world-wide demand for gold and the shortness of supply are responsible for deflation, says Dr. George F. Warren. Bur. Farmer (Ill. Agr. Assoc. Sect.) 8 (5): 9, 12, 13, 14. Jan., 1933. (Published at Fort Wayne, Indiana.)

Part of this article is printed in Hoosier Farmer 18 (1): 3, 27. Jan. 1, 1933, with title: Honest dollars, or the Stabilization of the measure of value.

Grain Policy - France

Daudé-Bancel, A. Grain policy in France. Rev. Internatl. Coop. 25 (12): 486-489. Dec., 1932. (Published at Orchard House, 14, Great Smith Street, London, S. W. 1, England.)

A summary of the grain policy of France with a suggestion for "constructive, organic action."

Housing, Rural - Europe

Costanzo, George. Rural housing. Mo. Bul. Agr. Econ. and Sociol. (reprint from the 'International Review of Agriculture') 23 (10-11): 316E-328E, 350E-366E. Oct.-Nov., 1932. (Published by the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, Italy.)

This article brings up to date the information given in an article on rural housing in the March, 1930 number of the Monthly Bulletin. It is concerned with rural housing conditions in England and Wales, Austria, Bulgaria, Estonia, Irish Free State, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, and Sweden.

Imperial Economic Conference - Ottawa

Macdonnell, J. M. After the Ottawa conference. Foreign Affairs 11 (2): 331-346. Jan., 1933. (Published at 45 East 65th St., New York, New York.)

Ottawa and the trade agreements. Round Table, no. 89, Dec., 1932, p. 44-63. (Published by MacMillan & Co., Ltd., London, England.)

Other articles on the Ottawa Conference are given on p. 174-179 (Canada), p. 191-197 (Australia), p. 227-233 (New Zealand), and p. 243-244 (Some press opinions on the Ottawa agreement).

Income. Farm

Bean, L. H. Postwar changes in farm income and in demand. Agr. Situation 16 (12): 2-4. Dec., 1932. (Published by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.)

Chew, A. P. The drop in farm income. 1932 earnings likely to be \$5,240,-000,000, lowest since the 1909 total of \$5,238,000,000. Barron's 12 (50): 16. Dec. 12, 1932. (Published at 44 Broad St., New York, New York.)

Income. National

Copeland, M. A. How large is our national income? Jour. Polit. Econ. 40 (6): 771-795. Dec., 1932. (Published by the University of Chicago Press, Chicago, Illinois.)

A critical examination of estimates of the national income made by W. I. King, the National Industrial Conference Board, and W. R. Ingalls, including the writer's tentative set of revised estimates of national income since 1920, with estimates for the most recent years.

I. W. W. and Grain Harvesting

Veblen, Thorstein. An unpublished paper on the I. W. W. [with an introduction by Joseph Dorfman] Jour. Polit. Econ. 40 (6):796-807. Dec., 1932. (Published by the University of Chicago Press, Chicago, Illinois.)

The title of this memorandum, which is in substance "an appeal to Herbert Hoover, as chief of the Food Administration, to force the national and state authorities to stop 'persecuting' the I.W.W. and to use it as an agency in winning the war," is "Using the I.W.W. to Harvest Grain." A letter from Maurice G. Bresnan, Secretary-Treasurer of the Agricultural Workers Industrial Union, which is exhibit A of the memorandum, is printed on p.806-807.

Insurance, Hail - South Africa

Hail insurance in South Africa. Mo. Bul. Agr. and Sociol. (reprint from the 'International Review of Agriculture') 23 (11):366E-369E. Nov., 1932. (Published by the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, Italy.)

This article gives the object, the principal provisions of the rules, and some figures concerning the business of the Farmers' Hail Insurance Society of Ficksburg, Orange Free State.

Land Bank Reorganization

Anderson, G. E. Land bank reorganization will place the government in the farm-mortgage business. Barron's 12 (50):17. Dec. 12, 1932. (Published at 44 Broad St., New York, New York.)

Land Settlement and Surplus Population

Eastman, E. R. The frontiers are gone so surplus population must turn to the land. Amer. Agr. 129 (34): 163. Oct. 29, 1932. (Published at 461 Fourth Ave., New York, New York.)

The prediction is made in this article that "our attitude toward land is going to change. Fundamentally, and in the last analysis, soil and the land are the most precious possessions of mankind... No longer able to find new fertile lands to the west, the time is not far distant, I predict, when Americans will take a new attitude toward land and will come to regard it in its true light as the most precious possession we have... This, it seems to me, is just about the most hopeful fact in these terrible hard times, through which farmers are passing."

Miller, Dale. Judge for yourself. The Texas Weekly 8 (51): 4. Dec. 17, 1932. (Published at Dallas, Texas.)

James E. Ferguson of Texas, speaking before the Dallas Chamber of Commerce at its annual meeting suggested "that the cities deflate their population and encourage settlement in the rural districts of the State and nation."

In this article "Dale Miller comments on Mr. Ferguson's diagnosis of our agricultural ills and tells why the remedy he prescribes is not broad enough to be effective."

Land Tenure - Germany

Sering, M. Land tenure in Germany. C. L. A. Jour. 13 (4):299-309. Dec., 1932. (Published by Central Landowners' Association. 7, Charles St., St. James's Square, London, S. W. 1, England.)

Land Tenure - West Africa

Leake, H. M. Studies in tropical land tenure. West Africa Trop. Agr. 10 (1):13-17. Jan., 1933. (Published by the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, St. Augustine, Trinidad, West Indies.)

Land Utilization

Baker, O. E. The outlook for labor and land use in agriculture. Calif. Cult. 79 (25,27):387,421,430. Dec. 17,31,1932; 80 (1):5,14,15. Jan. 7,1933. (Published at 317 Central Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.)

From a talk delivered at the Farmers and Fruit Growers Convention.

Milk - Price Spreads

A lesson from the milk industry. National city bank of New York. [Monthly letter on] Economic conditions, governmental finance, United States securities, Jan., 1933, p.13-15, charts. (Published at New York, New York.)

"The lesson of these charts and of this milk article is in the changed relations since 1913 between prices received by farmers, prices paid by consumers and the costs of transportation and distribution. On milk for the retail trade farmers received 3 per cent more, but on all other milk

substantially less, while consumers at retail pay 22 per cent more, railroad freight charges are 42 per cent higher, (railroad wages being 140 per cent higher) delivery route men receive 110 per cent more, and the total spread between producer and consumer on retail milk is 32 per cent higher."

Milk - Production - United States

Altmann, Margarete. Zeitgemässe milchgewinnung. Studien und erfahrungen in den Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika. Germany. Reichsministerium für Ernährung u. Landwirtschaft, Berichte über Landwirtschaft (n.f.), 1932. 66.Sonderheft. 36p. (May be obtained from P. Parey, Berlin, Germany.)

Milk production in the United States is discussed and suggestions made for its improvement in Germany.

Onions - New Zealand

Sutherland, R. The cool storage of onions. New Zeal. Jour. Agr. 45 (5): 279-280. Nov., 1932. (Published in Wellington, New Zealand.)

Peanut Oil - China

Peanut oil industry. Chinese Econ. Jour. 11 (4): 282-289. Oct., 1932. (Published by Bureau of Foreign Trade, Ministry of Industry, Customs Building, Shanghai, China.)

Pig Quota Scheme - Great Britain

Easterbrook, L. F. Pigs and planning. Nineteenth Century and After 112 (670): 700-711. Dec., 1932. (Published by Constable & Co., Ltd., Orange St., Leicester Square, London, W. C. 2, England.)

Presents the British pig quota scheme as given in the Report of the Pig Reorganization Commission.

Population Censuses

Wolfe, A. B. Population censuses before 1790. Jour. Amer. Statis. Assoc. 27 (180): 357-370. Dec., 1932. (May be obtained from Willford I. King, Secretary-Treasurer, Room 530, Commerce Bldg., New York University, New York, New York.)

A short survey of population censuses in ancient times, the Middle Ages, early modern times, and western Europe in the eighteenth century.

Poultry and Eggs - Bounties - Irish Free State

Irish Free State. Export bounties on eggs and live (dead?) poultry. [Gt. Brit.] Bd. Trade Jour. (n.s.) 129 (1877): 753. Nov. 24, 1932. (Published by H. M. Stationery Office, London, England.)

"An announcement has been issued by the Government of the Irish Free State to the effect that it has been decided to pay to Irish Free State

exporters a bounty ... on eggs and dead poultry." The latter must be packed in standard packages approved by the Free State Department of Agriculture. The rates are given.

Prices

The outlook for the price level. Jour. Amer. Statis. Assoc. 27 (180): 431-436. (May be obtained from Willford I. King, Secretary-Treasurer, Room 530 Commerce Bldg., New York University, New York, New York.)

This is a report signed by Willford I. King of a dinner meeting of the American Statistical Association, September 29, 1932. Short summaries of papers by Lionel D. Edie on the effect of the Federal Reserve policy, F. A. Pearson on the relation of gold to prices, George F. Warren on the future of the price level, and Frederick R. Ottman on probable changes in the velocity of circulation.

Petricsko, Nikolaus. A theory of prices. Jour. Polit. Econ. 40 (6): 808-813. Dec., 1932. (Published by the University of Chicago Press, Chicago, Ill.)

Robinson, Joan. Imperfect competition and falling supply price. Econ. Jour. 42 (168):544-554. Dec., 1932. (May be obtained from the Macmillan Company, New York, New York.)

The writer adds to the conclusions reached by Mr. Saffra and Mr. Harrod in various articles on this same subject in the Economic Journal in demonstrating "that while the presumption that average costs to the firm will be falling is far stronger than these writers suggest, the presumption that supply price will be falling is far weaker than they suppose."

Reorganization of the Federal Government

Hurt, Peyton. Who should reorganize the national administration? Amer. Polit. Sci. Rev. 26 (6): 1082-1098. Dec., 1932. (Published by the American Political Science Association, 450-453 Ahnaip St., Menasha, Wisconsin.)

In five parts as follows: Methods of planning hitherto employed; Difficulties of the task; The need for continuous planning; The Bureau of the Budget and the General Accounting Office as potential planning agencies: Reorganization by executive order or by law?

Research - U. S. Department of Agriculture

Cates, J. S. The forgotten job. Country Gent. 103 (1):9,40. Jan., 1933. (Published at Independence Square. Philadelphia. Pa.)

The writer thinks that too little of the appropriation for the Department of Agriculture is spent for research work.

Rice - Cost of Production - Japan

Yagi, Yoshinosuke. A study of the cost of rice production. Kyoto Univ. Econ. Rev. 7 (1):85-112. July, 1932. (Published by Kyoto Imperial University, Department of Economics, Kyoto, Japan.)

In four parts: The object of the investigation; The relation between

the cost of rice production and price of rice; The cost curve of rice; and The conclusion.

Rural Life

Annual review of rural life. Inform. Serv. v.12, no.1, Jan. 7, 1933. 4p. (Published by the Department of Research and Education, Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, 105 East 22d St., New York, New York.)

"This is the ninth annual review of rural life, in which an interpretation is offered of significant facts, trends and movements during the previous twelve months." Topics in the review are the farm as a refuge, agriculture and the election, a new farm bloc, the Farm Board reports, the farmers' strikes, the farmers' march, mortgage indebtedness and the possible need for a year of jubilee, the downward trend, the end of the rural school, the new social ideals, and church developments.

Short Selling

Congressional Digest, v.11, no.12. Dec., 1932, p.289-320. (Published at Washington, D.C.)

This number of the Digest is devoted to the question of "short selling." Partial contents: Congress investigates short selling practices; Legislation against short selling at home and abroad 1610 to 1917; Seventy-second Congress conducts short selling investigations; Should short selling be prohibited by law? a discussion of speculation in securities and commodities on stock, grain and cotton exchanges; and A key to the meaning of stock market terms.

Silk - China

Chang, B. T. The autumn silk crop and revival of the silk market. Chinese Econ. Jour. 11 (4):249-262. Oct., 1932. (Published by Bureau of Foreign Trade, Ministry of Industry, Customs Building, Shanghai, China.)

An account of the breeding of the "autumn silkworm" and of the Chinese silk market.

Sugar Industry - Queensland

Easterby, H. T. The Queensland sugar industry. Queensland Agr. Jour. 38 (5): 396-412. Nov. 1, 1932. (Published in Brisbane, Queensland, Australia.)

This is the last of a series of articles on the sugar industry of Queensland which began in January, 1930 and which have been continued monthly (with a few exceptions) to date. In them the author has revised and brought up to date a bulletin on the Sugar Industry prepared by him some years ago.

Tariff

Peschke, K. Zoll-, handelspolitische und sonstige massnahmen verschiedener länder auf dem gebiete der landwirtschaft. III. Germany. Reichsministerium für Ernährung und Landwirtschaft. Berichte über Landwirtschaft (n.f.) 16 (1), 1932; IV. - 16 (4), 1932. (May be obtained from P. Parey, Berlin, Germany.)

Summary of agricultural tariff and trade policy measures in a number of countries.

Tariff - Irish Free State

Ireland: the tariff war. Round Table, no.89, Dec., 1932, p.118-141. (Published by MacMillan & Co., Ltd., London, England.)

In three parts: The economic struggle; Political reactions at home; Political developments abroad.

Tariffs and Living Standards

Merrill, E. K. Tariffs and living standards. How higher rates interfere with progress - public opinion must be aroused. Barron's 12 (52): 11. Dec. 26, 1932. (Published at 44 Broad St., New York, New York.)

Taxation

Buehler, A. G. The general-sales tax reconsidered. A necessary evil during depression -- the results abroad. Barron's 12 (52): 3,8. Dec. 26, 1932. (Published at 44 Broad St., New York, New York.)

The writer of this article, "reviews the history of this tax not only in countries abroad but also in nine of our states, stressing its productivity in gathering in revenue and its practicability in administration."

Tobacco Industry

The tobacco industry. Index 12 (12): 244-247, 250-252. Dec., 1932. (Published by the New York Trust Co., 100 Broadway, New York, New York.)

Trade, Overseas - Great Britain

Forrester, R. B. Britain's access to overseas markets. Econ. Jour. 42 (168): 517-531. Dec., 1932. (May be obtained from the Macmillan Company, New York, New York.)

This is the presidential address to Section F of the British Association, York, 1932.

Macrosty, H. W. The overseas trade of the United Kingdom, 1924-31. Jour. Roy. Statis. Soc. (new ser.) 95 (pt.4): 607-641. 1932. (Published at 9. Adelphi Terrace, London. W. C. 2, England.)

The writer surveys British overseas trade as a whole and in its chief categories of food, drink, and tobacco, raw materials, and manufactured goods; examines the chief groups of commodities within these main classes with special reference to the state of the export trade in 1929 and 1931;

and gives some notes "on the chief groups of commodities so as to indicate the main characteristics of each trade."

Tung Oil - China

Tung oil production in Chekiang. Chinese Econ. Jour. 11 (5):407-413. Nov., 1932. (Published by Bureau of Foreign Trade, Ministry of Industry, Customs Building, Shanghai, China.)

Unemployment and Agriculture

Mounce, E. W. An economic program of reconstruction for American agriculture. ... Unemployment and its relation to agriculture. Swine World 20 (3): 7-12. Dec., 1932; (4):7-10. Jan., 1933. (Published at Barnard, Missouri.)

The last two of a series of articles by Mr. Mounce on this subject. The first was published in the July, 1932 number of the Swine World.

U. S. S. R.

At the end of Russia's first Five-Year Plan; failures and consequences. Analyst 41 (1043): 35. Jan. 13, 1933. (Published by the New York Times Co., New York, New York.)

Dietrich, E. B. The U. S. A. and the U. S. S. R. How to revive our trade with the Soviets, and why it should be done. Barron's 13 (2): 5. Jan. 9, 1933. (Published at 44 Broad St., New York, New York.)

Dummer, Mrs. W. F. The philosophy back of the five-year plan. Amer. Jour. Sociol. 38 (4): 595-602. Jan., 1933. (Published by the University of Chicago Press, Chicago, Illinois.)

"The philosophy back of the Five-Year Plan is found in a synthesis of ideas from various disciplines. Biology, psychology, psychiatry, anthropology, sociology, and economics point to the essential unity of the organism, in space, in time, and in its parts. A new level of social consciousness has developed through a process of emergent evolution. This idea of the relation of the part to other parts and to the whole has meaning also in logic. It is on this idea that the Five-Year Plan is based. But the concept of unity points to a still higher universe of discourse. The power implicit in prehuman evolutionary processes carries through to superhuman levels. The whole is greater than the sum of all its parts." Abstract, p.595.

Friedman, E. M. Russia in transition. Business man, after exhaustive economic study, appraises world's economic and social melting pot, with special reference to new American policy. Natl. Sphere 11 (1):29-33. Jan., 1933. (Published at Munsey Building, Washington, D.C.)

This is "an epitomization of some of the main conclusions reached" in the writer's book "Russia in Transition."

Hirschfeld, Gerhard. The failure of the five-year plan. Production schedules not achieved - has not adhered to communistic principles. Barron's 13 (1):8,12. Jan. 2, 1933. (Published at 44 Broad St., New York, New York.)

The peasants and the Bolsheviki. New Statesman and Nation (n.s.) 5 (98):4-5. Jan. 7, 1933. (Published at 10, Great Queen St., Kingsway, London, W.C. 2, England.)

This is a summary of the situation in Russia at the end of the first Five-Year Plan.

Russia and the five years plan. Round Table, no.89, Dec.,1932, p.99-117. (Published by MacMillan & Co., Ltd., London, England.)

In four parts: Appearance and reality; The material achievement; The human side; and Collectivisation and village life.

The last paragraph of the article follows: "And so the Five Years Plan ends with the cultural standard of the Russian masses higher than it has been for a decade, and, in so far as food is concerned, appreciably lower than it was at the beginning of the Plan. Cruel, indeed is the price that Russia has had to pay for the first Five Years Plan. It has been a time of incalculable privation and sacrifice. But she has laid the foundations for future development, and what is infinitely more important from her point of view, she has strengthened prodigiously her fighting capacity. She still dreads attack from outside, but not with the same hysterical intensity as she used to do before the Plan. Her main task at present is to raise the standard of living of the masses..."

Viticulture - South Australia

Williams, J. L. Review of South Australian vintage 1931-32. So. Aust. Dept. Agr. Jour. 36 (2): 180-182. Sept. 15, 1932. (Published in Adelaide, South Australia.)

Wages - Tucumán, Argentina.

Proyecto de ley sobre los salarios del trabajador rural en Tucumán. La Industria Azucarera, 38(469): 633. Nov., 1932. (Published at Reconquista 336, Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic.)

A bill was presented to the Senate of Tucumán on Oct. 25, 1932, fixing wages for different kinds of agricultural labor. It is pointed out that agricultural wages in the United States are lower than those in Tucumán.

Walnuts - Cooperative Marketing - California

Thorpe, C. C. One way back to agricultural health. Amer. Bankers Assoc. Jour. 25 (7): 31,62. Jan., 1933. (Published at 22 E. 40th St., New York, New York.)

A description of the workings of the California Walnut Growers Cooperative Association. The writer believes "that if other agricultural industries were as completely and efficiently organized as the walnut growers of California, American farmers would need no gifts nor even any loans from the Federal Treasury."

Wheat - Government Control - Europe

Raikes, A. F. G. Battlefields of the world's wheat war. Northwest. Miller 172(4-5,7,9-10): 368-369,418-419,524-525,724-725,788-789. Nov. 9, 16, 30, Dec. 21,28, 1932. (Published at 118 S. 6th St., Minneapolis, Minn.)

These are articles 1-3,5-6 in a series of articles on "the widespread and steadily increasing efforts of governments to influence the production, consumption, and international trade in wheat and flour by duties, quotas, restriction subsidies and other artificial measures." They deal with France, Greece, Argentina, Italy, and Great Britain respectively. Article 4 which is on Germany, was published in the Northwest. Miller and Amer. Baker 9(12): 603a-603b. Dec. 7, 1932.

Wheat - South Australia

Semmens, H. L. Wheat productivity classification 1931-32. So. Aust. Dept. Agr. Jour. 36 (2): 182-183. Sept. 15, 1932. (Published in Adelaide, South Australia.)

"With a view to ascertaining the extent of acreage producing very high and very low returns of wheat per acre, all wheat farms have been classified according to their productivity per acre. The accompanying return sets forth comparative details for the three seasons 1929-30, 1930-31, and 1931-32."

Wheat Pool

Peterson, C. O. A constructive suggestion for a world wheat pool. Missouri Farmer 24 (24): 371,382,383. Dec. 15, 1932. (Published at Columbia, Missouri.)

Wheat Situation

Bath, T. H. Problems of the wheat surplus. The Land (1121): 9. Dec. 16, 1932. Published at Sidney, Australia.)

Various opinions and attitudes on the wheat surplus problem are given, namely, Broomhall's opinion; the Australian attitude; and the American views. According to the writer "reduced output" is the "only way that is not destructive, by which the price of wheat can be improved."

Farnsworth, H. C., Wyman, A. F., and Bennett, M. K. Survey of the wheat situation, August to November 1932. Wheat Studies of the Food Research Inst. 9 (4): 137-166. Jan., 1933. (Published at Stanford University, California.)

Wanted - a wheat planning moratorium. Bradstreet's Weekly 61 (2845): 28,36. Jan. 7, 1933. (Published at 148 Lafayette St., New York, New York.)

The world wheat situation, 1931-32; a review of the crop year. Wheat Studies of the Food Research Inst. 9 (3): 63-136. Dec., 1932. (Published at

Stanford University, California.)

"This review was written mainly by M. K. Bennett and Joseph S. Davis, with the aid of Robert F. Lundy on tables and P. Stanley King on charts, and the counsel of Helen C. Farnsworth, Alonzo E. Taylor, and Holbrook Working. Ada F. F. Wyman contributed the discussion of governmental measures abroad."

In four parts: World wheat supplies; Governmental operations and regulations; Wheat prices; and International trade and consumption.

Statistical tables in the appendix give the following data: wheat production, acreage, and yield per acre in principal producing areas; cereal and potato production in Europe ex-Russia and USSR; rye, corn, production in principal producing foreign countries ex-Russia; United States wheat production by classes; wheat acreage in the United States and Argentina; North American wheat crop forecasts and estimates; indexes of the quality of United States wheat crops; Canadian spring wheat grading; wheat receipts at primary markets in North America; international trade in wheat and flour; apparent domestic utilization of wheat and flour in specified countries; ocean freights on wheat to Europe; world wheat stocks and visible supplies; wheat carryovers in the United States, city mill stocks in the United States; United States flour production, net exports and imports, and domestic disappearance; wheat supplies and disposition in four chief exporting countries; apparent domestic utilization of wheat in important countries; annual and monthly averages of significant wheat price series; monthly average prices of domestic wheat in Europe; etc. Practically all data are given for a series of years.

World Monetary and Economic Conference

Keynes, J. M. The world economic conference, 1933. New Statesman and Nation (n.s.) 4 (96): 825-826. Dec. 24, 1933. (Published at 10, Great Queen St., Kingsway, London, W. C. 2, England.)

Pasvolsky, Leo. The preparatory commission's vague report. No agreements reached on major problems to come before World economic conference. Barron's 12 (51): 5. Dec. 19, 1932. (Published at 44 Broad St., New York, New York.)

The task of the world economic conference. Round Table, no.89, Dec., 1932, p.21-43. (Published by Macmillan & Co., Ltd., London, England.)

This article is in four parts: Introduction; The causes of the crisis; The consequences of the crisis; and The remedies.

NOTES

Abu Steit, A. Hichmat. La politique cotonnière de l'Égypte. 271p. Paris, A. Pedone, 1932. 281.372 Ab9

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A signed review will appear in a later issue of Agricultural Economics Literature.

- Ahmad, Nazir. Technological report on banilla cotton, 1930-32. 17p. Bombay, The Times of India press, 1932. (India. Indian Central Cotton Com., Technol. Lab., Technol. Bul., Ser. A, no. 22.) 72.9 In2332A Ser. A, no. 22
- Ahmedabad millowners' association. Report of the millowners' association, Ahmedabad... 1931/32. 155p. Ahmedabad, 1932. 304.9 Ah5
- American farm bureau federation. Dept. of information. Marketing of farm products by farm women. Compilation of information from eleven states, June, 1932. Survey made by Department of information, American farm bureau federation. 18p. Chicago, 1932. 280.3 Am332
- Argentine Republic. Ministerio de agricultura. Censo ganadero nacional existencia al 1.º de julio de 1930. Levantado por la Comisión nacional designada por decreto del P. E. de fecha 23 de diciembre de 1929, presidida por el doctor Arturo Lanusse. Ministro de agricultura, doctor Antonio de Tomaso. 794 p. Buenos Aires, Talleres gráficos del Ministerio de agricultura de la nación, 1932,
At head of title: Ley N.º 11.563
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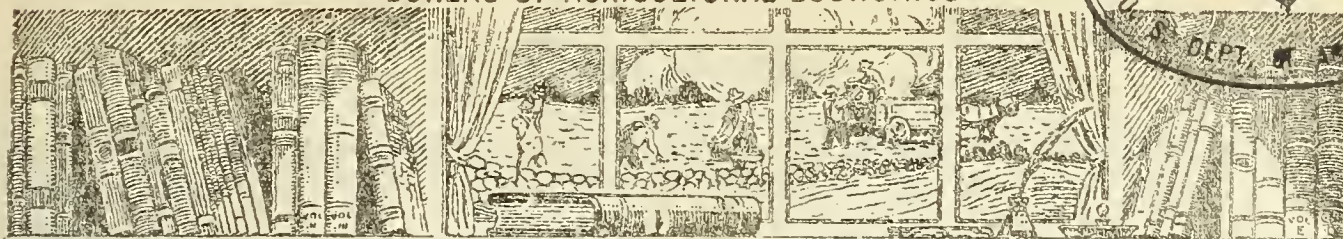
A CORRECTION

In the January issue of Agricultural Economics Literature, page 20, an error occurred in the use of the word "statistics" instead of "statutes" in the title of a California publication. The entry should read:

California. Department of agriculture. Agricultural statutes... Part three. The California fruit, nut and vegetable standardization laws, corrected to July 1, 1931. 64p. Sacramento. 1931.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS



Under difficulties I have ever found one and only one rule, to do what is right, and generally we shall disentangle ourselves almost without perceiving how it happened. - Thomas Jefferson

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This bureau cannot supply the publications listed herein other than those expressly designated as publications of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Books, pamphlets, and periodicals mentioned may ordinarily be obtained from their respective publishers or from the secretary of the issuing organization. Many of them are available for consultation in public or other libraries.

Mary G. Lacy, Librarian,

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SIGNED REVIEWS

Pichat, Louis. La question du blé. Revue Politique et Parlementaire, 39 (457): 464-489. Dec. 10. 1932. (Published at 10, Rue Auber, Paris, France.)

In beginning his study of the wheat problem in France, the author places the responsibility for the present difficulties on the World War and its results. The enforced decrease of wheat production in Europe had to be compensated by imports from the four large producing countries, Canada, the United States, the Argentine Republic, and Australia. These countries, lured by high prices, increased their wheat acreage by 15 million hectares in excess of the prewar amount, with disastrous effect on the postwar market balance. Europe was returning to its prewar production status, but the oversea countries, instead of making allowance for restricted markets, continued to produce as before. Then Russia resumed her export of wheat. And the result is a large accumulation on the world market of some 171,300,000 quintals which can not be reabsorbed. It is further argued that the seriousness of the situation has been aggravated by the creation of the Canadian pools and the United States Federal Farm Board, both of which organizations have carried on a vain and dangerous policy of maintenance of production in the face of falling prices. It was inevitable that the French wheat market should be affected. From 1926 to 1930 the average price quotation fell from 198 francs to 147 francs while prices varied considerably in the course of a single year. This lack of stability affected both producer and consumer. The former, suffering from lack of organization, would sell too hastily and at too low a price, while the latter was discontented because he could not understand the discrepancy between the price of wheat and the price of bread. The author does not believe that any part of the responsibility for such conditions should be attributed to increased and more scientific production in France. While the area increased from four million hectares in 1917 to 5,600,000 hectares in 1925 and the yield per hectare from 13.78 quintals before the war to 14.74 quintals for the period from 1925 to 1930, it should be remembered that France is normally a wheat-importing country, and that there is in normal years a deficit rather than a surplus. The fall in the market price from 166 francs to 106 francs from July 29 to October 17, 1932 is an indication of the effect of an abundant harvest on an unstable market, a harvest found later to have been overestimated. In 1929 when there was an exceptional harvest of 91,785,990 quintals, measures were found to be necessary to maintain the market price and to reestablish the balance between production and consumption. Another production surplus in 1932 also necessitated government intervention.

The author outlines the postwar wheat policy of France, the general aim of which has been to insure a balance between supply and demand, to facilitate the farmer's defense of his interests, and to insure honest operations on the trade exchange.

To attain the first of these objects recourse was had to limitation of import. The duty on wheat which was 7 francs before the War has gradually risen since 1921 to 80 francs. In 1929 drawbacks were allowed, and a minimum was fixed for the quantity of domestic flour to be used by millers. This limited the use of foreign flour but did not restrict its entry into the country. A decree of November 11, 1931 established a system of import permits granted to millers and merchants under certain conditions and subject to the law of the minimum.

In order to remedy the lack of organization among farmers for the sale of wheat and to make the formation of agricultural syndicates and cooperatives effective, a law of April 30, 1930 provided for the establishment of permanent stocks of wheat and flour and the payment of a premium for their preservation. Thus sales may be distributed throughout a harvest year and over an extensive territory. Certain agricultural groups undertake to reduce the stock quarterly by an amount equal to a quarter, a third or a half of the amount of the stock, depending on the duration of their contract with the Government. During the crop year 1930, 14 departments stocked 382,200 quintals out of a total production of 62,900,000 quintals, or a proportion of .607 per cent. In 1931, 24 departments stocked 901,100 quintals out of 73,382,550 quintals, or a proportion of 1.22 per cent. But the warehousing of grain required financial assistance and this involved the whole question of agricultural credit to facilitate the granting of which an agreement was made in July, 1931 by the Bank of France, the credit establishments, and the agricultural groups. The reorganization of the Paris wheat market was also undertaken to prevent speculation which would be injurious to the interests of the producer. Thus, the author points out, the French Government was not entirely taken at a disadvantage when the present wheat crisis came to a head, although it was complicated by a constantly increasing world stock, a national production in excess of requirements, and an appreciable decrease in consumption.

The fact that the producer has come to count on State help has been used as an argument for the cessation of all Government intervention. But the author believes that, as far as wheat is concerned, the present Government policy should be continued inasmuch as wheat production is an integral part of the economic and social life of France. French agriculture could not hold its own without a certain measure of protection.

The percentage of domestic wheat to be used by millers was fixed at 45 per cent on April 2, 1932, at 40 per cent on May 6, again at 45 per cent on May 24, and at 50 per cent on May 27. On June 6 import of Canadian wheat was prohibited. Then the domestic wheat percentage, keeping pace with decreasing prices, was reduced to 45 per cent on June 16, 35 per cent on June 30, 25 per cent on July 9, 15 per cent on August 1 and 3 per cent on August 5. A similar policy was adopted in order to reduce the stocks of foreign wheat to a minimum. Attention is called to a decree of October 12, 1932 which extends the application of the law of April 30, 1930 to include stocks of wheat maintained by producers who are encouraged to reserve a fraction of their crop by the offer of a premium of 10 francs per quintal. This measure is justified on the ground that France's wheat crop is on an average deficient.

An agreement made by the credit institutions and the interested agricultural groups in June, 1932 is outlined. Individual and group financing are facilitated by the extension of warehousing and sales contracts. The national Bank of Agricultural credit will rediscount the agricultural warrants drawn up in the name of the cooperatives, while the Bank of France has agreed to accept the security of the cooperative wheat stock to enforce the security of the signature of the cooperative in the case of large credits.

To prevent the extension of wheat culture at the expense of that of the other grains, the tariff on maize, oats and rye was raised and import quotas were established for barley and bran.

The author stresses the growing importance for producer and consumer alike of improved quality and lower prices of bread. To this end a decree of September 27, 1932, modifying a decree of December 2, 1929, lowered from 70 per cent to 66 per cent the rate of extraction of bread flour for domestic consumption.

Having thus outlined developments up to date the author turns his attention to the future wheat policy of France, and discusses it from the threefold point of view of production, transformation, and sale. He deprecates any attempt at control of production such as has been undertaken in the case of the grape for technical as well as economic reasons. As far as production is concerned the aim should be to insure a remunerative price to the producer by cutting down the cost of production through improved methods of cultivation, the use of chemical fertilizers, seed selection, and the destruction of insect and plant pests.

The quality and the price of bread have an important influence on consumption and hence on the balance between production and consumption. After the War large flour mills were built which used either foreign flour within the prescribed limits or domestic flour which was often brought from a distance. Their expenses were heavy and it did not seem possible to reduce them. An increase in their number does not therefore seem advisable to the author. On the other hand, the smaller mills situated in the grain-producing regions can operate at a much lower cost. It is suggested that it would be possible to calculate how many such mills could exist profitably in the grain-producing regions, and the hope is expressed that a well-directed campaign of propaganda may advertise the advantages of such a solution and its effect on the prices of flour and of bread. At any rate it is desirable and it seems possible to reduce the cost of flour production. Moreover, the bakers must be made to understand that it is to their interest to improve the quality of their bread.

As far as the sale of wheat is concerned the Government has influenced prices indirectly. A recent bill would make the declaration of wheat stocks obligatory because of the necessity of obtaining as accurate information as possible with regard to the wheat harvest. The author sees advantages and inconveniences in such a measure. He then discusses the proposed Grain Office three conceptions of which have been suggested. According to one of these the State would establish what would amount to a monopoly. According to a second it would purchase wheat at a certain rate

fixed in advance, and would enter into competition with private interests on the market. The third idea is that of State intervention in the market to support prices when necessary.

These three suggestions embody the idea of direct price fixing by the State in defiance of the law of supply and demand. But the establishment of a fixed price would presuppose an exact knowledge of the results of the harvest, the consumer's needs, the cost of production, etc. To determine the last for example, would be practically impossible as it varies with the different farms and the different districts in which those farms are situated. Who would evaluate the cost of production, or what process of evaluation could be employed? Moreover, even if all the information necessary for equitable price fixing could be obtained, the State, in the author's view, would still run a grave risk, not only because an advantage to the producer would be inevitable, but because of the impossibility of obtaining definite information about the domestic and the world markets. Without definite knowledge of the extent of the next year's crop the Grain Office would be at a loss as to how much wheat to import, and the whole risk of the operation would devolve upon the State. Besides, the establishment of such an office would eliminate competition and individual initiative. It would place an obstacle in the path of progress and would tend to frustrate any attempt to reduce the cost of production or to increase yield. And it is to be feared that the guarantee offered to producers would incite them to overproduction, as has been the case in Canada and the United States. The risks at present incurred by the farmer would be assumed by the Grain Office. It would draw on the budget for its operating expenses, and the risk would be transferred from the farmer to the already overburdened taxpayer. The Chamber of Deputies has expressed itself as in favor of a Grain Office to regulate the market and stabilize prices. The author believes that the establishment of such an office would bring economic hardship upon the country. A bill, published on December 6, 1932, provides for the financing of the next harvest, the purchase of excess wheat, and the payment of premiums for the maintenance of wheat stocks. The author argues that a burden will thus be imposed upon the Treasury all the greater in proportion to the success of the next harvest, for it will be difficult to get rid of the large stock thus acquired.

The author's conclusion is that the State ought to limit its activities to the measures already adopted to reduce the percentage of foreign flour and to warehouse a part of the grain harvested. The premium for the latter could be so calculated as to make it profitable for the farmer to warehouse a certain quantity of wheat. It would be possible also to institute a system of compensation which would guarantee the owners of wheat kept in stock against a fall in prices. He believes that it would be possible in this way to reabsorb the six million quintals that are now burdening the market. He again stresses the necessity for organization among the farmers and for a decrease in the cost of production, and he endorses the proposal made at the conference of Stresa with regard to the revalorization of grain based on the cooperation of the agricultural countries of Europe. - A. M. Hannay, Bibliographical and Reference Assistant, Library, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Abu Steit, A. Hichmat. *La politique cotonnière de l'Égypte*. 271p. Paris, A. Pedone, 1932. 281.372 Ab9

In a brief introductory chapter the author shows that the development of all branches of Egyptian commerce and industry, the country's banking and financial situation, and in short its entire wealth and prosperity depend almost exclusively on its production and sale of cotton. Ninety-six per cent of its imports are paid in cotton, cotton seed, or oilcakes; the price of cotton has an important influence on the Egyptian stock market; the purchasing and debt-paying power of the fellah depends upon his cotton crop and its sale; and the balancing of the country's budget is largely dependent upon a good cotton harvest. The Egyptian Government has been called upon so often to intervene to avert a so-called crisis in the economic situation that in the author's view it has exceeded its powers. He divides the Government measures into two groups, economic and agricultural. In the economic field its intervention on the market and its loans have tendered to benefit a certain group rather than the country as a whole, while the producer has been kept in a constant state of uncertainty as to whether his efforts would be curtailed or encouraged, or whether the variety of cotton he produced would be approved or discarded in favor of another variety temporarily in favor.

The author bases his contentions on a historical summary of cotton production in Egypt beginning with 1820. He shows a swift increase in production up to 1823 during which period the price of Egyptian cotton was quoted for the first time on the Liverpool exchange, followed by a decrease up to 1849 when the land was set free and the fellah was allowed to cultivate it as he saw fit. The Civil War in the United States from 1860 to 1865 had an almost revolutionary effect on production and export. The latter increased from zero in 1860 to 2,140,000 cantars in 1865. A stationary period from 1866 to 1889 was followed by a rapid increase up to 1900 with a consequent impoverishment of the soil and a diminishing return. A considerable discrepancy between forecast and realization in 1909 caused the Government to make its first serious attempt to study the situation as a whole and a commission was appointed to make a report. The Cotton Research Board was established in 1919, and in 1926 laws were passed governing the quality of the cotton produced. But for more than a century, from 1820 to 1930, Egypt had no well-defined cotton policy. It had neither those well-equipped institutions that are indispensable for the prosperity of a country that is basically agricultural, nor had it adequate regulations for those that did exist. Cooperation has made slow progress in Egypt and agricultural credit has been almost nonexistent. Agricultural training has left much to be desired, and the cotton markets and their regulation have not been above reproach.

The author divides his book into two main parts. In the first he discusses the amount of cotton that Egypt ought to produce and the Government's intervention on the cotton market. The dangers of monoculture are pointed out as evidenced by the fate of coffee and sugar, and an outline is given of conditions in other cotton-producing countries with their effect on the production and sale of Egyptian cotton. Conflicting opinions of experts as to the best course for Egypt to pursue are discussed and the author's conclusion is given in favor of a limited restriction

of production. His agreement is expressed with those who are of the opinion that the amount of the Egyptian cotton harvest is on the whole without influence on its price. Opinion seems to be unanimous to the effect that Sakellaridis is of such superior quality that it can command a market of its own. Hence restriction of its production would seem to be a policy to be recommended. But history and present conditions alike counsel moderation as far as restriction is concerned, inasmuch as excess restriction with resultant increased prices would inevitably lead to increased production and improved quality in other cotton-producing countries. It is therefore not to the interest of Egypt to restrict too much the production of Sakellaridis in an attempt to obtain a monopoly price, but rather to produce it in such quantity and at such a price as to retain its clientele. It is recommended that Egypt's cotton policy of the future be confined to retention of production within reasonable limits, improvement of the average yield, and decrease of cost of production.

The author cites the ineffectual efforts of Brazil, Cuba, the Canadian pools, and the Federal Farm Board to successfully influence the market, and quotes M. René Laedérich, the president of the General Syndicate of the Cotton Industry as saying that the extreme instability of the raw material is very largely the result of Government interference in the principal cotton markets, those of the United States and Egypt. He adds that the tremendous stocks accumulated by the Farm Board and the Egyptian Government are a constant menace to the cotton market inasmuch as their liquidation may at any time cause an unjustifiable decrease in price. Egypt's intervention has taken two forms, limitation of cotton acreage and purchase of cotton on the market. The Government's various purchases of cotton from 1914 on are summarized, and it is shown that the few occasions on which an increase in prices resulted were due to coincidence and chance probably attributable to an increase in the price of American cotton. How otherwise, it is asked, could one explain the fact that such relatively unimportant purchases as those amounting to 22,846 cantars in 1922, 39,766 cantars in 1923, and 9,413 cantars in 1924 should have caused a price increase, while those of 479,815 cantars in 1925/26 or of almost 3 million cantars in 1929/30 occasioned no price increase. That Government intervention is not so effective as had been believed is proved by the correlation between the prices of Egyptian cotton and those of American cotton, and more particularly by the fact that the price increase was maintained after the cessation of all intervention. Effective market control would have to be based on a knowledge of all the conditions affecting supply and demand at a given time, as well as the power to forecast the future development of those conditions. To determine the quantity of cotton to be purchased by the Government and the period during which it should be warehoused are practically impossible tasks.

In the second main section of the book the author discusses Egypt's cotton policy in detail from the agricultural, financial, commercial, and industrial point of view. Under the first head cost of production, varieties of cotton produced, and agricultural training and cooperation are discussed. Rents are shown to be very high, and when to them is added the cost of seed and of fertilizer, of machinery and stock and their upkeep, and of labor, it seems remarkable that Egypt can go on producing cotton at all.

The development of agricultural credit is outlined, including the Government's early and somewhat abortive efforts to relieve the fellah from the stranglehold of the usurer, the establishment in 1902 of the Agricultural Bank which, at first prodigal of loans, had finally to realize its position as a private institution and govern its proceedings accordingly, the Government's postwar loans to the farmer, and finally the establishment of the Egyptian Bank of Agricultural Credit by a law of July 25, 1931, its organization, aims, and powers.

Cotton marketing in Egypt and the possibility of Egypt's becoming an industrial country are discussed, and the author shows that the country's industrial development, though long delayed, is an actual possibility and even a necessity. He believes that the growth of the cotton industry is the solution of Egypt's economic problem, and that it is the duty of the Egyptian Government to continue to encourage it. In summarizing his findings the author declares himself in favor of limitation of cotton production, rationalization of production and marketing, an end of Government intervention on the market for the purpose of artificially raising prices, and the development of the cotton industry. - A. M. Hannay, Bibliographical and Reference Assistant, Library, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTES AND ABSTRACTS

Agricultural Economics Research

Oxford. University. Agricultural economics research institute. Twentieth annual report [1932] and list of publications. 23p. Oxford, Printed at the University press, 1933. 281.9 0x2A 20th

"The greater part of the work of the Institute centres around the study of farming, not as an art but as a business...

"The study of the farming industry, as carried on at the Institute, therefore, falls into four clearly marked categories. First, there is the study of prevailing farming systems, for whatever fundamental reconstruction of them may be needed, it is clear that they will go on for a long time, and a very important part of the work of the Institute must be directed to the means by which to increase their efficiency. Second, there is the study of new farming systems, which are breaks with accepted farming practice. Third, there is the study of the farmer's methods of disposal and marketing of his produce. Fourth, there is the study of prices and price forecasting."

Agricultural Insurance

Social science research council. Advisory committee on social and economic research in agriculture. Research in agricultural insurance - scope and method... John D. Black, editor. V. N. Valgren, executive secretary of Special advisory committee on agricultural insurance. 63p. New York, Social science research council, 1932. (Bulletin no. 14) 281.29 Sol no.14

"The objectives of this report are to outline the subject of agricultural insurance as a field of research; to indicate the metes and bounds of this field; to show its relationship to other parts of the general

insurance field on the one hand, and to other parts of agricultural economics on the other; and to review from the standpoint of methodology the research done or under way in agricultural insurance, or involved in a list of projects selected for special consideration."

Agricultural Relief

U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Bureau of agricultural economics. Economic situation of hog producers. Letter from the Secretary of agriculture transmitting in response to Senate resolution no. 281, A report pertaining to the hog situation and the probable effects of the proposed export debenture, equalization fee, and domestic allotment plans for farm relief, on the economic position of hog producers. February 9, 1933. 87p. Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off., 1933. (72d Cong., 2d Sess. Senate Doc. 184.)
1 Ec7Ec

"This investigation was made under the provisions of Senate Resolution 281, first session of the Seventy-second Congress. The resolution reads as follows:

"'Resolved, That the Senate request the United States Department of Agriculture and the Federal Farm Board, jointly or severally, to investigate the economic situation of hog producers, the way in which various of proposed plans for farm relief (including the equalization-fee plan, the export-debenture plan, the domestic-allotment plan, the voluntary domestic-allotment plan, and such other plans as the two agencies may wish to include) would probably offset or improve the position of hog producers, both in the short and long runs, and to report thereon to the Senate by the next session of Congress.'

"The study called for by this Senate resolution has been divided into three major parts:

"Part I contains a condensed statement of the present economic situation of hog producers and the major factors responsible for it.

"Part II describes the principal economic characteristics of the hog industry. This section is included for two purposes: (1) To explain in greater detail the principal developments leading up to the present hog situation, and (2) to describe supply and price relationships, a consideration of which is necessary in appraising the probable effects of the various relief plans.

"In Part III the export debenture, equalization fee, and domestic allotment plans are analyzed to determine as nearly as possible the extent to which each plan gives promise of correcting the present economic difficulties confronting hog producers or of offsetting at least in part the forces that have created the present condition of the hog industry.

"Two appendixes are included in the report. In Appendix A is presented a brief statement of the methods used and agencies involved in marketing hogs and in processing and distributing hog products. This information is included because of the close relation of many of the problems of administering relief plans to the processes involved in converting live animals into meat and distributing the meat to consumers. Appendix B contains a compilation of statistics pertaining to the hog industry."

Agricultural Relief - Clair Plan

National league for economic stabilization. The Clair plan to restore farm and national prosperity. 23p. Chicago, National league for economic stabilization [1932] 280.3 N214

This plan is said to provide a Federal market control "through National domestic prorate of basic agricultural commodities, the surplus of which over domestic consumption is controlled."

Agricultural Relief - Domestic Allotment Plan

Mead, E. S., and Ostrolenk, Bernhard. Voluntary allotment. Planned production in American agriculture. 147p. Philadelphia, University of Pennsylvania press; [etc., etc.] 1933. 281.12 M46

In this book, which is a sequel to Harvey Baum the writers, using as an example the story of Ole Swanson, a thrifty Minnesota farmer, "describe in some detail the agricultural crash in which the agricultural depression has culminated... outline the pattern of the rural life of the future, provided events are allowed to work themselves out without control, remedy, or effective farm revolt; and... discuss the plan to use the arm of the Federal government to stabilize agriculture." This plan, a voluntary allotment plan, which the writers state "differs sharply from most published forms of the plan" and which "is not to be confused with the plan proposed by the Chicago conference of which Professor M. L. Wilson is chairman," is presented in detail in Chapter VIII. Chapter IX discusses how the plan will work and also points out that the plan corresponds closely to five of the six requirements for a relief plan named by Mr. Roosevelt in his Topeka speech. The implications and consequences of the plan are dealt with in Chapter X.

Business Cycles

Urrell, O. K. The behavior of bond prices in major business cycles. 64p. Eugene, Oreg., The University [1932] (Oreg. Univ., School Business Admin. Bur. Business Research, Studies in Business no. 13.) 280.9 Or32 no. 13

On cover: University of Oregon Publication. Business Administration Series, v. 2, no. 6, May, 1932.

Harwood, E. C. Cause and control of the business cycle. 165p. Boston, Mass., Financial publishing company; London, G. Routledge & sons, ltd. [1932] 284 H26

Bibliography, p. 130-131.

Among the subjects discussed are the effects and significant characteristics of the cycle, inflation and deflation, the Foster and Catchings plan for perpetual prosperity, John Maynard Keynes solution, the function and significance of gold, the Federal Reserve system, and control possibilities.

Business Depressions

White, R. C. These troublous times. 27p. New York, Polygraphic company of America. [1932] 280.12 W58

This pamphlet written by the Assistant Secretary of Labor is a study of previous periods of major depressions in the United States since 1837. The author writes in part as follows:

"In these days of national tribulation, following closely on a period of great prosperity, the facts concerning previous periods of major depressions in the United States since 1837 become vital when considering present economic conditions.

"Many and varied reasons for the recurrence of periods of depression have been advanced by those treating of the subject. The student of finance ascribes financial reasons, such as currency and banking laws or the lack of them, and a faulty credit system; the student of commerce and manufacture - curtailment of credit, tariff, demands of the wage-earner, over-production; the student of agriculture - low prices, over-production, drought, pestilence, tariff, high prices of farm machinery; the student of labor - low wages, long hours, working conditions, irregular employment; the student of government - the enactment or non-enactment of particular laws and the methods of enforcement; the student of social forces - social and moral influences.

"While each of the above may play a part, the most powerful factor among the causes of all past depressions, as well as the one through which the country is now passing, is the cupidity of mankind, which when unleashed and started on the economic road termed 'speculation' proves an irresistible force that sweeps aside established and accepted standards of business and life and carries man on to grave errors of judgment."

Economic Situation

Cole, G. D. H. The intelligent man's guide through world chaos. 680p. London, V. Gollancz ltd., 1932. 280 C67In

Also issued with title: Guide through world chaos. 554p. 1932.

A short book-list, p. [661]-664.

The author states that he begins his book by "trying to describe the world slump, and to lay bare its more obvious causes. But it soon becomes plain that the slump cannot be understood except in relation to the state of the world before it set in - and that means to the world as it was in the years immediately after the war. For the war left behind consequences which have a very direct bearing on the troubles of to-day - reparations, war debts, re-drawings of political and economic frontiers, profound disturbances and dislocations on the economic system of every belligerent country. Ever since 1918, most countries have been trying - and failing - to get back to pre-war conditions...

"We shall find that in this pre-war world, as in the world of to-day, two things - money and prices - largely governed men's economic doings; and we shall have to study the behaviour of these things, in order both to find out how far they are responsible for the world's misfortunes, and to discover what can be done to make them behave less disastrously and erratically in the future. We shall have to ask how far unemployment and trade depression are mere consequences of the misbehaviour of money and prices, or arise from more deeply-rooted causes in the economic system

itself. This will lead on to a discussion of the reasons why nations seem to alternate between boom and slump, prosperity and depression, and of the various attempts which they have made to protect themselves from the 'economic blizzard' by tariffs and other devices designed to remedy world troubles by national means. Consideration of tariffs will lead on to the whole problem of taxation and national expenditure, of the effects of the nations' attempts to 'economise,' and of the huge burden of debts, national and international, by which the world is weighed down more and more heavily as prices continue to fall.

"At this stage, the time will have come to look away from the nations which are striving to rebuild their shattered economic systems on the old foundations to the Russian attempt to create a totally new economic system as a model for the world to imitate... The study of what has been happening in Russia will prepare the way for a discussion of the fundamental economic controversy of the modern world - the cleavage between Capitalism and Socialism as rival economic systems. We shall try to see what revolutions the various schools of Socialists and other advocates of radical change want to introduce into the world's economic affairs, and to estimate the chances of capitalist recovery as the alternative to a conversion of the world from Capitalist to Socialist ideas."

A review signed H.W.M. was published in the Economist (London) in its issue for December 3, 1932.

Farm Mortgages

Weaver, M. C. Nebraska farm mortgages. 50p. Lincoln, Neb., 1932. (Nebr. Univ., Col. Business Admin., Com. Business Research, Nebr. Studies in Business no. 30.) 280.9 N27 no. 30

University of Nebraska Publication no. 92, Jan., 1932.

Partial contents: The extent of farm-mortgage indebtedness in Nebraska; Foreclosures; Farm-mortgage credit machinery; Purposes of farm-mortgage debt in Nebraska; Costs of farm-mortgage debt; and Length of loans: Methods of payment.

Fruit - Prussia

Dietrich, Wilhelm. Die erzeugungs- und absatzverhältnisse des obstbaues im Koblenzer anbaugbiet an Rhein und Mosel, sowie in den anbaugbieten um Trier. 119p. Bonn, 1932. 280.393 D56

Inaug.-diss. - Landw. hochschule, Bonn-Poppelsdorf.

Bibliography, p. [3-4]

A comprehensive study of production and marketing of fruit in parts of the administrative districts of Koblenz, Wiesbaden, and Trier in Prussia.

Grain Trade - Sweden

Tuominen, K. I. Handeln med inhemska spannmål. 81p. Helsingfors, Sällskapet Pellervo, 1932. (Published by the Pellervo Association, Simonsgatan 6. Helsingfors, price 25 Finnmarks.) 281.359 T83

Translated from the Finnish by E. Hedman. - p. 6.

"This publication is apparently gotten out to encourage the growth

of domestic grains to cover the home consumption and points out that while during the period 1927-31 an average of 120 million kilograms of rye were imported, in 1931 only 30 million kilograms were imported, the rest being supplied by domestic rye. It also points out that whereas in the past only three to five million kilograms of oats were produced, the entire domestic requirements of 25 million kilograms are now supplied through local production. It also states that the wheat mills have agreed to buy 4.6 million kilograms of the 1931 domestic wheat harvest. It also adds that the brewers, yeast manufacturers, and corn bran mills could very well buy from 8 to 10 million kilograms of domestic grain.

"The book is divided into the following paragraphs: 1. Domestic grain production. 2. History of domestic grain trade. 3. Problems of domestic grain trade, 4. Specifications for various grain products such as rye, wheat, corn, and oats. 5. Quality tests for grains used for various purposes. 6. Fixing of prices according to quality. 7. Basis for price fixing. 8. Harvesting and distribution of grain products. 9. Methods of selling. 10. Storage of grains, and 11. Conclusion."

India

India. Bihar and Orissa. Cooperative societies, Registrar. Report on the working of co-operative societies in Bihar and Orissa for the year 1931. 34p. Patna, Superintendent, government printing, 1932. 280.29 In24

Indian cotton facts; cotton crops, acreage, receipts, exports, prices, etc., cotton & piece-goods, and Indian mill industry, etc. Comp. by Cotton department, Toyo Menka Kaisha, Ltd. 13th, 1932. 224p. Bombay [1932] 72.8 In22 13th, 1932.

Johnston, D. P., and Singh, S. K. Cost of milk production at Lyallpur, Punjab. 14p. [Lahore, Printed at the "Civil & military gazette" press] 1932. (India. Punjab. Bd. Econ. Inquiry. Rural Sect. Pub. - 25.) 281.9 In2 no.25

Lal, P. C. Reconstruction and education in rural India in the light of the programme carried on at Sriniketan, the Institute of rural reconstruction founded by Rabindranath Tagore. 262p. London, G. Allen & Unwin Ltd. [1932] 281.182 L15

Bibliography, p. 253-260.

From the introduction to this volume, by Rabindranath Tagore, the extracts below have been taken:

"Villages are like women. In their keeping is the cradle of the race. They are nearer to nature than towns, and are therefore in closer touch with the fountain of life. They have the atmosphere which possesses a natural power of healing. It is the function of the village, like that of woman, to provide people with their elemental needs, with food and joy, with the simple poetry of life, and with those ceremonies of beauty which the village spontaneously produces and in which she finds delight. But when constant strain is put upon her through the extortionate claim of ambition; when her resources are exploited through the excessive stimulus of temptation, then she becomes poor in life and her mind becomes dull and uncreative. From her time-honoured position of the wedded partner of the city she is degraded to that of maidservant, while, in its turn,

the city, in its intense egotism and pride, remains unconscious of the devastation it constantly works upon the very source of its life and health and joy.

"Cities there must be in man's civilization, just as in high organisms there must be organized centers of life, such as the brain, heart or stomach. These never overwhelm the living wholeness of the body; on the contrary, by a perfect federation of their functions, they maintain its richness... When a very large body of men come together for the sake of some material purpose, then it is as a congestion and not a congregation. When men are close together and yet develop no intimate bond of human friendship there ensues moral putrefaction. Wherever in the world this modern civilization is spreading its dominion, the life principle of society, which is the principle of personal relationship, is injured at the root.

"All this is the result of an almost complete substitution of true civilization by what the West calls Progress. I am never against progress; but when, for its sake, civilization is ready to sell its soul, then I choose to remain primitive in my material possessions, hoping to achieve my civilization in the realm of the spirit...

"Cities have their functions of maintaining wealth and knowledge in concentrated forms of opulence; but this also should not be for their own sake; they should be centres of irrigation; they should gather in order to distribute; they should not magnify themselves, but should enrich the entire commonwealth. They should be like lamp-posts, and the light they support must transcend their own limits.

"Such a relationship of mutual benefit between the city and the village can remain strong only so long as the spirit of cooperation and self-sacrifice is a living ideal in society...

"We have started in India, in connection with our Viswa-Bharati, a work of village reconstruction, the mission of which is to retard this process of race suicide. If I were to try to give the details of our work they would look small. But we are not afraid of this appearance of smallness, for we have confidence in life. We know that if as a seed it represents the truth that is in us, it will overcome opposition and conquer space and time. According to us, the poverty problem is not the most important, the problem of unhappiness is the great problem. Wealth, which is the synonym for the production and collection of things, men can make use of ruthlessly. They can crush life out of the earth and flourish. But happiness, which may not compete with wealth in its list of materials, is final; it is creative; therefore it has its source of riches within itself.

"Our object is to try to flood the choked bed of village life with the stream of happiness. For this the scholars, the poets, the musicians, the artists, have to collaborate, to offer their contributions. Otherwise they must live like parasites, sucking life from the people and giving nothing back to them. Such exploitation gradually exhausts the soil of life, which needs constant replenishing, by the return to it of life, through the completion of the cycle of receiving and giving back.

"Most of us who try to deal with the poverty problem think of nothing but a greater intensive effort of production, forgetting that this only means a greater exhaustion of materials, as well as of humanity. This only means giving exaggerated opportunity for profit to a few, at the cost of the many. It is food which nourishes, not money; it is fullness of life

which makes one happy, not fullness of purse. Multiplying materials intensifies the inequality between those who have and those who have not, and this deals a fatal wound to the social system, through which the whole body is eventually bled to death."

Narain, Raj. An economic survey of Gijhi, a village in the Rohtak district of the Punjab. Inquiry conducted by Raj Narain... under the supervision of Professor Brij Narain. 313p. [Lahore, Printed at the "Civil and military gazette" press] 1932. [India. Punjab. Bd. of Economic Inquiry, Rural Sect. Pub. no. 17.] 281.9 In2 no.17

"Punjab village surveys. -2"

Among the chapter headings are the following: Holdings; Effects of tenancy; Land revenue and taccavi; Indebtedness; Mortgages; Sales; Sale of village produce; Price of land; Yields; Rents; Expenses of cultivation; and Consumption.

Radhakamala Mukhopadhyaya, ed. Fields and farmers in Oudh. 302p. Calcutta, London, New York [etc.] Longmans, Green and co. ltd., 1929. (Univ. Lucknow: Studies in Econ. and Sociol.) 281.182 R11

"Surveys offered as theses by the graduates of the Lucknow University for their M. A. examinations in economics." - cf p.viii.

Contents.- pt. I. A social and economic survey of village Malhera, district Hardoi [by] Krishna Sahai Asthana. - pt. II. An agricultural survey of Bakhshi-Ka-Talab, district Lucknow [by] Giiwar Sahai Saksena. - pt. III. Agricultural labourers: an inquiry into their condition in the Unao district [by] Hari Har Dayal.

Singh, S. K. Farm accounts in the Punjab, 1930-1931; being the seventh year's accounts of certain farms, with a section on the cost of well-irrigation in the Punjab. 249p. [Lahore, Printed at the "Civil and military gazette" press] 1932. (India. Punjab. Bd. of Econ. Inquiry. Rural Sect. Pub. No. 26.) 281.9 In2

"This is the seventh of a series of publications on the subject." - Introduction.

Land

Encyclopaedia of the social sciences. Editor-in-chief Edwin R. A. Seligman. Associate editor Alvin Johnson. v.9... 661p. New York, The Macmillan company [1933] 280 Enl. v.9

v.9. Laboulaye - Machine, Political

Among the articles which make up this volume are the following:

Land Grants: United States, by B. H. Hibbard; British Empire, by Herbert Heaton; and Latin America, by George McCutcheon McBride.

Land Mortgage Credit, Agricultural: General, by Fritz Schulte; United States and Canada, by A. G. Black and W. G. Murray.

Land Settlement by Elwood Mead, Land Speculation, by Lewis Cecil Gray, and Land Taxation by Karl Bräuer.

Land Tenure: Introduction, by Carl Brinkmann; Primitive Societies, by Robert H. Lowie; Ancient world, by Fritz Heichelheim; Western Europe, British Empire and United States, by Heinrich Cunow; Eastern Europe and Near East, by David Mitrany; Russia, by Peter Struve; India, by Radha Kamal Mukerjee; China and Japan by Yosaburo Takekoshi; and Latin America,

by George McCutcheon McBride.

Land Transfer, by Percy Bordwell; Land Utilization, by O. E. Baker; Land Valuation, by E. W. Morehouse; Landed Estates, by Carl Brinkmann; Landlord and Tenant, by A. C. Jacobs; Large Scale Production, by Myron W. Watkins; Livestock Industry, by Rudolf A. Clemen; David Lubin, by Asher Hobson.

Land utilisation survey of Britain. Second annual report ... 1st February, 1933. 9p., mimeographed. [London, 1933] 282.9 L222 2d

This report shows in detail that 88 per cent of England, Scotland, and Wales has been mapped.

Land Utilization

American association for the advancement of science. Proceedings of land use symposium, summer meeting, American association for the advancement of science at Syracuse university, Syracuse, New York, Tuesday June 21, 1932. 57p. [Syracuse, N. Y., Syracuse university, 1932?] 232 Am3

Contents: The national land use committee, by L. C. Gray; The relation of taxation to land utilization, by F. P. Weaver; Land use and forestry, by Joseph S. Illick; The tax problem, by Mark Graves; Land use and agriculture, by Jacob G. Lipman; Land use and erosion, by Henry G. Knight; Land use and transportation, by Charles L. Raper; and Planned land use, by L. R. Schoenmann.

League of Nations - Agriculture

Commission internationale d'agriculture. Declaration by the International commission of agriculture, Lausanne, July 20th-21st, 1932. 5p., mimeographed. Geneva, 1932. 281 C732D

At head of title: League of nations. Economic committee.

After recommending "the judicious organisation of production and trade" as one of the most effective means of overcoming the depression, measures calculated to stimulate consumption are strongly recommended. The lowering of the costs of distribution is pointed out as one of the most important means for improving the situation. It is "noted that retail prices have failed to keep pace with the fall in wholesale prices. Consumers and the State have not supported as they should the efforts of the agricultural organisations to bring pressure to bear on the distributing trade. The margin between wholesale prices and retail prices might be considerably reduced if consumers waived certain demands from the standpoint alike of luxury and of facilities of all kinds and if interest, rents, transport rates, taxes and fees of all kinds were reduced; this would however also result if the distributing trade were satisfied with more moderate profits."

Local Government - Illinois

Hicks, H. S. County organization vs. township organization; an analysis of comparative costs of civil government in certain Illinois counties. [n.p., 1932?] 6p., mimeographed. 284.5 H522C

This study is a comparison of governmental costs (exclusive of cost

of schools and roads) in 1931 in Illinois counties having townships and those without townships. The figures "seem to indicate that governmental cost increases with the increase in tax levying bodies, and that local government can function much more economically in large, rather than small units."

The saving which might be brought about by the elimination of townships in the counties studied is estimated as \$2.00 per person or \$85.77 per square mile.

Local Government - Michigan

Michigan. Commission of inquiry into county, township and school district government. Preliminary report of the state Commission of inquiry into county, township and school district government, state of Michigan. December 1932. 30p. [Detroit] 1932. 280.041 M58

R. Wayne Newton was Secretary of this Commission, and Lent D. Upson of the Detroit Bureau of Governmental Research was Director of the Survey.

"The Commission was directed to study local government in certain typical areas of the state, and after considering many factors, selected for detailed study the following counties as typical: Luce - sparsely populated and cut over; Iron - mixed farming and mining; Antrim - mixed resort and farming; Roscommon - sparsely populated and cut over; Cass - primarily rural and agricultural; Kent - agricultural and urban.

"Certain data from Oakland County were available to the Commission because of a private study made of the government of that county. Wayne County was the subject of a special study. Because rural school conditions were not always typical in the counties selected, the detailed study of this activity was made in Ingham, Cass, Saginaw, Roscommon, Antrim and Marquette counties. Certain other studies have covered a larger number of counties of the state, being state-wide.

"This preliminary report of the Commission is based on the studies of local government made in the counties indicated, and prepared for the Commission under these general divisions: 1. The Social and Economic Background of Local Government in Michigan. 2. The Organization of County and Township Government and the Possible Consolidation of County Governments. 3. Rural School Government. 4. Local Government in the Metropolitan Area; 5. School Government in the Metropolitan Area. 6. Debt and Taxation in Local Governments. 7. Organization and Administration of Public Welfare. 8. Organization and Administration of Public Health. 9. Organization and Administration of Public Works. 10. Organization and Administration of Justice. 11. Organization and Administration of the Miscellaneous Services of Local Government.

Reed, T. H. Oakland county; a survey of county and township administration and finance. 113p. Birmingham, Mich. [The Birmingham eccentric, printers] 1932. 280.041 R25

"In this report we have surveyed the organization and activities of the various units of government in Oakland County, except the cities and villages. The government that we have described does not differ materially in its organization from that of other counties in Michigan nor in those

few other states where the New York township - supervisor type of organization exists." The author recommends changes in administration which may be brought about through local action and those requiring state action, and those requiring an amendment to the state constitution. This latter would involve the elimination of townships and the provision for county home rule which would permit the county manager form of government.

Marketing

National association of marketing officials. Marketing in practice, in research, in teaching; with addresses and reports on the progress in the work of the various federal and state marketing activities and joint session with American farm economics association. Proceedings... 13th annual meeting, Washington, D. C., December 1931. 80p. [n.p., 1931] 280.39 N213P

Partial contents: Trends in the export market situation, by E. G. Montgomery; Progress in the work of the Federal Farm Board, by James C. Stone; Functions and responsibilities of state marketing agencies, by Sidney A. Edwards; Functions and responsibilities of state marketing agencies, by L. M. Rhodes; The Grange League Federation Exchange, Its organization and plan of operation, by J. C. Crissey; A National marketing research program for agriculture, by Nils A. Olsen; Value of marketing research to the consumer, by Frederick V. Waugh; Types of research required in developing marketing programs, by Theodore Macklin; The place of marketing in an agricultural economics curriculum, by O. B. Jesness; The place of marketing in an agricultural economics curriculum, by Leland Spencer; Content and organization of a course in principles of marketing, by H. E. Erdman; S. H. DeVault; and Paul L. Miller; To what extent should price economics be included in marketing courses? by F. L. Thomsen; To what extent should price economics be included in marketing courses? by Joseph G. Knapp; Origin and development of farm economics in the United States, by G. F. Warren; Origin and development of the office of farm management in the U. S. Department of Agriculture, by E. H. Thomson; Origin of farm economics extension, by C. B. Smith; and Some developments in the administration of the perishable agricultural commodities act, by C. W. Kitchen:

Marketing Milk - England

Prewett, F. J. "Manufacturing milk": a survey of milk marketing and utilization in West Cornwall. 34p. Oxford, Clarendon press, 1932. 280.344 P92M

"The present survey is the third of a series, two of which have now been published, designed to ascertain the actual processes of marketing and utilization of milk in all the typical dairying districts of England. The two published reports deal with Wiltshire and Somerset and with the more industrial county of Derby. Two other reports await publication, one dealing with the Isle of Ely, an area where local demand is small and where there is very little production for distant markets, the other with Central Somerset where domestic and factory cheese manufacture are of importance in milk utilization.

"This survey was made in order to find out the actual marketing and utilization processes in an intensive dairying district where liquid

consumption accounts for only a small proportion of the milk output, and where transport costs rule out contact with distant consuming centers. Of necessity, the bulk of the milk was turned into a less perishable and less bulky derivative, in this case, butter. By finding out the existing marketing and utilization processes in complete detail for a large number of farms, it is possible to say whether existing organization is efficient, or whether it might be modified with advantage. It is not possible otherwise. What is revealed here for West Cornwall would be true of any other intensive dairying district lacking a liquid market." - Preface.

Money

Blackett, Sir B. P. Planned money. 194p. London, Constable and company ltd., 1932. 284 B56

The Economist (London) for November 19, 1932 reviewed this small volume at some length. From this review the extracts below have been taken:

"Sir Basil Blackett has no difficulty in pointing out the evils wrought by unplanned money in the shape of the post-war gold standard, whose operation (though not, be it said, its inherent defects) has resulted in such a disastrous fall in prices that the fulfilment of the ordinary monetary obligations of commerce has in many cases become impossible. Unstable money is the root of almost every kind of evil, more especially when its instability is working in a deflationary direction, because by increasing the weight of debts it strikes indirectly at the principle of the sanctity of contract. For the tacit assumption underlying all monetary obligations, though not expressed in so many words, is that the value of money should be stable. Unfortunately in the past central bankers and Governments - in spite of the Genoa resolutions - have never regarded it as part of their business to keep the value of gold stable, with the result that the international gold standard, like a monetary Humpty-Dumpty, had a great fall. The question therefore arises, should we or should we not try to put him together again?

"To this question Sir Basil Blackett gives a clear and challenging reply in the negative. He feels, as Professor Cassel also seems to feel that the restoration of the gold standard on a satisfactory basis is for the moment, at any rate, impossible; and he is therefore impelled to look for a solution of the world's monetary problems in a different direction. He is perfectly aware of the convenience of gold as a medium for international payments, an anonymous asset for the balancing of international accounts, and he concedes - a very big concession indeed - that if the monetary authorities in this country and the United States could arrive at a firm agreement to keep the value of gold stable at an appropriate level of prices higher than the present, then it would be worth while restoring the gold standard...

"Sir Basil Blackett consequently pictures the monetary future of the world on the following lines. The world will be divided into two main groups - a gold-standard group and a managed-currency group more or less loosely united to sterling, which he calls for convenience 'sterlingaria.' Sterlingaria will consist of a number of countries, including most of the British Empire except South Africa, Scandinavia, and some of the South American countries, each with an independent currency managed with a view to maintaining the level of wholesale prices constant. Absolute stability

of exchanges between these countries is not necessary, but suitable measures are suggested for eliminating wide fluctuations. As a result of this arrangement, the countries comprising 'sterlingaria' will tend to trade more with each other than with the gold-standard countries, and capital - both long- and short-term - will tend to move more freely between them. The sterling-dollar exchange will form the link between the two systems, and London and New York will be the two principal financial centers of the world, each leading the countries in their respective groups. The picture thus presented is not altogether an encouraging prospect. But the only logical alternative, according to the author, is a world super-bank endowed with sufficient power to control the monetary policies of the different countries - a state of affairs which present-day nationalism renders impossible...

"These stimulating ideas are vividly present for the non-technical reader, and they contain much food for thought. It is perhaps natural enough that the difficulties in the way of such an ordered evolution should be minimised in a book of this nature. Those who are acquainted with Mr. Keynes' 'Treatise on Money' will be inclined to inquire a little more closely than the author has done what index number exactly it is proposed to stabilize, and to ask themselves whether the same index number will really suit the policy of differently constituted countries. They will wish to know, moreover, how the exchanges between the two groups are to be regulated in such a way as to permit prices in 'sterlingaria' to remain constant while they vary in the gold-standard countries. To these and to a hundred other technical questions the book gives no adequate reply - but that, after all, could hardly be expected in the compass of 180 pages. Nevertheless, Sir Basil Blackett has performed a useful service. What the world needs to-day is a strong antidote to deflation, and Sir Basil Blackett has had the courage to recommend it in a much more thorough-going manner than the Ottawa Conference. Whether reflation by itself will cure our troubles may be doubted, but this book has at least the merit of stating a case for reflationary action boldly and intelligently."

Money - Argentina

Argentine Republic. Ministerio de hacienda. Discusión del proyecto de ley sobre conversión de cédulas hipotecarias en el honorable senado de la nación. Discurso del Ministro de hacienda... Dr. Alberto Hueyo en la sesión de 30 de setiembre de 1932. 18p. Buenos Aires, Talleres gráficos de la penitenciaria nacional, 1932. 284 Ar32D

Speech in the senate by the Minister of the Treasury of Argentina in opposition to a bill authorizing the national mortgage bank to issue bonds to be discounted at their face value by the Caja de Conversión. He argues against issuing money on the guarantee of mortgaged property.

National Planning

Javits, B. A. Business and the public interest; trade associations, the anti-trust laws and industrial planning. 304p. New York, The Macmillan company, 1932. 280.12 J32

This book discusses the relationship between the producing, distributing and consuming elements which constitute the world today and presents a plan for industry to reconstruct itself in the present crisis and lay sound foundations for the future.

Price-Fixing - New Zealand

Sutch, W. B. Price fixing in New Zealand. 165p. New York, 1932. 284.3
Su8

Thesis (Ph.D) - Columbia University.

Bibliography, p. 157-161.

Also issued as Columbia University Studies in History, Economics, and Public Law No. 371.

The preface states that this survey "covers the history of the war and post-war authoritative price-fixing and commodity control in New Zealand - its effect and effectiveness."

Chapters are devoted to sugar, butter, and wheat price control.

Prices - Grain

Monkemeyer, Frau Hilde (Neumann) Probleme der freien oder gebundenen getreide-wirtschaft, insbesondere in Deutschland. 100p. Charlottenburg, 1932. 284.359 M74

Inaug.-diss. - Berlin.

Bibliography, p. [97]-100

An account of the factors which influence grain prices and of the attempts made in Germany and elsewhere to stabilize the price of grain.

Psychology and Agriculture

Dunlop, W. R. The application of psychology to agriculture. 27p. Wye, Kent, 1932. 140 D92

At head of title: South-Eastern Agricultural College, Wye, Kent (University of London).

Partial contents: Psychology and its applications; Application of psychology to agricultural labour; Application of psychology to farm management; and Application of psychology in agricultural colleges.

The pamphlet concludes as follows:

"Reviewing the contents generally, it may be said that the Bulletin aims at presenting the whole problem of agricultural practice and education in a new light. Whether on the farm or in the school, the human factor is regarded as the pivotal factor. The greatest stress is laid on the importance of studying the individual, and particularly the individual's mental activity and inclinations.

"The key-note of the Bulletin, from a practical point of view is the evolution, by research, of better methods and systems of vocational education and training.

"The broad implication is that agricultural education stands in need of more psychological or purely educational direction.

"The science of farm labour having for its object increased output with less fatigue and better relations between farmer and worker, can do much for agricultural progress, but it concerns only one limited aspect of farm management. Farmers and workers must be trained to effect all but the most complicated adjustments for themselves.

"It is believed that research in all the main directions indicated should be systematically continued and that psychology and education should be recognized as deserving a high place in the hierarchy of the many sciences that find application in agriculture."

Scrip and Barter

Lazo, Hector. Scrip and barter: their use and their service. 9, 32p., mimeographed. [Washington, D. C.] Marketing service division, Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce, [1933]

Appended is bibliography entitled: Barter and scrip in the United States; selected references compiled in the Library, Bureau of agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture. Feb. 21, 1933 (32p.) This bibliography will be available soon in the Agricultural Economics Bibliography Series of the Library, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Sugar

Sugar federation of the British Empire. Memorandum on Empire sugar policy for submission to delegates to the Imperial economic conference, Ottawa, July, 1932. 36p. London, Sugar federation of the British Empire, 1932. 286.365 Su3

Appendices 1-6 (p.4-36) I. Membership of the Sugar federation of the British Empire. - II. Duties and preferences on sugar in all parts of the Empire. - III. State aid and subsidies accorded in certain parts of the Empire. - IV. Imports from and exports into British Empire countries. - V. Representations made to the British government, January, 1932. - VI. Empire duties on sugar machinery.

Taxation - Germany

Onnasch, Heinz. Hauptfragen der deutschen landwirtschaftlichen besteuern. 66p. Görlitz, Hoffmann & Reiber [1932?] 284.5 On 5
Bibliography, p. 62-66.

A study of taxation of the German farmer in relation to agricultural returns, prices, indebtedness, the relation of the taxes levied on the farmer to the total tax burden of the country, the land tax, single tax and the place of taxation in Germany's agricultural policy.

Taxation - Indiana

Indiana taxpayers' association. Cost of government in Indiana. 42p., mimeographed. Indianapolis, 1932. 284.5 In24

"Prepared by Albert F. Walsman and his assistants of the Association's research staff, under the supervision of the Secretary, [Harry Miesse]"-Preface.

This collection of statistical tables shows the cost of government in Indiana in 1930-31 and certain comparisons with costs of 1912-13 and 1923. Total taxes levied are given by ten-year periods, 1850 to 1920 and annually, 1921 - 1931. In the preface Mr. Miesse writes:

"This study gives the indispensable background for a study of the important problems of governmental expenditures, revenues, and indebtedness. It shows the amounts of expenditures by state, and counties, the purpose for which the expenditures are incurred; also the receipts of each unit of government. Since the annual expenditure of government is devoted in part to operating expenses and in part to capital outlay for construction of all kinds, and since capital expenditure is made only in relatively small part from current receipts, public borrowing becomes the third great factor in government finance."

U. S. Congress. House. Committee on ways and means. Double taxation. Preliminary report... relative to federal and state taxation and duplications therein. 328p. Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off., 1933. (72d Congress. 2d sess. House Committee Print.) 284.5 [Uni]

"This report has been prepared by the staff of the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation at the request of Hon. Fred M. Vinson, chairman of the Subcommittee on Double Taxation of the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives. Hon. J. W. Collier, chairman of the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation and also chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, ordered the preparation of the report.

"The principal object of the report is to set forth the important principles and facts relating to taxes imposed by the Federal Government, the State governments, and the local governments. It is hoped that this collection of principles and facts will furnish a basis for public discussion of this important matter, as well as a basis for public hearings which are contemplated in the near future. A final report will not be attempted until after the conclusion of such hearings.

"In view of the above, no conclusions have been reached in the report, with the exception of certain propositions that are plainly and indisputably shown by the facts. It has not been deemed beyond the scope of the report to raise certain issues which should be discussed and answered before any real progress can be made in coordinating and simplifying our National, State, and local tax systems.

"It is not sufficient in approaching a subject of this magnitude to consider it solely from the Federal or State point of view. It is more important to consider the effect of the various systems of taxation upon the taxpayer, whether individual or corporate. It makes little difference to the taxpayer to whom he pays the tax - the important matter to him is the total amount he has to pay. Double taxation will always impress him as unjust and taxation of the same subjects by the various taxing authorities will generally be deemed double taxation, whether or not legally or theoretically justified. Then, too, the annoyance to the taxpayer of many of the so-called nuisance taxes, which bring in very little revenue in proportion to the trouble involved, must not be overlooked." - Foreword.

The concluding remarks read in part as follows:

"As far as this preliminary report is concerned, it is believed that sufficient has been shown to prove -

"First, that our present system of taxation is complicated, cumbersome, and in many respects, inequitable.

"Second, that there are many serious instances of double taxation or duplication in taxation between the Federal Government and the States.

"Third, that in view of the number of taxes imposed, the tax revenues are disappointing.

"Fourth, that the tax burden, especially on certain specific objects, is reaching the breaking point.

"Fifth, that the expenditures have increased to such a degree as to require their investigation in order to determine whether the public is obtaining value received for their tax dollar."

The appendix contains in addition to numerous statistical tables showing Federal, State, and county revenues and expenditures in the United States, tables showing revenue and expenditures in Great Britain, France, Germany, and Japan. There are also chapters entitled French Sales (Turn-over) Tax (Impôt sur le chiffre d'affaires), and The Canadian Sales Tax.

Hoffmann, Michael. Die agrarische uebevölkerung Russlands. 144p. Nauen/
Berlin, 1932. 281.179 H67
Inaug.-diss. - Berlin.
Bibliography, p. 138-142.

A study of the surplus population of Russia from a historical, economic, and social standpoint as well as of means for the solution of the problem involved.

Kriuchkvoich, IA A. Khozraschet v svynosovkhozakh. 47p. Moskva [etc.]
Sel'kolkhozgiz, 1932. 281.179 K93
Business methods of State hog farms.
At head of title: Vsesoiuznaia akademiia s.-kh. nauk im. V.I.Lenina,
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Morozov, S. Rabochii plan na opyte kolkhoza "Kolomenskii ogorodnyi gigant"
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Nauchno-issledovatel'skii kolkhozhnyi institut pri Kolkhozttsentre SSSR.
53p. [Moskva] 1932. 281.179 M82
Work plan based on the experience of the collective farm "Kolomensky
vegetable-growing giant" in the Moscow region.

Mul'ner, IU. Organizatsiia uborki i bor'ba s poteriami v l'nokolkhozakh, pod
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281.179 M91
Organization of the harvest and the struggle against loss at the collective flax farms.
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Nazimov, V. N. Organizatsiia rabot po uborke i molot'be khlebov. 143 p.
[Moskva] 1932. 283 N23
Labor organization at harvesting and threshing time.
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Vsesoiuznoi akademii sel'skokhoziaistvennykh nauk imeni Lenina "NISI."

Union of Socialist Soviet Republics. Tsentral'noe upravlenie narodno-khoziaistvennogo ucheta. Materialy K postroeniiu sistemy pokazatelei ucheta narodnogo khoziaistva SSSR. 345p. Moskva, 1932. 281.179 T78
Materials for the construction of a system of economic indices [showing the economic conditions of the USSR]

Wheat - Argentina

Soldati, François. Le blé argentin. 228p. Paris, E. de Boccard, 1932.
281.359 So4
Bibliography, p. [225]-228.
The author discusses the production and marketing of Argentine wheat. Under the latter head he deals with cost of production, price, domestic trading in and export of wheat, cooperation and warehousing. To gain

its "Battle of Wheat" the Argentine Republic may have recourse to direct or indirect measures. The former are shown to include reduction of land rents, transportation costs, wages, general expenses in order to reduce cost of production, and the latter consist in increasing the yield per unit of land measurement by utilizing the land best suited for production and improving cultural technic.

World Monetary and Economic Conference

League of nations. Monetary and economic conference. Draft annotated agenda submitted by the Preparatory commission of experts. 37p. [Geneva, 1933] (Series League of Nations Pub. II. Econ. and Financ. 1933. II. Spec. 1) 280.9 L47P

The extracts below have been taken from the introduction:

"Before setting forth the problems which require solution, we wish to call attention to the gravity of the situation with which the world is confronted.

"Unemployment has recently been estimated by the International Labour Office as involving at least thirty million workers...

"Wholesale commodity prices - expressed in gold - have declined since October 1929 by roughly a third; raw material prices on the average by 50 to 60 per cent. In the middle of December, at Winnipeg, the price of wheat fell to the lowest level recorded in any primary market for wheat during the past four centuries...

"World stocks of agricultural products and of other raw materials continue to accumulate. The index of world stocks for 1932 was double that for 1925...

"Industrial production has been drastically curtailed, particularly in those trades producing capital equipment. The depths which have been reached in some instances are illustrated by the position of the United States steel industry, which, at the close of 1932, was operating at only 10 per cent of capacity.

"The international flow of goods, hindered by currency disorders and restricted by a multiplicity of new governmental interventions, has been reduced to incredibly low levels. The total value of world trade in the third quarter of 1932 was only about one-third of that in the corresponding period of 1929...

"As a result of price-declines and the fall in the volume of production and trade, national incomes in many countries have fallen, it is estimated, by more than 40 per cent. The revenues of Governments, as a consequence, have suffered sharp reductions, while expenditures have shown no corresponding decline. The inevitable result has been a series of budget deficits which, in some cases, have reached unprecedented proportions.

"Only a handful of countries now retain free and uncontrolled gold-standard currency systems. Almost half the countries of the world are off the gold standard, and, in some forty countries, exchange restrictions have been imposed.

"Currency disorganisation, price-declines, curtailment of trade have thrown into sharp relief the vast and difficult problems of indebtedness with which many, if not most, countries are confronted. As matters now stand, there are countries the total value of whose export trade has fallen below the sums required for external debt service alone.

"Facts such as these indicate the extremities to which the forces of disintegration have already carried the economic and financial world. Further losses of ground cannot be contemplated without the gravest forebodings...

"Nevertheless, recovery will be halting and restricted if unaccompanied by broad measures of reconstruction. Three years of world-wide dislocation have generated a vast network of restraints upon the normal conduct of business. In the field of international trade, prohibitions, quotas, clearing agreements, exchange restrictions - to mention only some of the most widely employed forms of regulation - throttle business enterprises and individual initiative. Defensively intended, and in many instances forced by unavoidable monetary and financial emergencies, these measures have developed into a state of virtual economic warfare. It is not only in the field of trade that this tension exists. In the difficult sphere of international monetary and currency relations and in the world capital markets, free international co-operation has given place to complex and harrassing regulations designed to safeguard national interest. If a full and durable recovery is to be effected, this prevailing conflict of national economies must be resolved.

"The measures to be adopted to this end constitute the problem which the Governments must shortly face in London. In essence, the necessary programme is one of economic disarmament. In the movement towards economic reconciliation, the armistice was signed at Lausanne; the London Conference must draft the Treaty of Peace. Failure in this critical undertaking threatens a world-wide adoption of ideas of national self-sufficiency which cut unmistakably athwart the lines of economic development. Such a choice would shake the whole system of international finance to its foundations, standards of living would be lowered and the social system as we know it could hardly survive. These developments, if they occur, will be the result, not of any inevitable natural law, but of the failure of human will and intelligence to devise the necessary guarantees of political and economic international order. The responsibility of Governments is clear and inescapable."

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In 8 parts. Partial contents. - pt. 1. Agricultural history, teaching, associations and periodicals. - pt. 2. Rural social problems. - pt. 3. Agricultural economics - pt. 4. Farm management and marketing.

NEW PERIODICAL

The Farm Economist, v. 1, no. 1, January, 1933. Published by the Agricultural Economics Research Institute. Parks Road, Oxford, England.

The publishers' note of this first issue of The Farm Economist reads as follows:

"The Farm Economist is the successor of the quarterly publication issued by the Agricultural Economics Research Institute, Oxford, during the past five years, under the title of Occasional Notes. This periodical was designed as a medium for the publication of short notes on matters of interest to farmers and others, by members of the Research Staff of the Institute. The Farm Economist will be conducted upon the same plan, but its scope has been enlarged so as to include notes and short articles by other workers in the field of agricultural economic research.

"Financial responsibility for the periodical in its enlarged form will remain with the Institute, and the Deputy Director, Mr. A. Bridges, will continue to act as Editor. The free distribution of copies will go on as in the past, so long as funds permit. Applications should be addressed to the Secretary, Agricultural Economics Research Institute, Oxford, or to the Agricultural Economist of the Advisory Province in which the applicant lives."

Contents: - The distribution of the profits of the land, by C. S. Orwin, and J. R. Lee; The reorganization commission and pig prices, by K. A. H. Murray; Horse labour costs, 1929-1930 (Oxford Province), by S. J. Upfold; The profitableness of poultry farming in the north of England in 1931, by A. E. Harris; The effect of different price policies on the seasonal production of milk, by Ruth L. Cohen; The effect of the Wheat Act, 1932, on production, by R. McG. Carslaw, and A. W. Menzies-Kitchin; The diminishing use of mangolds in the feeding of cows, by C. V. Dawe; Prices of agricultural commodities in England and Wales, 1929-1932. [Charts]

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Compiled by Katharine Jacobs

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Farmers' Bulletin*

1695. Preparing apples for market in barrels and baskets, by R. R. Pailthorp and J. W. Park. 34p. Jan., 1933.
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*Requests for these publications should be addressed to the Office of Information, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

**Requests for these publications should be addressed to the Division of Economic Information, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

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- Loan operations and liquidity requirements of an Iowa bank; a preliminary report, by Fred L. Garlock. 39p. Jan., 1933. "One of a series of studies dealing with the relationship between country banking practice and various types of agriculture." - Foreword.
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- Marketing Florida celery, Sanford-Oviedo section; summary of 1932 season, by B. E. Surry. 20p. [1933]
- Marketing North Carolina strawberries; summary of 1932 season, by Jay C. Keller. 13p. [1933] (Issued in cooperation with N. C. Div. Markets.)
- Methods and costs of turkey production, 1931, by Marion Clawson. 25p. Feb., 1933.
- Printed publications issued by the Bureau of agricultural economics. 15p. Jan., 1933.
- Publications issued [by the Division of land economics] since October, 1931. 7p. Jan., 1933. "Supplement to mimeographed publications issued in October, 1931 under the title, 'The Division of land economics - An outline of the organization, activities and publications of this division.'"
- Suggestions for an ordinance to establish, locate, regulate, and maintain a public farmers' market, and for other purposes. 12p. Rev. Jan., 1933. "Originally issued as Service and Regulatory Announcement - Markets - no. 69, November, 1921."
- Summary of standard grades for fire-cured tobacco. (U. S. Types 21,22,23, and 24) 4p. Jan. 14, 1933.
- Table of number of packages [of fruits and vegetables] per carload. 26p. Jan., 1933. "This tabulation was compiled from data supplied by shippers, dealers, railroads, and representatives of the Bureau.
- U. S. standards for cabbage for sauer kraut manufacture. 3p. (1933)

Radio Talks**

- The agricultural credit outlook, by Norman J. Wall. Jan. 30, 1933. 2p.
- The beef cattle outlook, by C. V. Whalin. Feb. 1, 1933. 1p.
- The commercial vegetable outlook, by Paul Koenig. Feb. 3, 1933. 2p.

* These publications are issued in small editions for immediate use in official work and are not for general distribution.

**These radio talks are of current interest only and are of no value for permanent filing as the information they give may be obtained from other Department publications.

The cotton outlook, by A. W. Palmer. Jan. 31, 1933. 1 p.
 The dairy outlook, by L. M. Davis. Feb. 1, 1933. 1p.
 The domestic demand situation, by L. H. Bean. Jan. 30, 1933. 2p.
 Educational values that come to the 4-H club member, by C. J. Galpin. Feb. 4, 1933. 2p.
 The farm labor, equipment & fertilizer outlook, by M. R. Cooper. Jan. 30, 1933. 2p.
 The feed crops and livestock outlook, by Joseph A. Becker. Jan. 31, 1933. 1p.
 The foreign demand outlook, by L. A. Wheeler. Jan. 30, 1933. 2p.
 Fruit outlook for 1933, by Wells A. Sherman. Feb. 3, 1933. 2p.
 The hog outlook, by C. A. Burmeister. Feb. 1, 1933. 1p.
 The long-time outlook, by C. L. Holmes. Jan. 30, 1933. 2p.
 The potato outlook, by Wendell Calhoun. Feb. 3, 1933. 1p.
 The poultry and egg outlook for 1933, by Roy C. Potts. Feb. 1, 1933. 1p.
 The price situation, a radio interview with A. G. Peterson ... conducted with Morse Salisbury. Jan. 17, 1933. 4p.
 The sheep outlook, by C. L. Harlan. Feb. 1, 1933. 1p.
 Supplies and prices of pasture and hay seeds, by G. . Edler. Feb. 6, 1933. 2p.
 The tobacco outlook, by C. E. Gage. Jan. 31, 1933. 2p.
 The wheat outlook, by E. J. Working. Jan. 31, 1933. 1p.

STATE PUBLICATIONS

Compiled by Mary F. Carpenter

California

California. College of agriculture and Agricultural experiment station. Serving California agriculture. Report ... July 1, 1931 to June 30, 1932. 106p. Berkeley, 1933.

Research projects in agricultural economics, p.6-9,74-75.

California. Department of agriculture. Division of markets. Report of policies and activities. 12p., mimeographed. San Francisco. [1932.]

Shultis, Arthur. A study of the price of eggs as affected by size, quality, and seasonal distribution of production. 10p., mimeographed. Berkeley, Calif. Agr. Col. Ext. Serv., 1933.

Wellman, H. R., Braun, E. W., Shear, S. W., and Voorhies, E. C. The 1933 agricultural outlook for California. Calif. Agr. Col. Ext. Serv. Circ. 71, 93p. Berkeley. 1933.

Paper no.37, The Giannini Foundation of Agricultural Economics.

Colorado

Klemmedson, G. S. State and local tax revision in Colorado Colo. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 398, 124p. Fort Collins. 1932.

Connecticut

Connecticut. Agricultural college. Economic digest for Connecticut agriculture. no.42. Storrs. January, 1933.

Partial contents: Shifts in production in the Connecticut Valley, by G. B. Clarke, p.338-340; Cooperation in Connecticut, by E. A. Perregaux, p.340.

Florida

Ensign, M. R. Grading, packing and stowing Florida produce. Fla. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 254, 59p. Gainesville. 1932.

A presentation to the Florida grower of "some of the packs recently secured at two large terminal markets, in the hope that such information may point the way to more successful merchandizing of their produce."

Florida. Agricultural college. Extension service. Florida agricultural outlook for 1933. 38p., mimeographed. Gainesville. 1932.

Turlington, J. E., and Hawthorne, H. W. Economic facts relative to thirty-three grove caretaking businesses for 1929. Fla. Univ., Agr. Ext. Serv., Agr. Ext. Econ., v.3, no.1, Jan., 1933. 9p., mimeographed. Gainesville.

A study of the caretaking business of the citrus industry in the State made in cooperation with the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Georgia

Garner, C. G. Marketing farm products, 1932. Ga. Agr. Col. Ext. Serv. Circ. 223, 4p. Athens. 1933.

A report of the marketing services of the extension workers and county agents during the year.

Johnson, J. A. General activities in farm production and marketing in Southwest Georgia 1932. Ga. Agr. Col. Ext. Serv. Circ. 234, 4p. Athens. 1933.

Mize, T. R. Retail curb markets, roadside and miscellaneous marketing, 1932. Ga. Agr. Col. Ext. Serv. Circ. 220, 4p. Athens. 1933.

A report of the aid given to farmers in organizing and improving direct marketing methods.

Treanor, Kenneth. Results of farm management extension work, 1932. Ga. Agr. Col. Ext. Serv. Circ. 231, 4p., Athens. 1933.

Idaho

Youngstrom, C. O. A review of the accuracy and timeliness of outlook statements. Ida. Agr. Expt. Sta. Circ. 62, 28p. Moscow. 1932.

Illinois

- Ashby, R. C. Shrinkage of hogs from farm to market by truck and by rail. Ill. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 338, p.557-576. Urbana. 1933.
- Elliott, F. E., and Card, L. E. Producing and marketing good eggs. Ill. Agr. Expt. Sta. Circ. 400, 28p. Urbana. 1933.
Information on marketing, p.23-27.
- Illinois. University. College of agriculture. Agricultural outlook for Illinois, 1933. Ill. Agr. Expt. Sta. Circ. 402, 40p. Urbana. 1933.

Indiana

- Purdue University. Agricultural extension service. Outlook for Indiana agriculture in 1933. 28p. Lafayette. 1933.
- Robertson, Lynn. Changes in farming in Lake and Porter Counties, Indiana, as a result of nearness to industrial cities. Ind. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 335, 20p. Lafayette. 1932.
- Robertson, Lynn, and Bonham, E. R. Variation in local marketing procedure for grain, hay, livestock and feed in Northwestern Indiana. Ind. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 334, 20p. Lafayette. 1932.

Iowa

- Black, A. G. The situation to-day. Iowa Agr. Expt. Sta. Circ. 139, 8p. Ames. 1932.
Pt. I of the series, The Agricultural Emergency in Iowa.
- Hopkins, J. A., jr. The Iowa tax situation. An analysis for farmers. Iowa Agr. Expt. Sta. Circ. 144, p.73-104. Ames. 1933.
Pt. VI of the series, The Agricultural Emergency in Iowa.
- Murray, W. G., and Bentley, R. C. Iowa farm mortgage situation. Iowa Agr. Expt. Sta. Circ. 142, p.39-56. Ames. 1933.
Pt. IV of the series, The Agricultural Emergency in Iowa. Contains a revision of data appearing in Current Economic Series Report 6, issued in 1927.
- Schultz, T. W., and Black, A. G. The voluntary domestic allotment plan. Iowa Agr. Expt. Sta. Circ. 141, p.25-33. Ames. 1932.
Part III of the series, The Agricultural Emergency in Iowa.
- Shepherd, Geoffrey. Causes of the emergency. Iowa Agr. Expt. Sta. Circ. 140, p.9-24. Ames. 1932.
Pt. II of the series, The Agricultural Emergency in Iowa.
- Shepherd, Geoffrey, and Wright, Wallace. Control of the general price level. Iowa Agr. Expt. Sta. Circ. 143, p.57-72. Ames. 1933.
Part V of the series, The Agricultural Emergency in Iowa.

Kansas

Kansas. College of agriculture and applied science. Extension service. Outlook for Kansas agriculture, 1932-1933. Kansas Agr. Col. Ext. Serv. Circ. 97, 6p., mimeographed. Manhattan. 1932.

K ntucky

Kentucky. College of agriculture. Extension division. Agricultural outlook for Kentucky, 1933. 26p., mimeographed. Lexington. 1933.

Maine

Richardson, H. L., and Reed, D. W. Poultry profits in Maine. Maine Agr. Col. Ext. Serv. Bul. 205, 6p. Orono. 1932.

A popular bulletin which compares conditions in the mid-west competing area with Maine and includes cost of investment in the poultry business.

Schrumpf, W. E. A comparison of four unprofitable potato farms with four profitable potato farms in central Maine. Maine Agr. Col., Dept. Agr. Econ. and Farm Mangt., Farm Econ. Facts, no.11, Jan., 1933, p.164-167, mimeographed. Orono.

Maryland

DeVault, S. H., and Hurley, Ray. Organization and management of Maryland farms. Piedmont Plateau Region. Md. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 337, 212p. College Park. 1932.

Hamilton, A. B., and DeVault, S. H. Economic efficiency of the farm layout in Maryland. Md. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 338, 260p. College Park. 1932.

"The major objectives in this study are to measure the relative efficiency of different farm layouts from the standpoint of conveyance used in getting from the house to the different parts of the farm, the economic loss in having small, odd-shaped fields, and the efficiency in the use of labor and machinery on large and small farms as well as on fields of different size and shape."

Walker, W. P., and DeVault, S. H. Taxation in Maryland with special reference to agriculture. Md. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 339, p.261-342. College Park. 1932.

Includes "information and suggestions looking toward a permanent change in our taxation system."

Minnesota

Boss, Andrew. The farm program for 1933. Minn. Univ., Agr. Ext. Div., Farm Business Notes, no.122, Jan. 20, 1933, p.1-6, mimeographed. University Farm, St. Paul.

Cleland, S. B. A well planned farm business. Minn. Univ., Agr. Ext. Div. Spec. Bul. 155, 16p. University Farm, St. Paul. 1932.

Results of nine years' successful organization and planning of a 161-acre farm in Rice County.

Ranney, W. P., and others. First annual report of the Farm Management Service of Beltrami, Carlton, Clearwater, Hubbard, Itasca, Polk, St. Louis and Wadena Counties for the year April 1, 1931 to April 1, 1932. Minn. Univ., Dept. Agr., Div. Agr. Econ. Mimeogr. Rept. 55, 17p. University Farm, St. Paul, 1932.

In cooperation with the farm bureaus of the counties.

Sallee, G. A., and Pond, G. A. A preliminary report of cost of crop production from data secured in 1932 on the farm accounting route in Stevens County, Minnesota. Minn. Univ., Dept. Agr., Div. Agr. Econ. Mimeogr. Rept. 56, 31p. University Farm, St. Paul. 1933.

In cooperation with the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Sallee, G. A., and Pond, G. A. A preliminary report of data secured in 1929, 1930, and 1931 on the farm accounting route in Rock and Noble Counties, Minnesota. Minn. Univ., Dept. Agr., Div. Agr. Econ. Mimeogr. Rept. 54, 33p. University Farm, St. Paul. 1932.

In cooperation with the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Sallee, G. A., and Pond, G. A. A preliminary report of livestock costs and returns in 1931 ... in Rock and Noble Counties, Minnesota. Minn. Univ., Dept. Agr., Div. Agr. Econ., Mimeogr. Rept. 53, 15p. University Farm, St. Paul. 1932.

New Jersey.

New Jersey. Department of agriculture. Seventeenth annual report ... July 1, 1931 - June 30, 1932. 134p, Trenton. 1932.

Report of the Bureau of Markets, p.63-100; Statistical and related [economic] work (Bureau of Plant Industry), p.101-106.

New York

Catherwood, M. P. Rural school costs and taxes in New York. Preliminary report. 25p., mimeographed. Ithaca, N. Y. Agr. Col. (Cornell), Dept. Agr. Econ. and Farm Mangt., 1932.

New York. College of agriculture and (Cornell) agricultural experiment station. Forty-fifth annual report, 1932. 183p. Ithaca. 1932.

Agricultural economics and farm management, p.40-45, 80-89. Rural social organization, p.71-73.

Weaver, L. E., and Smith, F. Y. Turkeys in New York. N. Y. Agr. Col. (Cornell) Ext. Bul. 245, 36p. Ithaca. 1932.

Includes Marketing, p.23-34, a short list of turkey organizations in the United States on p.35, and a list of publications, p.35-36.

North Carolina

Rogers, R. H., and Mann, H. B. Value of crop rotation in the coastal plain area. N. C. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 280, 31p. Raleigh. 1933.

Three farm plans are discussed "in the order in which a 'cotton farmer' is likely to improve his farm business." The appendix contains tables illustrating results of these plans and a page giving suggested problems for use by teachers of vocational agriculture.

North Dakota

Benton, A. H. Carload shipments of livestock from North Dakota farms. N. Dak. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 262, 15p. Fargo. 1933.

Includes tables showing shipments of cattle, hogs, and sheep by counties and by rail and truck from 1920 to 1931.

North Dakota. Agricultural college. Agricultural extension division. North Dakota farm outlook, v.8, no.4-5, Jan.-Feb., 1933. 16p. Fargo.

This is the annual outlook number.

Ohio

Henning, G. F., and Anderson, J. J. Prices of cattle and hogs compared with wholesale and retail prices of beef and pork. Ohio Agr. Expt. Sta. Bimo. Bul., v.18, no.1, Jan.-Feb., 1933, p.20-26. Wooster.

Morison, F. L., and Falconer, J. I. Adjusting cash rent to changes in prices of farm products. 8p., mimeographed. Columbus. Ohio State Univ.. Dept. Rural Econ. and Agr. Expt. Sta., 1933.

Ohio. Agricultural experiment station. Fifty-first annual report, 1931-1932. Ohio Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 516, 129p. Wooster. 1933.

Department of Rural Economics, p.96-100.

Oklahoma

Ballinger, R. A. Receipts of sheep at the Oklahoma city markets, 1923 to 1932. Okla. Agr. Expt. Sta., Current Farm Econ. 6 (1): 9-12. Feb., 1933.

Miller, E. R. Rural electrification in Oklahoma. A study of consumption and costs. Okla. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 207, 135p. Stillwater. 1932.

"For this study 22 typical electrified farms located in various parts of the state but within a radius of 125 miles from Stillwater were selected.

Oregon

Oregon. Department of agriculture. [Summary of the work of the various activities during 1932] Oreg. Dept. Agr. Bul. 13, 30p. Salem. Jan. 15. 1933.

The annual report of the Division of Grain Inspection, p.23-30, in-

cludes statistics of receipts of grain in Portland and amount of grain delivered from the Middle West by steamers to the Pacific Coast.

Oregon. State agricultural college. Extension service. Agricultural situation and outlook. Circ. 2, 8p. Feb., 1933.

This number contains the general agricultural outlook for 1933.

South Carolina

Gee, Wilson. The qualitative nature of rural depopulation in Santuc township, South Carolina, 1900-1930. S. C. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 287, 22p. Clemson College. 1933.

South Carolina. Agricultural experiment station. Division of agricultural economics. South Carolina agriculture. A statistical report. S. C. Agr. Expt. Sta. Statis. Bul. 1, 40p. Clemson College. 1931.

All of the statistical data are taken from the reports of the United States Bureau of the Census.

Wisconsin

Clark, Noble. What chance has the city man on a Wisconsin farm? Wisc. Agr. Col. Ext. Serv. Radio Circ., 16p., mimeographed. Madison. 1932.

A radio talk given over WHA.

PERIODICAL ARTICLES

Compiled by Louise O. Bercaw and A. M. Hannay

Agricultural Credit - Italy

Fiori, Angelo. Techniciens agronomes et crédit agricole en Italie. La Technique Agricole Internationale 2 (2-4): 114-120. Apr.-Dec., 1932. (Published by the Fédération Internationale des Techniciens Agronomes, 7 Via Vittorio Veneto, Rome, Italy.)

Describes the activities of the various organizations extending credit facilities to agriculture and the work of the agricultural experts in various parts of Italy. - H. E. Brockway.

Agricultural Credit - Montana

Gapen, C. E. Federal farm credit in Montana. Mont. Farmer 20 (7): 3. Dec. 1, 1932. (Published at Great Falls, Mont.)

Tells how farmers may obtain credit from the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank of Spokane and the Regional Agricultural Credit corporation branch at Helena, created by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Agricultural History - India

Bamzai, P. N. K. Kashmir under the Sikhs (1819-1846): an economic survey. Indian Jour. Econ. 13 (pt.1, serial no.48): 35-58. July, 1932. (Issued by the Dept. of Economics and Commerce, University of Allahabad, Allahabad, India.)

In this paper the writer considers the country and the people, administration, agricultural production (land tenures, the agricultural system), non-agricultural production, commerce, and the standard of living.

Kale, V. G. Rural economy in the Deccan under Maratha rule: economics of a village hundred years ago. Indian Jour. Econ. 13 (pt.2): 125-132. Oct., 1932. (Issued by the Dept. of Economics and Commerce, University of Allahabad, Allahabad, India.)

The writer states "that the main object of this article is to indicate the nature of the material that has been made available for the comparative study of the economic and social condition of the mass of the people in Maharashtra in the eighteenth and seventeenth centuries, and of the very useful information that it may be possible to extract from authentic documents."

Agricultural Indebtedness - Canada

Debt reduction plans. Econ. Annalist 3 (1): 8-9. Jan., 1933. (Issued by Dept. of Agriculture, Agricultural Economics Branch, Ottawa, Canada.)

Contains a statement of agricultural indebtedness in Saskatchewan, and a list of proposals with respect to loans made by the Provincial Farm Loan Board which the Government of Saskatchewan will ask the Legislature to endorse. These include "cancellation of interest for one year, payable on the 12 months between November 1, 1931 and November 1, 1932; amortization of interest in arrears prior to November 1, 1931, over five years, with interest payable on such amortized sums of 5 per cent; amortization of principal arrears prior to November 1, 1932, over 10 years, with interest payable at the board's legal rate of 6 1/2 per cent ... Arrangements are under consideration by commercial lending institutions in regard to extending arrears of interest over a period of years and postponing payments of principal... Between 30,000 and 40,000 farmers in the Prairie Provinces and about \$6,000,000 in debt for petroleum products are generally believed to be affected by the Imperial Oil Company's recently announced policy which is as follows: 1. Payment of these debts will be extended over a period of five years beginning October, 1933, with equal annual installments due each October 1; 2. The Company undertakes to cancel entirely all interest charges on these farm debts from the time the goods were purchased until October 1, 1933; 3. The Company will carry these amounts on its books after October 1, 1933, at a rate of 4 per cent interest; 4. The company will adjust principal and interest in direct ratio to the price of wheat on October 1 of each of the five payments years when installments will be due."

Agricultural Indebtedness - Germany

Germany. Politics - Eastern agriculture - Swedish treaty. Economist 116 (4665): 120. Jan. 21. 1933. (Published at 8. Bouverie St., London, E. C. 4, England.)

Contains an account of a disagreement between the Landbund, "the largest organisation of German farmers," and the German Government, the chief complaint of the farmer being "that the heavily indebted estates of the East are being sold in increasing numbers and are to be used for settlement... On many of the estates the creditors are now prohibited by the 'protection' system from taking any proceedings, although there is no prospect that the debtors will ever be able to fulfil even the reduced obligations which remain after the compulsory conversion of a part of the debt. The sale of the land to settlers would at least make it possible to save the value of the first mortgage, and the State funds which have been allocated to the promotion of settlement would suffice for the erection of new farms on a large part of the land from these estates. The demand for such settlements is very great, so that all the conditions necessary for a partition of the estates are fulfilled. All that is needed is legislation to remove the 'protection' when the debt cannot be redeemed, but it was the attempt to do this which so greatly weakened Brüning's position and made him so vulnerable to his opponents. The present chancellor will have need of great firmness if he is to carry through the measures which are economically necessary against the resistance of the large farmers of the East."

Agricultural Indebtedness - United States

Anderson, G. E. Farm mortgages. Amer. Bankers Assoc. Jour. 25 (8): 22-23. 52, 72, 73. Feb., 1933. (Published at 22 E. 40th St., New York, N.Y.)

The writer discusses the serious farm mortgage situation in the United States and proposals for relief. Among these proposals are the Frazier bill, which "proposes to relieve the farmer both ways - by furnishing him with cheap money with which to refinance his mortgage debt, and at the same time to lower the value of his debt by cheapening the money in which he is to pay it"; the credit pool group plan, the central idea of which is "the formation of a mortgage credit organization to operate in a manner similar to the R. F. C. in caring for farmers who may be deemed sound risks although not perhaps sound upon a strictly business basis"; and the plan of the Secretary of Agriculture to raise prices through reducing production. This plan provides for the raising of a fund of from \$150,000,000 to \$200,000,000 "by a levy of eight cents per bushel on wheat and a proportional charge upon other farm products. With this fund the Government would take a ten-year lease with option of purchase on enough lands, principally the marginal lands, to reduce production to domestic requirements and otherwise bring about 'balanced production.'"

Black, W. P. Has the farmer won a pyrrhic victory? The mortgage indebtedness stays on the books in spite of the foreclosure moratorium. Barron's 13 (6): 18. Feb. 6. 1933. (Published at 44 Broad St., New York, New York.)

"Farmers are hailing the insurance companies' moratoria on mortgages as success for their forcible resistance movement. What have they really

gained? Mr. Black, recently a staff writer for the Des Moines Register & Tribune, brings a new point of view to the farm problem in his article. He bases his opinions on more than six years' study of middlewestern agricultural problems. Significant in his article is the account of a Northern Missouri farmers' group that chose a different method of obtaining relief from its burden of mortgage indebtedness."p.2. This method "consists of a willful cessation of interest payments on the mortgage and a voluntary surrender of deed to the mortgage holder."

Englund, Eric. Farm mortgages: a pressing national issue. Debts of more than eight billions, largely incurred when crop prices were four times as high as they are today, present acute problems not only for the farmer but also for the creditor. New York Times, Feb. 5, 1933, sect. 8, p.1, chart. (Published at New York, N.Y.)

Editorial on page 4 of section 4.

Wallace, D. A. The important problem of farm debt. What can be done while we wait for higher price levels. Farmer and Farm, Stock and Home 51 (2): 4,22. Jan. 21, 1933. (Published at St. Paul, Minn.)

Agricultural Profitableness - Italy

Alemanni, N. M. La rentabilité de l'agriculture italienne. La Technique Agricole Internationale 2 (2-4): 109-113. April-Dec., 1932. (Published by the Fédération Internationale des Techniciens Agronomes, 7 Via Vittorio Veneto, Rome, Italy.)

A brief review of Giuseppe Tassinari's La Distribuzione del Reddito nell' Agricoltura Italiana, published in 1931, dealing with the apportionment of profits in Italian agriculture and bringing out, among other things, the reaction of Italian agricultural economy to the profound upheavals experienced since the war. Tassinari considers that the share farming system, and especially "métayage", offers the best resistance to economic vicissitudes. - H. E. Brockway.

Agricultural Relief

Campbell, T. D. The Campbell plan. Mont. Farmer 20 (5): 2. Nov. 1, 1932. (Published at Great Falls, Mont.)

This is a letter addressed to the editor of the Montana Farmer in which Mr. Campbell sets forth his agricultural relief plan. Under this plan the Secretary of Agriculture would be authorized "to determine each day an established price of wheat, based on the Liverpool or world price (plus 42 cents, the present duty, less the freight)... The price of wheat established by the Secretary each day ... is to be paid the farmer by each buyer for three-fourths of his crop, or the amount sold each time." To prevent an increase in production the Secretary "would be authorized to decrease the tariff in proportion with the farmers' increase, so that it will cost him in dollars and cents to raise a greater surplus, which is the only way you can control surplus of any kind."

The plan may also be applied to cotton, tobacco and sugar.

Dyer, G. W. The control of supply. South. Agr. 63 (2): 4. Feb., 1933. (Published at Nashville, Tenn.)

The writer's plan calls for a readjustment of farm mortgages and farm loans in general on the condition that those accepting the special privileges offered "enter into a contract to reduce the production of staple crops at least one-third for 1933, and the year following, also if the prices of these commodities should continue to be below normal."

Gilbert, A. B. Some suggestions on aiding of farm prices. Com. West 65 (7): 18-19. Feb. 11, 1933. (Published at Minneapolis, Minn.)

The writer continues in this article the discussion begun in his article "on the opportunity to improve many farm prices by return of the farmer to marketing through capable channels of trade and by state regulation of trucking, in the December 31 issue of Commercial West."

Murphy, F. E. Agriculture: the key to recovery. Rev. of Rev. and World's Work 87 (1): 28-30, 62. Jan., 1933. (Published at 55 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.)

The writer suggests seven steps to recovery, i.e., 1. Have the Government get behind a determined program to reduce acreage; 2. Declare an excise tax of not less than five cents on imported oils and fats; 3. Give the Tariff Commission authority to act when depreciated currency makes it possible for foreign competitors to invalidate the clear intent of our tariff provisions; 4. Launch a program to reduce interest and to refinance and adjust farm mortgages; 5. Reduce the tax burdens on the farms; 6. Revise and settle war debts. 7. Interest industry in devoting parts of its research expenditures to the problem of converting some of our excess acreage into a source of industrial raw materials."

Nichols, F. B. An American farmer looks abroad. Foreign Affairs 11 (2): 245-252. Jan., 1933. (Published at 45 East 65th St., New York, N.Y.)

An American farmer pleads for a better understanding among the peoples of the earth and for the better handling by Congress of "the question of policy affecting our relations with foreign governments." His suggestion for handling farm relief is to "merely dismiss the subject, along with special aids to other industries, and let economic forces rule."

Agricultural Relief - Motor Fuel Plan

Motor fuel from farm products. An outline of the simplest plan for farm relief. Prairie Farmer 105 (2): 7, 10. Jan. 21, 1933. (Published at 1230 W. Washington Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.)

Outlines a farm relief plan, which is considered "the best one, as a permanent measure" by many farm leaders. This plan would "require by law that all gasoline consumed in the United States contain a definite percentage of alcohol made from domestic farm products."

Agriculture - Germany

Oberascher, Leonhard. Die intensitätskrise der landwirtschaft. Wirtschaftsdienst 17 (45): 1516-1520. Nov. 11, 1932. (May be obtained from Friederichsen, de Gruyter & Co., Hamburg, Germany.)

In this discussion of what is termed 'the intensity crisis in agriculture' (i.e., relatively high degree of output per area cultivated) the author takes up: growth of this 'intensity', economic expenditure, economic achievement, and economic results. German agriculture has been successful in effecting a material increase in "Betriebsintensität" (that is, in the ratio between expenditure of work and the output per hectare), without, however, solving the problem of remunerative operation. From 1924 to 1929 the production of marketable agricultural commodities increased by more than 2 billion Reichsmarks. - H. E. Brockway.

Agriculture - Great Britain

B.. S. L. A black year for agriculture. New Statesman and Nation (n.s.) 5 (101): 95-97. Jan. 28, 1933. (Published at 10 Great Queen St., Kingsway, London, W. C. 2, England.)

The British Government has recognized the plight of the farmers and various acts have been passed for the relief of agriculture. "but in spite of all this parliamentary activity British agriculture remains an unsolved problem." The writer asks for "clear thinking and plain speaking" in handling agricultural reform.

Agriculture and Industry

Bohannon, C. D. Agriculture as corner stone of industry and trade. Dependence of manufacture and commerce on farm products and of cities for food supplies shown in census of distribution. U. S. Daily 7 (267): 8. Feb. 10. 1933. (Published at Washington, D. C.)

Brand, C. J. Influence of agricultural prospects on chemical industry. Chem. and Metall. Engin. 40 (1): 18-22. Jan., 1933. (Published at 330 W. 42d St., New York, N.Y.)

Practically all of this article is printed in the Fertilizer Review 7 (4): 8-11, 16, Oct.-Nov.-Dec., 1932. with title: Agricultural Prospects and their Relation to Industry.

Must industry pay for farm exports? Outward movement of farm products virtually equals, in quantity, the pre-war average. Changing trade currents make new alignments desirable. Natl. Sphere 11 (2): 25-28. Feb., 1933. (Published at Munsey Bldg., Washington, D. C.)

"This article is a summary of a confidential report made for one of our leading industrial units. which produces for export as well as for the home market.

"In the present blizzard of farm relief plans and farm relief bills the needs of industry have been nearly blotted out. More, it is felt that the industrial structure may be raided to provide increased ex-

port outlets for farm products.

"This report gives industry's side of the trade and tariff controversy; a side little heard today, excepting in the realm of 'depreciated currency.'"

Apple Orchards - Income - Annapolis Valley, Nova Scotia

Coke, J. Notes on farm organization in the Annapolis Valley, Nova Scotia. Econ. Annalist 3 (1): 6-8. Jan., 1933 (Issued by the Agricultural Economics Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Canada.)

This preliminary statement, which is subject to revision and correction, contains data based on farm business records obtained from orchardists in the Annapolis Valley of Nova Scotia for the year ended May 31, 1931. Two tables show a comparison of Nova Scotia farms with high, low and average incomes, and barrels of apples per man equivalent in relation to incomes, 156 Nova Scotia farms.

Apples - Transportation - Germany

Die entwicklung der verladekontrolle für obst. Blätter für Landwirtschaftliche Marktforschung 3 (7): 318-319. Dec., 1932. (Published by Institut für Landwirtschaftliche Marktforschung, Invalidenstrasse 42, Berlin N.4, Germany.)

Some comments on the controlling of apple shipments. - H. E. Brockway.

Back-to-the-Farm Movement

Gist, F. W. Economic aspect of movement back to farm. Production of all home needs and extreme caution in cash expenditures advised as essential to unemployment relief. U. S. Daily 7 (269): 8. Feb. 14, 1933. (Published at Washington, D. C.)

Barter and Scrip

Baker, Jacob. Making money. Survey, v.22, no.2, graphic no., Feb., 1933. p.106-108,119. (Published at 112 E. 19th St., New York, N.Y.)

The executive director of the newly organized Emergency Exchange Association in New York describes the current practice and the history of the use of scrip or token money.

Preston, H. H. The wooden money of Tenino. Quart. Jour. Econ. 47 (2): 343-348. Feb., 1933. (Published at Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Mass.)

This is a full account of the successful "wooden money" scheme of the Chamber of Commerce of Tenino, Washington, put into operation when the only bank in the town closed its doors. A description of the scrip issued and details of the scheme and its successful operation are given. Profits, estimated at about \$4,500 net, will belong to the Chamber of Commerce.

Richmond, Henry, jr. What will you use for money? The world turns to barter, internally and even internationally - what is the economic significance of this new development? - is the gold mechanism permanently out of alignment? Mag. Wall Street 51 (7): 375,409,410. Jan. 21, 1933. (Published at 90 Broad St., New York, N.Y.)

Business - Annual Reviews

The Annalist, v. 41, no. 1044, Jan. 20, 1933, p.66-160. (Published by the New York Times Co., New York, N.Y.)

This is the Annual Review and Forecast Number.

Partial contents: The business outlook for 1933; Sweeping declines in 1932 drop commodity price level to new low ranges; The declining position of United States foreign trade in a shrinking world total, by W.W. Case; Foreign economic developments of 1932 from an American point of view, by H. W. Bunn; Movements of speculative commodities in 1932.

Bradstreet's Weekly, v.61, no.2848, Jan. 28, 1933.. p.109-272. (Published at 148 Lafayette St., New York, N.Y.)

This is the annual Business Year Review and Handbook of Business Statistics.

Partial contents: The oldest index [Bradstreet's Commodity Price Index] continually compiled in the United States, by Frank Greene, p.121-122; Comparative wholesale prices of 106 commodities, 1896-1932, p.123; The meaning of prices, by J. S. Lawrence, p.124,248-249; What's being done for foreign trade in 1933, by R. D. Chapin, p.156-157; Statistics of business failures, p.170-172; Wheat - the grower enters upon evil days, by Frank Greene, p.184-187; The cotton industry creates new outlets to supplement old markets, by G. A. Sloan, p.188-192; Silk - what the Japanese Government is doing to aid an ailing industry, by N. Fujimura, p.202-203; The agricultural chemist helps industry, by H. G. Knight, p.226,252; The wool industry in 1933 [two papers] by L. U. Edgheill and H. J. Blake, p.235-236.

Dun's Review, v.41, no.2052, Jan. 21, 1933. 31p. (Published at 290 Broadway, New York, N.Y.)

This is the Annual Statistical Number.

Partial contents: Survey of industry - fourth quarter 1932; Insolvency analyses of 1932 records; Further recession in bank clearings in 1932; Index number of 7.5 per cent for year.

The Economist, v.89, no.2, Jan. 13, 1933, section 2. 23p. (Published at Chicago, Ill.)

This is the "annual review" number.

Business Depression

American philosophical society. Proceedings. Amer. Phil. Soc. Proc., v.71, no.3, 1932, p.73-133. (Published at 104 South Fifth St., Philadelphia, Pa.)

This number of the proceedings is devoted to a symposium on the present economic situation, presented April 23, 1932. Titles and authors

of papers are as follows: Past crises in retrospect and in contemporary opinion, by Victor S. Clark, p.73-83; Gold and the gold standard, by Edwin Walter Kemmerer, p.85-104; International factors in the business depression, by Ernest Minor Patterson, p.105-115; Improvements in banking practice suggested by the present depression, by George W. Norris, p.117-124; discussion by Frank W. Taussig, p.125-129; Progress and depressions - and our American dollar, by Irving Fisher, p.131-133.

Bryan, Barnabas, jr. The price dislocation that retards prosperity. *Annalist* 41 (1047): 227. Feb. 10, 1933. (Published by the New York Times Company, New York, N.Y.)

Contains a chart which shows the ratio of raw material to finished goods prices compared with stock prices. The writer thinks that "when we yield to economic law and allow the price of finished goods to come down, raw material prices will rise to meet them, and the depression will then come to an end."

Condliffe, J. B. Economists on the crisis; a survey of current literature. *Libr. Jour.* 58 (1): 14-17. Jan. 1, 1933. (Published at 62 West 45th St., New York, N.Y.)

The writer reviews, in this article, some of the outstanding books published recently "which deal with the depression in its entirety, or which, in dealing with some primary problem, do not treat it out of relation to the general situation." Among the books are *The World Economic Depression, 1931-32*, *Salter's Recovery*, *Cole's The Intelligent Man's Guide through World Chaos*, *The Halley Stewart Lectures of 1931-32*, etc.

Essentials for prosperity; edited by Ernest Minor Patterson. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Polit. and Social Sci.*, v.165, Jan., 1933. 264p. (Published at 3457 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.)

Articles in this issue of the *Annals* are arranged under the following headings: The unemployment problem; The church in our new age; Competition versus cooperation in business; Problems of industry; Economy in Federal expenditures; Manchuria and the Lytton reports; Gold, a world problem.

Butter - Transportation - Germany

Eggers, Rudolf. Der butterpostpaketversand in Schleswig-Holstein. *Blätter für Landwirtschaftliche Marktforschung* 3 (6): 256-261. Nov., 1932. (Published by Institut für Landwirtschaftliche Marktforschung, Invalidenstrasse 42, Berlin N.4, Germany.)

Butter produced in the most progressive section of the Germany dairy industry is disposed of, to a large extent, through parcel-post shipments. In this article are outlined the developments as well as the organizational and economic bases of this marketing method. - H. E. Brockway.

Cattle and Beef - World Situation

The world situation in cattle and beef. Foreign Crops and Markets 25 (4): 78-108. Jan. 23, 1933. (Issued by Division of Foreign Agricultural Service, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.)

Statistical tables give information such as the following for various periods of time: number of cattle in countries having over 150,000 or over; estimated production of beef and veal and estimated slaughter of cattle and veal in exporting and importing countries; estimated per capita consumption of beef, mutton and pork in specified countries; imports and exports of beef and veal by countries; inspection of canned beef and veal from foreign countries at ports of entry; imports of cattle by countries: prices of beef at Toronto and Winnipeg, etc.

Cattle Raising - Bavaria

Weikel, Adolf. Die viehhaltung und grünlandwirtschaft am kreislehrgut Bayreuth. Landwirtschaftliches Jahrbuch für Bayern 22 (10-12): 655-734. 1932. (Issued by Bavaria, Staatsministerium des Innern, Abteilung Landwirtschaft. May be obtained from Carl Gerber, Munich, Germany.)

An account of cattle raising, dairy farming, and fodder production on the district-owned training farm of Bayreuth.

Cocoons - Cooperative Marketing - Bulgaria

Kojoukharoff, Y. Co-operative sale of cocoons in Bulgaria. Mo. Bul. Agr. Econ. and Sociol. (Reprint from 'Internatl. Rev. Agr.') yr. 23 (12): 392-394. Dec., 1932. (Published by the International Institute of Agriculture, Villa Umberto I, Rome, Italy.)

Coffee - Brazil

Regray, Léon. The past ten years of coffee defense. III. - The period 1930-32. Tea and Coffee Trade Jour. 64 (1): 32-36. Jan., 1933. (Published at 79 Wall Street, New York, N.Y.)

"How Brazil bolstered a tottering coffee program by consolidating her maturing short-term borrowings in the now famous £20,000,000 loan, secured by 16,500,000 bags of coffee - The successive tax levies of 3, 10, and 15 shillings per bag - Coffee destruction and other recent policies." (To be continued.)

Coffee - Control of Production - Brazil

Prohibition of planting of coffee trees. Wileman's Brazilian Rev. 23 (49): 1084. Dec. 3, 1932. (Published at Rua da Quitanda, 161, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.)

"Provisional Government Decree No. 22,121 of 22nd November, 1932, prohibits, as from that date, and during three years, under the penalty of heavy fines, the planting, throughout the national territory, of new coffee trees even in substitution of abandoned trees."

Coffee - Martinique

Kervegant, D. Le caféier à la Martinique. Bulletin de l'Agence Générale des Colonies 25 (284): 1653-1687. Nov., 1932. (Published at Galerie d'Orléans. Palais-Royal, Paris, France.)

An account of coffee production in Martinique. Contains tables giving export figures for 1733-1788 and for five-year periods 1818/22-1928/31; import figures for 1841, 1842, 1862-1866, 1899/03-1929/31; and cost of production figures.

Consumption - United States

Arnold, J. R. Volume, and slackening growth, of consumption in the United States. Annalist 41 (1045): 163-164. Jan. 27, 1933. (Published by the New York Times Co., New York, N.Y.)

The following is quoted from the first paragraph of this article:

"In the long run, the amount of business activity is controlled by the volumes of consumption - that is, by the value of the commodities and of the services for which people are ready and able to pay. The accompanying tables show what this volume is in the case of the United States and what its rate of growth has been over the past sixty years. This article will explain what this volume of consumption includes; what relation it bears to the whole of the national income and to the gross volume of production or of business activity, and how its rate of growth has tended to decline with time."

Cooperation - Chile

F., E. Co-operative policy in Chile. Mo. Bul. Agr. Econ. and Sociol. (Reprint from Internatl. Rev. Agr.) yr. 23 (12): 394-397. Dec., 1932. (Published by the International Institute of Agriculture. Villa Umberto I, Rome, Italy.)

The special law dealing with cooperative societies in Chile is that of January 14, 1929, no.4,531.

Cooperation - Germany

Farmers' cooperative movement in Germany. U. S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis., Mo. Labor Rev. 36 (1): 128-129. Jan., 1933. (Published at Washington, D. C.)

This article is based on a report from C. W. Gray, American vice consul at Berlin, dated October 10, 1932. There are two tables which show total number of farmers' cooperative associations in Germany, and number in national federation, January 1, 1932; and business done by certain types of farmers' cooperative associations in Germany, 1930 and 1931.

Corporation Farming - New Zealand

Belshaw, H., and Stephens, F. B. The financing of afforestation, flax, tobacco and tung oil companies. Econ. Rec. 8 (15): 237-261. Dec., 1932. (Published by the Melbourne University Press, The University. Carlton,

N.3, Victoria, New South Wales.)

"This study is concerned with a type of land utilization in which the joint stock method of finance and control has been applied (more especially) to afforestation, flax culture, tung (oil) plantations, and tobacco growing. Since these are concerned with the cropping of marketable products, and not simply with the exploitation of a natural resource such as an indigenous forest or stand of flax, they may be properly described as farming. The essential characteristics which differentiate them from ordinary farming, as practised in New Zealand, are the large capital of the companies, raised by the sale of shares or 'bonds', the amount of hired labour they employ, and the divorcement of ownership from control similar to that which occurs in joint stock enterprise as applied to industry and commerce." p.237-238.

An appendix consists of a table showing the chief differences in the rights and powers of shareholders, debentureholders, and bondholders under existing company law.

Cotton

Todd, J. A. Cotton statistics. Consumption and stocks. Empire Cotton Growing Rev. 10 (1): 33-42. Jan., 1933. (Published at 14, Great Smith St., London, S.W.1, England.)

Cotton - British Empire

Todd, J. A. Empire cotton growing. Production and consumption. Trop. Agr. 10 (2): 43-47. Feb., 1933. (Published by the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, Trinidad, British West Indies.)

This article on the Empire cotton growing situation is accompanied by three tables which show world's cotton consumption, American vs. outside growths; world's cotton crops - distinguishing Empire; and world's cotton consumption. Empire vs. foreign. All data are for a series of years.

Cotton - Hefferman Plan

The Hefferman cotton plan. Cotton Econ. 1 (1): 5,10. Jan. 5, 1933. (Published at Balter Building, New Orleans, La.)

The plan, suggested by T. M. Hefferman, states that it would enable the United States Government to guarantee "a price of raw cotton for a ten years period not below 12 cents a pound... under two fundamental prerequisites. (1) Government purchase of 8,000,000 additional bales of cotton from existing stocks, and (2) Cotton acreage control by imposing a tax of \$50.00 on every bale of lint cotton produced in excess of six bales to 25 acres of cultivated ground."

Cotton - Peru

Reglamentacion del cultivo del algodón en Piura. Vida Agr. 9 (108): 694-697. Nov., 1932. (Published at Lima, Peru.)

Regulation of cotton cultivation in Peru. Restriction of varieties and acreage.

Cotton - Southern States

Gossett, B. B. A review of the South's cotton industry. Manfrs. Rec. 102 (1): 18-19. Jan., 1933. (Published at Baltimore, Md.)

"Manufacturers profiting from lessons of the depression - industry being gradually revolutionized through substitution of the principles of cooperation for cut throat competition."

A chart gives a comparison of spindle activity with manufacturing margins, 1924-1932.

Cotton - Turkey

L'industrie cotonnière en Turquie. Société d'Études et d'Informations Économiques. Bulletin Quotidien 13 (244): 0.-1-6. Oct. 29, 1932. (Published in Paris, France.)

Cotton is fourth in importance of Turkish products coming after tobacco, grapes, and hazel nuts. Tables show production (1928), exports (1923-1928), and centers of production (1928). Gives an account of cotton production in two main producing regions: Adana and Smyrna.

Cotton - U. S. S. R.

La situation cotonnière en Russie Soviétique. Association Cotonnière Coloniale. Bulletin 31 (9): 15-18. Jan., 1933. (Published at 53, Rue de Chateaudun, Paris, France.)

The textile industry in Russia. The second five-year plan, 1932-1937. Textile Weekly 10 (251): 441-442. Dec. 23, 1932. (Published at 49, Deansgate, Manchester, England.)

Based on survey in the "Monthly Review" issued in London for November 1932. Gives figures for cotton cultivation and manufactured production.

Dairy Industry - Sweden

Stützungsmaßnahmen auf den Märkten für Milch und Molkereierzeugnisse in Schweden. Blätter für Landwirtschaftliche Marktforschung 3 (7): 323-324. Dec., 1932. (Published by Institut für Landwirtschaftliche Marktforschung, Invalidenstrasse 42, Berlin N.4, Germany.)

A short report on the creation in Sweden of a national syndicate for the purpose of improving the efficiency of the dairying industry and of milk production by means of lowering production costs and regulation of sales through cooperation among producers. The organization is nation wide and represents the greater part of the milk furnished by Swedish producers. The existing cooperative dairies are affiliated therewith. - H. E. Brockway.

Debts - United States

Merz, Charles. Debts, public and private: a vast problem. A new estimate of the amount of indebtedness in the United States, and survey of the proposals advanced for lightening the great burden brought about by three years of deflation. New York Times, Jan. 29, 1933, sect. 8,

p.1. (Published at New York, N.Y.)

Considers the farm debt, the railroad debt, the public debt, corporate debt, and individual debt. The article is illustrated by a table showing the debt structure, classified by borrowers (prepared by the National Industrial Conference Board) and charts showing the changes of seven years in debt, industrial production, and in population; the five groups of borrowers; the railroad debt and income; and the debt of the public agencies."

Debts, War - and Prices

Revere, C. T. War debts and commodity prices. A pertinent study of American and world economics. Rev. of Rev. and World's Work 87 (1): 33-34,63. Jan., 1933. (Published at 55 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.)

The writer states "that if recovery is to be brought about, it must come through a rise in the prices of raw materials and foodstuffs - world prices, not domestic prices, and that this rise cannot come until the incubus of the inter-governmental debts has been lifted from economy." Statistics are given to show that advantages which would accrue from cancellation would far outweigh the per capita tax burden which would be imposed.

Diversified Farming - Blackland Belt of Texas

Johnson, T. A. Diversified farming in the Blackland Belt. Farm and Ranch 52 (1): 11. Jan. 1, 1933. (Published at Dallas, Tex.)

From the Republic Bank News.

According to the writer diversified farming has come to be practised to a great extent in the Blackland Belt of Texas. The contrast in conditions now and a few years ago is pointed out.

Diversified Farming - Georgia

Campbell, J. P. Georgia's banker-farmer program. Ext. Serv. Rev. 4 (1): 3-4. Jan., 1933. (Issued by the Extension Service, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.)

This program provides for a balanced. or diversified agriculture through directed agricultural credit.

Diversified Farming - Virginia

Hudgens, D. C. Diversified agriculture in Virginia. Univ. Va. News Let., v.9. no.8, Jan. 15, 1933. (Published at University, Va.)

In addition to the article this sheet contains a table showing the number of farms in the counties of Virginia, classified according to type of farm, in 1930; and a statement showing Virginia's estimated rank in agriculture among other States during 1932.

Domestic Allotment Plan

Cook, L. H. Domestic allotment. Country Gent. 103 (2): 10-11. Feb., 1933. (Published at Independence Square, Philadelphia, Pa.)

"In this article, written before consideration of farm legislation had fully developed in the present session of Congress, Mr. Cook presents the basic principles of what has come to be known as the Domestic Allotment Plan for Agriculture." - Editor's Note.

Mandell, A. T. How the allotment plan works, and what a Montanan has done to bring this new idea to national attention. *Mont. Farmer* 20 (8): 5. Dec. 15, 1932. (Published at Great Falls, Mont.)

Gives the main features and advantages of the voluntary domestic allotment plan as developed under the leadership of M. L. Wilson.

Stokdyk, E. A. The domestic allotment plan. *Calif. Cult.* 80 (3): 35,47. Jan. 21, 1933. (Published at Publishers Trade Bldg., 317 Central Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.)

This is an address before the Agricultural Section of the Commonwealth Club of San Francisco, December 12, 1933, in which the speaker discussed the provisions of the plan and its advantages and disadvantages. His concluding paragraphs are as follows:

"Whether the proposal will actually accomplish all that its sponsors hope for one can only tell after it is tried.

"The plan certainly has many noteworthy features that warrant the serious consideration of every agricultural producer."

Wilson, M. L. Domestic allotment. *Prog. Farmer and South. Ruralist* (Carolinias-Va. ed.) 48 (2): 24. Feb., 1933. (Published at 821 19th St., N., Birmingham, Ala.)

This article sets forth the principles of the voluntary domestic allotment plan.

Economic Geography

Economic Geography, v.9, no.1, January, 1933. (Published by Clark University, Worcester, Mass.)

Partial contents: Agricultural regions of Asia: part III - Farther India, by Samuel Van Valkenburg, p.1-18; The coast plains of South India, Part I, by Ethel Simkins, p.19-50; The Oahu sugar cane plantation, Waipahu, by John Wesley Coulter, p.60-71; Where Florida truck crops are grown, by John L. Wann, p.85-103.

Education, Agricultural - Estonia

Magi, J. Die akademische landwirtschaftliche bildung in Estland. (*La Technique Agricole Internationale* 2 (2-4): 97-104. Apr.-Dec., 1932. (Published by the Fédération Internationale des Techniciens Agronomes, 7 Via Vittorio Veneto, Rome, Italy.)

The University of Tartu (Dorpat), which has just celebrated its 300th anniversary, includes a Faculty of Agronomy established in 1919. It comprises two branches: education and agricultural research. The course of study leading up to the diploma is outlined. The highest degree obtainable is that of Doctor of Agronomy. - H. E. Brockway.

Egg Auctions - Massachusetts

Alger, S. E., jr. Are auctions worth while? It seemed the most satisfactory method for egg producers in southeastern Massachusetts. New England Homestead 106 (3): 12,13, charts. Feb. 4, 1933. (Published at Springfield, Mass.)

Engineering - Economic Policy for Agriculture

Duffee, F. W. A planned engineered agriculture. Agr. Engin. 13 (11): 275-278. Nov., 1932. (Published by the American Society of Agricultural Engineers, Saint Joseph, Mich.)

Paper presented at the 26th annual meeting of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers, at Ohio State University, Columbus, June, 1932.

King, J. A. A proposed engineering-economic policy for agriculture. Agr. Engin. 13 (11): 278. Nov., 1932. (Published by the American Society of Agricultural Engineers, Saint Joseph, Mich.)

This is a contribution to the discussion of "An Engineer's Policy for Agriculture" at the 26th annual meeting of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers, June, 1932.

The writer's plan is as follows: "1. A change in our customs of land ownership toward ... (a) owner operation, rather than tenant operation. (b) Less frequent payments for the land out of the income from the land itself... (c) Long term amortization of mortgage debt with reasonable provision for refinancing occasional unavoidable defaults in payment of installments... 2. A constant effort to reduce the unit costs of production... 3. Not only maintaining but also actually increasing the fertility of the soil of the farm to make safe the financial and the human investment in that farm... 4. Greater efficiency and durability of all structures, improvements, and equipment, with their cost figured on the basis of their annual cost per unit of product produced or housed, rather than simply on the basis of their initial cost. 5. Decentralization of industry to give a local market for a larger percentage of farm food products. 6. Greater stability of consumer income to give greater stability to farm prices. As an aid to this end I would urge industry to adopt a voluntary plan of unemployment insurance and old age retirement on part pay. 7. A further development of industries that use annual farm crops as their raw material..."

Food and Grocery Review

1933 food and grocery number. The Journal of Commerce. January 28, 1933, p.13-24. (Published at New York, N.Y.)

Among the articles are the following: Wholesale trade is seen staging great comeback at Chicago; canners urged to fight against United States invasion of industry. [Marc. C.] Hutchinson asserts Federal aid extended to some hurts others in competitive way. President of Canners' Association charges government virtually takes over active management of some plants, selling goods against private producers, p.13,19. Raw and refined sugar trend shows consumer price based closely on primary market, by Samuel Schoenfeld, p.15; Per capita consumption drop, refrigeration, static population add to canning industry woes, by H. A. Orr, p.16; Four-point program given for dairy farmers' relief; greater unity being sought [radio talk of F. H. Sexauer] p.19.

Food Industries

What will America eat in 1933? Food Indus. 5 (2): 42-43. Feb., 1933. (Published at 330 W. 42d St., New York, N. Y.)

This article summarizes in a general way the economic problems of the food industries, such as agricultural relief measures, the back-to-the-land movement, transportation, international political factors, and the weather. It is followed on p.44-59 by statistics and forecasts of various raw materials - pasture, feed and grain, wheat, flour and cereals, livestock and meats, miscellaneous foods, milk and milk products, poultry and eggs, fats and oils, and fresh fruits and vegetables. Numerous charts are given.

Gold and Prices

Kitchin, Joseph. The world's gold reserves & commodity prices. Supplement to the Economist, Jan. 21, 1933. 4p. (Published at 8, Bouverie St., Fleet St., London, E. C. 4, England.)

Warren, G. F. American needs honest dollars. Bur. Farmer (Minn. Farm Bur. Sect.) 8 (6): a-b. Feb., 1933. (Published at Fort Wayne, Ind.)

Also printed on page c-d of the Washington State Farm Bureau News Section.

Warren, G. F. Stabilization of the measure of value. Bur. Farmer (Vt. Farm Bur. News) 8 (6): a-e. Feb., 1933. (Published at Fort Wayne, Ind.)

Government, County - Virginia

Spicer, G. W. Efforts to improve county government in Virginia. Univ. Va. News Let., v.9, no.9, Feb. 1, 1933. (Published at University, Va.)

The Virginia Commission on County Government made certain recommendations to the General Assembly of 1932. The essential parts of this program were enacted into law. "Part of this legislation paves the way for a thoroughgoing reorganization of county government and the removal by one stroke of the major defects of these governmental units; the rest is designed to effect certain improvements in the administrative procedure of the existing county organization. It is with the first type of legislation, that is, the optional forms act, that this article is primarily concerned."

Grain - Germany

Jasny, N. Die lage am getreidemarkt. Blätter für Landwirtschaftliche Marktforschung 3 (6): 233-251. Nov., 1932. (Published by Institut für Landwirtschaftliche Marktforschung, Invalidenstrasse 42, Berlin N.4, Germany.)

In this discussion of the German grain market situation it is pointed out that supply conditions are fundamentally different from those hitherto prevailing. A few years ago Germany had a grain import surplus of 4 to 5 million tons. The author endeavors to explain the changed situation. Price-supporting measures consisted mainly of cheap credits and the provision of facilities for exchanging German wheat and rye for foreign fruit. Potato flour must now be used in the baking of both rye and wheat bread. The obligatory addition is now reduced from 5 per cent to 2-1/2 per cent.

Prospects for the future are likewise discussed. Considerable statistical data are furnished in the form of appendices. - H. E. Brockway.

Grain - Import Regulation - Czechoslovakia

Die neuen tschechoslowakischen getreideeinfuhr-vorschriften. Blätter für Landwirtschaftliche Marktforschung 3 (7): 321-322. Dec., 1932. (Published by Institut für Landwirtschaftliche Marktforschung, Invalidenstrasse 42, Berlin N.4, Germany.)

Report of a communication received from the Prague Central Cooperative regarding the formation, by representatives of interested economic groups, of a syndicate for the regulation of grain and milling products imported into Czechoslovakia. Two agreements are involved: (a) an arrangement between the interested parties regarding the creation of this organization and (b) contract of the syndicate with the State. - H. E. Brockway.

Hog Industry - Stabilization - Netherlands

Stewart, J. L., and Schaben, L. J. The Netherlands plan for relief to hog producers. Foreign Crops and Markets 26 (7): 180-183. Feb. 13, 1933. (Issued by the Division of Foreign Agricultural Service, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.)

The following is quoted from the first paragraphs of this analysis of the Emergency Hog Act:

"The Emergency Hog Act enacted in July 1932 in the Netherlands for the purpose of relieving distress in the hog-raising industry in that country aims at both the support of prices and production control... The official texts of the various decrees that have been promulgated since the enactment of the enabling legislation are not available. The basic law of July, however, broadly outlined the methods by which the Government in subsequent decrees would carry out its support of the domestic pig industry. In general, it authorized the Minister of Agriculture to promulgate and enforce such decrees with respect to the marketing of hogs and pork products and the breeding of hogs, as might seem necessary to maintain domestic hog prices at a level that would at least represent the cost of production...

"Under the mandate provided by the Emergency Hog Act, the Minister of Agriculture set up an incorporated body known as the Netherlands Hog Central (Nederlandsche Varkenscentrale) consisting of representatives of the breeders and fatteners of hogs, the exporters of pork products, and other groups of interested parties. The general function of this organization is to enforce all decrees that may be promulgated for the support of the domestic hog industry. The subsequent issuance of such decrees has invested the Central with far-reaching powers. Among these are the following: (a) the establishment of a price stabilization fund; (b) the exclusive right to import and export hogs and pork products and (c) the enforcement of a system of production control."

Index Numbers

Preisindexziffern der aus der landwirtschaft zum verkauf gelangenden erzeugnisse. Blätter für Landwirtschaftliche Marktforschung 3 (6): 251-255. Nov., 1932. (Published by Institut für Landwirtschaftliche Marktforschung, Invalidenstrasse 42, Berlin N.4, Germany.)

This article deals with a recalculation of price-index figures of products of agriculture offered for sale, and originally appeared in the November issue of Wirtschaft und Statistik, published by the Statistisches Reichsamt. It is claimed that in judging the agricultural market situation this index presents great advantages compared with the only other existing heretofore, the section entitled "Agrarstoffe" in the German wholesale trade index. - H. E. Brockway.

Index Numbers of Export Prices - New Zealand

Neale, E. P. The new index of export prices in New Zealand. Econ. Rec. 8 (15): 293-297. Dec., 1932. (Published by the University of Melbourne, the University, Carlton, N.3, Victoria, New South Wales.)

Inflation of the Currency

Hammar, C. H. The farmer and our inconstant dollar. Missouri Farmer 25 (3): 35,37. Feb. 1, 1932. (Published at Columbia, Mo.)

The writer discusses the farm problem and the question of inflation of the currency. His concluding paragraph is as follows: "A word of caution, however, must be appended. Inflation without provision for stabilization will only provide for and hasten the arrival of the next boom with its inevitable collapse and the return of suffering. While providing for higher prices, we must also take such intelligent steps as can humanly be devised for stabilization once the higher level is reached. Such an attempt will contribute further complications, but is a step that must be faced if we are to forearm ourselves against depressions of the future."

Lawrence, J. S. Inflation, its meaning and past. Bradstreet's Weekly 61 (2850): 319-321,344. Feb. 11, 1933. (Published at 148 Lafayette St., New York, N.Y.)

This is the first of a series of articles on inflation.

Institute of Agrarian Reform - Spain

Se organiza de nuevo el Instituto de Reforma Agraria. El Progreso Agrícola y Pecuário 38 (1755): 930-933. Dec. 22, 1932. (Published at Plaza de Oriente, 7, Madrid, Spain.)

Publishes the complete text of the recent decree of Nov. 4, 1932, by the Minister of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce, reorganizing the Institute of Agrarian Reform. This supersedes the decree of Sept. 23, 1932, published in the Gaceta de Madrid, Sept. 25, 1932, p.2174. - H. E. Brockway.

Insurance, Hail - Austria

A.. F. Hail insurance in Austria. Mo. Bul. Agr. Econ. and Sociol. (Reprint from the 'Internatl. Rev. of Agr.') yr. 23 (12): 382-392. Dec., 1932. (Published by the International Institute of Agriculture, Villa Umberto I, Rome, Italy.)

International Congress of Agriculture

Cervinka, Charles. XVème. Congrès International d'Agriculture à Prague. La Technique Agricole Internationale 2 (2-4): 121-125. Apr.-Dec., 1932. (Published by the Fédération Internationale des Techniciens Agronomes, 7 Via Vittorio Veneto, Rome, Italy.)

A report on the 15th International Congress of Agriculture held at Prague in 1931, which was attended by more than 1200 specialists - a higher attendance than at any preceding Congress. The Prague Congress marked a very important step in the life of world agriculture. - H. E. Brockway.

Japan

The Journal of Commerce, Feb. 15, 1933, section 2. 80p. (Published at 46-48 Barclay St., New York, N.Y.)

This section is devoted to Japan. Among the articles are the following: Industrialization Japan's basic policy. Has replaced agriculture in national importance... by Baron Chusaburo Shiba, p.26; 40 per cent of farm population engaged in raising silkworm, p.26; Food supply is Japan's big problem. Agricultural output lags behind a fast growing and hard working people, by Fumio Goto, p.28; Where industry meets frugal nature. Over-populated island must labor and buy most of its raw materials, by Tsuneta Yano, p.29; Plan constructive program for agriculture. Agrarian problem is receiving attention of the government, by Shigeichi Mayeda, p.29; High grade cotton products sought. Weaving combined with spinning in quest for more efficiency. by Sanji Muto, p.35; Silk is farmers' "cash crop" in Japan. Rural population hinges on cocoon output after rice crop, by Jihei Inouye, p.51; Raw silk trade survives trying period, by Jerome Lewine; Dealings in silk are regarded as big factor in commercial relations with United States, by Shoji Nagamine, p.53; Aim of silk control plan is to rationalize trade and accord protection to its buyers, by Tadaatsu Makino, p.54; Cotton spinners hit by high tariff. Japanese industry is forced to cut costs of production to overcome tariffs, by Shingo Tsuda, p. 55-56; Spinners heavy importers of cotton. Competition with British for Indian market leads to preference tariff changes, by Fusajiro Abe, p.57; Rayon's rapid growth, by Jun Noguchi, p. 58; Growth of canning industry told. by Hyakutaro Miyagawa, p.66; Tea trade development is expected. Agricultural improvement of the products and broader advertising are looked to in program of foreign expansion, by Enichiro Nakamura, p.68.

Labor - Poland

Gnoinski, J. The conditions of agricultural workers in Poland in 1930 and 1931. Internatl. Labour Rev. 27 (1): 66-73. Jan., 1933. (Published by the International Labour Office. Distributed in the United States by the World Peace Foundation, 40 Mount Vernon St., Boston, Mass.)

Land - Classification for Assessment

Kellogg, C. E. A method for the classification of rural lands for assessment in western North Dakota. Jour. Land & Pub. Utility Econ. 9 (1): 10-15. Feb., 1933. (Published by the Institute for Economic Research, 337 East Chicago Ave., Chicago, Ill.)

Points out the requirements of a workable method for the classification of rural lands and describes with an example a method which meets these requirements and which is being used in western North Dakota as a basis for assessment of taxes.

Land Expropriation - Spain

La ley de incautación de fincas rústicas de los encartados en el complot. El Progreso Agrícola y Pecuário 38 (1,741): 648-649. Sept. 7, 1932. (Published at Plaza de Oriente 7, Madrid, Spain.)

This gives the text of the law, published in the Gaceta de Madrid, Aug. 25, 1932, providing for the attachment of rural holdings of those implicated in the uprising last summer. Such properties as well as net proceeds and revenue therefrom shall be applied exclusively to meet the requirements of the proposed agrarian reform. Rural holdings (fincas rústicas) shall be construed as meaning: real estate, manorial dwellings or buildings used for recreation, with the lands contiguous thereto, which, although not used for agricultural purposes, are situated in rural centers of development with a population less than 1500. These holdings may be used as sanatoriums, children's settlements, experiment farms for agriculture and cattle, and similar purposes. - H. E. Brockway.

Land Settlement - Italy

Serpieri, A. Problemi di colonizzazione. L'Italia Agricola 69 (12): 1043-51. Dec., 1932. (Published by Federazione Italiana dei Consorzi Agrari, Vittorio Veneto, Rome, Italy.)

This is an address given Nov. 28, 1932, at the inauguration of the academic year of the Higher Institute of Agriculture and Forestry, Florence, and takes up in considerable detail Italian colonization, more particularly as related to the new law providing for comprehensive reclamation work (bonifica integrale). Under this law two classes of property are included: those in which the outstanding purpose of the 'bonifica' is colonization, and those to which this does not apply. The author cites an analagous distinction which exists in Italy's colonial legislation (laws of June 7, 1928, and July 29, 1928), as between colonization zones (zone di popolamento) and economic valorization zones (zone di avvaloramento economico). One of the outstanding thoughts brought

out is that of the gradual progression of the colonization development and of the agricultural transformation of the land; also the variety of undertakings which may be introduced. The author is Under-Secretary of State for Reclamation Work. - H. E. Brockway.

Land Settlement - Spain

Castillo, H. Gonzalez del. La reforma agraria y la colonización española. El Progreso Agrícola y Pecuario 38 (1750): 821-823, Nov. 15, 1932. (Published at Plaza de Oriente, 7, Madrid, Spain.)

The primary aim of Spain's recently enacted law on agrarian reform would be the bending of all energies to colonization and repopulation, settling through the entire country countless owners of small holdings. The advantages of colonization highways (carreteras colonizadoras) are emphasized. Views of earlier writers on the subject - José Rojas Arrese-Rojas, Raymond Unwin and Soria y Mata - are quoted. - H. E. Brockway.

Land Settlement Finance - New Zealand

Williams, D. O. Land settlement finance in New Zealand. Econ. Rec. 8 (15): 223-236. Dec., 1932. (Published at the Melbourne University Press, The University, Carlton, N.3, Victoria, New South Wales.)

This article is in five parts as follows: State purchase of lands (state re-purchase of private lands, discharged soldiers' settlement, miscellaneous settlement accounts); Public works and other expenditure; Revision of contracts; Miscellaneous settlement projects (land finance associations, group applications, finance for undeveloped crown and settlement lands, disposal of crown lands unsuited for closer settlement, small holdings for unemployed); and General comment.

Land Tenure - West Africa

Leake, H. M. Studies in tropical land tenure... V. West Africa. - continued. Trop. Agr. 10 (2): 48-53. Feb., 1933. (Published by the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, Trinidad, British West Indies.)

Land Utilization

Tootell, R. B. Finding the best use for land. There is a definite relation between land classification and land utilization. Mont. Farmer 20 (4): 3. Oct. 15, 1932. (Published at Great Falls, Montana.)

This is the fourth of a series of articles. Its purpose is to show "how the soil survey and land classification may be used in securing the proper utilization of land."

Tootell, R. B. Handling tax delinquent land. Mont. Farmer 20 (6): 3. Nov. 15, 1932. (Published at Great Falls, Montana.)

Discusses the causes and results of tax delinquent land.

Tootell, R. B. A plan for tax delinquent land. Mont. Farmer 20 (7): 5. Dec. 1, 1932. (Published at Great Falls, Montana.)

This article continues the discussion begun in an article in the November 15 issue of the Montana Farmer which dealt with the problems brought about by tax delinquent land. Plans are suggested for obtaining revenue from this land if it is going to return to and remain in private ownership, and if large areas are going to revert to counties for tax deeds and remain in public ownership. Reduction of taxes and expenditures and the speeding up of abandonment of land unsuited to agriculture are proposed for the first possibility. For the second, it is suggested that the land be classified as to the use for which it is best suited. That which is suitable for economical farming should be rented for farming purposes if it cannot be sold and the grazing lands "which are not attractive to private ownership should be assembled in compact units" since large units may be more easily leased than small, scattered units. The "permit system" of leasing is suggested. Some of the advantages of grazing districts are listed.

Marketing of Agricultural Products - Central Provinces and Berar

Nair, P. D. The marketing of agricultural produce in the Central Provinces and Berar. Indian Jour. Econ. 13 (pt.2): 149-168. Oct., 1932. (Issued by the Dept. of Economics and Commerce, University of Allahabad, Allahabad, India.)

The writer discusses the following phases of the subject: the markets and their organization; the grower and the markets; the method of sale; the expenses of marketing; middlemen and the markets; the rushing of produce into glutted markets; weights and measures; railway facilities; and organized marketing.

Marketing of Agricultural Products - United States

Sohn, Friedrich. Die landwirtschaftliche absatzforschung in den Vereinigten Staaten. Blätter für Landwirtschaftliche Marktforschung 3 (7): 297-306. Dec., 1932. (Published by Institut für Landwirtschaftliche Marktforschung, Invalidenstrasse 42, Berlin, N.4, Germany.)

This article, dealing with agricultural market research in the United States, was prepared for the benefit of German readers interested in scientific marketing. It outlines the development, working methods, and purposes of our agricultural market research work. Of interest is a chart showing the complete organization of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. - H. E. Brockway.

Mechanization of Agriculture

Verkes, A. P. Economic aspects of farm mechanization. Agr. Engin. 13 (12): 307-312. Dec., 1932. (Published by the American Society of Agricultural Engineers, Saint Joseph, Mich.)

Paper presented at a meeting of the Power and Machinery Division of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers, Chicago, November, 1932.

In this defense of farm machinery the writer challenges false statements about machinery and states that "judgment as to the beneficial or

detrimental effects of machinery must be passed on machinery in its entirety." Among the points developed are: the machine creates more employment than it displaces, machinery has not been a major factor in the causes of the depression, mechanized farming requires more capital and more farm land, farm mechanization results in higher land values, the farmer's interest in machinery is in its effect on profits, the farmer's choice of machinery is governed by competition, and as long as improvements are made in labor-saving machinery for any industry, many will use it and those who do not will suffer.

Merchant Marine and the Farmers

National conference on the merchant marine, 6th. Official proceedings ... held under the auspices of the United States Shipping board, Washington, D.C., January 4 and 5, 1933. [26]p. Supplement to U. S. Daily, v.7, no. 248. Jan. 16, 1933. (Published at Washington, D. C.)

Farmers and the Merchant Marine, address of J. C. Stone, delivered by F. B. Bomberger, p.19-20.

Milk Market Regulation - United States

Spencer, Leland and Vogt, Karl. Wege der milchpreisstabilisierung. Blätter für Landwirtschaftliche Marktforschung 3 (7): 279-287. Dec., 1932. (Published by Institut für Landwirtschaftliche Marktforschung, Invalidenstrasse 42, Berlin N.4, Germany.)

A report by a leading expert in Cornell University on the principles followed in American milk market regulation. Dairying conditions differ in many respects from those obtaining in Germany. - H. E. Brockway.

Milk Supply - Germany

Mosolff, Hans. Die milchversorgung der grossstädte. Blätter für Landwirtschaftliche Marktforschung 3 (7): 287-297. Dec., 1932. (Published by Institut für Landwirtschaftliche Marktforschung, Invalidenstrasse 42, Berlin N.4, Germany.)

In dealing with this question of supplying milk to the larger cities, Königsberg, whose milk market was reorganized in 1927-28, has been taken as an example. The importance of keeping the fresh milk market quite distinct from the industrial milk market is emphasized. - H. E. Brockway.

Motor Truck Transportation

Oley, W. W. How motor-truck transport affects produce market. Sales below current quotations of city brokers by transient operators viewed as factor in reducing price levels. U. S. Daily 7 (264): 8. Feb. 7, 1933. (Published at Washington, D.C.)

Potatoes- Bounties - Irish Free State

Irish Free State. Export bounties on potatoes. Gt. Brit. Bd. Trade Jour. (n.s.), 129 (1879): 822. Dec. 8, 1932. (Published by H. M. Stationery Office, London, England.)



Sugar Industry

de Graaf, A. Die neugestaltung der internationalen zuckerwirtschaft. Weltwirtschaftliches Archiv 37 (1): 255-281: Jan., 1933. (Published by Gustav Fischer, Jena, Germany.)

A discussion in four chapters of the reorganization of the international sugar industry, under the following headings: I. Developmental tendencies of international economics during the post-war period; II. Influence of world economic changes upon the international sugar industry; III. Consequences of the Chadbourne Plan; and IV. Reconstitution of the world sugar industry. - H. E. Brockway.

Ligthart, Th. Sugar. Amsterdamsche bank, n.v., Financ. and Econ. Rev. Statis. Dept. no.34, Jan., 1933, p.1-9. (Published at Amsterdam, The Netherlands.)

Among the subjects discussed in this article on the sugar industry are adaptation of production to consumption, sugar production difficulties, the position of the sugar market, the course of prices, accumulated stock and consumption, the Chadbourne plan, the Java sugar industry, India, and Great Britain.

Sugar Industry - Cuba

Guilfoyle, J. M. Cuba's new sugar role. The rapid advance in its refining industry in recent years. Barron's 13 (7): 16. Feb. 13, 1933. (Published at 44 Broad St., New York, N.Y.)

Surplus and International Affairs

Young, O. D. The challenge of surplus. Kessinger's Mid-West Rev. 15 (4): 8-9. Oct., 1932. (Published at Aurora, Ill.)

The concluding paragraph of this article is as follows: "When our political policy in international affairs becomes co-operative in spirit, which need not involve us in entanglements or alliances; when our economic policy looks to the economic development of the world as a whole and the improvement of living standards everywhere; when our tariffs and our treaties are made to evidence this spirit (because we are under suspicion now); then we may hope for effective plans for farm relief, for reduction of our surplus of raw materials and manufactured goods, for relief of unemployment, and for - what is most important of all - a better spirit of all nations toward us and toward each other. That means peace, and peace thrives in a world of contentment and mutual welfare. It cannot live in a world or in a nation where there are great inequalities and injustices caused by man-made barriers."

Tariff - United States

Clough, E. T. Attacking the tariff problem. The United States has a vital interest in alleviating the effects of a world-wide affliction. Barron's 13 (5): 3,8. (Published at 44 Broad St., New York, N.Y.)

"In this article, Mr. Clough outlines how American exports were built up during the 1920's largely by means of private loans to foreign countries and how the United States refused to adapt its own tariff policy to the

international creditor position which it thereby attained. He shows how important foreign trade is to this country and what must be done in order to save it. The article also studies the question from the larger point of view of attacking one of the fundamental causes of the international depression." - p.1.

Tea - Control of Production

Tea restriction proposed. Empire Prod. and Export, no.195,p. 321. Dec., 1932. (Published at 3,5 & 7, Old Queen Street, Westminster, London, S.W.1, England.)

A proposal has been made by the Dutch tea producers to those of India and Ceylon to bring about crop restriction in all producing countries under Governmental control for 5 years with an initial restriction of 15 per cent for the first year. "A favourable Government reception to the scheme should be a foregone conclusion, especially if all producers agree as to details."

Tobacco - British Empire

The Empire tobacco industry. Empire Prod. and Export, no.193,p. 272. Oct., 1932. (Published at 3,5 & 7, Old Queen Street, Westminster, London, S.W.1, England.)

This is the thirteenth of a series of articles on tobacco in different parts of the British Empire which have appeared approximately monthly since July, 1931.

Tobacco - Monopoly - Madagascar

Madagascar. Tobacco monopoly. Gt. Brit. Bd. of Trade Jour. (n.s.), 129 (1880): 863. Dec. 15, 1932. (Published by H. M. Stationery Office, London, England.)

"The French 'Journal Officiel' of November 30 contains a Presidential Decree, dated November 16, which provides for the institution of a monopoly organisation for the purchase, sale, etc. of tobaccos manufactured in or imported into Madagascar."

Trade Restrictions

The great trade war. Index 8 (85): 2-13. Jan., 1933. (Published by the Svenska Handelsbanken, Stockholm, Sweden.)

Pages 6-13 contain a table which aims at giving a bird's-eye view of the trade restriction measures taken during the period from the abandonment of the gold standard by the United Kingdom in September, 1931, to the end of 1932.

U. S. S. R.

The five year plan. Economist 116 (4666): 169-170. Jan. 28, 1933. (Published at 8, Bouverie St., London, E.C.4, England.)

The writer finds that the crux of the situation at the end of the first five-year plan "is the present grave question of food supply.

Throught the period of the Plan, the problem of the peasant has loomed darkly in the background and is still unsolved."

Fulfillment of the five-year plan. Econ. Rev. Soviet Union 8 (1): 3-8. Jan., 1933. (Published by Amtorg Trading Corporation, 261 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.)

Menken, Jules. Reflections on Russia. Nineteenth Century and After 113 (671): 47-61. Jan., 1933. (Published by Constable & Co., Ltd., Orange St., Leicester Square, London, W.C. 2, England.)

Reflections on Russian conditions and the results of the Five-Year Plan.

Viticulture - France

Ménars, O. La crise viticole en France. L'Économiste Français 61 (1): 5-6. Jan. 7, 1933. (Published at Rue Bleue, 9, Paris (9e), France.)

An account of vine growing in France in recent years and of the effect of the greatly increased Algerian production on the French market. Various suggested relief measures are indicated, but the author is of the opinion that freedom is preferable to governmental restriction and that the producers can be trusted to turn their attention to other products when it is possible and necessary to do so.

Wheat - Canada

Propose price fixing scheme for Canada. Modern Miller 60 (2): 14. Jan. 14. 1933. (Published at 1341 Insurance Exchange, Chicago, Ill.)

"A demand that a price of \$1.25 per bu. be fixed for all wheat milled in Canada is expected to be made at the conference of Canadian premiers with officials of the Dominion Government at Ottawa next week. The proposal is expected to be made that a law to this effect be passed, and the increased cost of bread be passed along to the public, both provincial and urban.

"The Canadian plan is in substance practically the same as that now in effect in England, and in line with the Domestic Allotment scheme of farm relief which has been under discussion in the American House of Representatives this week. New Zealand has a similar plan already in operation."

Short, C. M. Canada's experience with low priced wheat. While the United States Congress sees in every will-o'-the wisp a method of aiding farmers, the Dominion's wheat position merits close attention. Amer. Bankers Assoc. Jour. 25 (8): 35,75. Feb., 1933. (Published at 22 E. 40th St., New York, N. Y.)

Wheat - France

Neue versuche zur stützung der weizenpreise in Frankreich. Blätter für Landwirtschaftliche Marktforschung 3 (7): 323. Dec., 1932. (Published by Institut für Landwirtschaftliche Marktforschung, Invalidenstrasse 42.

Berlin N.4, Germany.)

In this brief comment on recent efforts to support wheat prices in France, the text is quoted of the resolution of November 17 last by the French Government, providing for the creation of a national bureau for bread grains. Among other important measures are those providing for the carrying over of stocks to next year. A figure of 600,000 tons has been mentioned. - H. E. Brockway.

Wheat - Spain

De La Peña, Francisco. Los grandes rendimientos en cereales. *Economia y Técnica Agrícola* 1 (7): 435-437. Nov., 1932. (Published by Ministerio de Agricultura, Industria y Comercio, Madrid, Spain.)

A discussion of an experiment aimed at more profitable production of wheat.

A translation of this article by H. E. Brockway is available in the library of this bureau.

Wheat - Surplus Control Plan

Owen, H. N. Quick action on wheat prices. *Farmer and Farm, Stock and Home* 51 (2): 7. Jan., 1933. (Published at St. Paul, Minn.)

In this section of the writer's page - As Things Look to Me - Mr. Owen suggests a plan to supplement the Domestic Allotment Plan by getting rid of the present surplus by July 1, 1934. The plan, details of which are given, "would pay the winter wheat farmer for the amount of wheat he plowed up and the spring wheat grower for the wheat he did not grow, while giving him at least 80 cents a bushel for the crop he harvests." The writer thinks this could be done for possibly \$40,000,000, at the outside \$80,000,000, and have all the money back in the United States Treasury before January 1, 1934.

Wheat - Tariff - New Zealand

Fisher, A. G. B. Sliding scales in depression: New Zealand wheat. *Econ. Rec.* 8 (15): 262-269. Dec., 1932. (Published by the University of Melbourne Press, The University, Carlton, N.3, Victoria, New South Wales.)

This article is concerned with the history and consequences of the New Zealand sliding-scale duty on wheat which has been in operation for five years.

Wheat Futures - Carrying Charges

Harris, S. C. A change in the wheat picture. *Com. and Finance* 22 (3): 86. Jan. 18, 1933. (Published at 95 Broad St., New York, N.Y.)

The change in the wheat picture discussed in this article is "the complete and radical change in the cost of carrying wheat futures for a speculative or investment owner," since 1929.

World Monetary and Economic Conference

The world conference draft annotated agenda submitted by the Preparatory commission of experts. Supplement to The Economist, January 28, 1933. 11p. (Published at 8, Bouverie St., Fleet St., London, E.C.4, England.)

This report, "whose text we have slightly abbreviated, has been prepared as the result of two sessions of the Preparatory Commission of Experts appointed to prepare the proceedings of the World Monetary and Economic Conference. The Commission proposes that the agenda of the Conference should consist of the following six heads:- (1) Monetary and Credit Policy; (2) Prices; (3) Resumption of the Movement of Capital; (4) Restrictions on International Trade; (5) Tariff and Treaty Policy; and (6) Organisation of Production and Trade. Part I of the Report contains some general considerations, one of the conclusions of which is the close interdependence of these six topics, while Part II consists of observations on the points arising under each of these items.

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An account of the causes and results of German agricultural indebtedness with a brief reference to measures for its relief.

Blaisdell, T. C. The Federal trade commission; an experiment in the control of business. 323p. New York, Columbia university press, 1932. 286 B57
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"The present revision has not changed the general plan or outline of the book. A number of corrections have been made and some additional statistical and historical material has been included. the purpose being to bring the treatise up to date rather than to rewrite the whole."

Collisson, C. F. The golden land of milk and money... The story of the successful efforts of the Minneapolis tribune to build better business through better farming in the Northwest - a story told ... [to various conventions] 31p. [Minneapolis, Minneapolis tribune, 1931?] 281.12 C69

Dickinson, H. D. Institutional revenue; a study of the influence of social institutions on the distribution of wealth. 264p. London, Williams & Norgate ltd., 1932. 280 D563

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Dyer, B. W., & company. Progress through 1932. 7p. New York, B. W. Dyer & company [1932] 286.365 D98

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Haines, E. S. Southern agriculture - America's greatest opportunity. 37p. [Memphis? Tenn., 1932] 281.002 H12

The author who is Executive Vice President of National Cottonseed Products Association, Inc. read this paper at the meeting of the Egyptians, Memphis, December 13, 1932.

Hicks, H. S. The one room schools of Illinois, comp. for the Illinois State tax commission. [n.p., 1932] 15p., mimeographed. 284.5 H522

A statistical study of the cost of operating one-room schools in Illinois. The school tax amounts to about 50 per cent of the farmer's tax dollar.

Household magazine. A 22 billion dollar market. 17p., multigraphed. [Topeka, Kans.] Household magazine [1932] 280.32 H81

A survey of the small town market.

Joint committee of railroads and highway users. Regulation and taxation of highway transportation. Recommendations of Joint committee of railroads and highway users, January 30, 1933. 36p. [New York] 1933. 289.4 J66

In two parts. "The third part, to be made public later, is a summary of the historical factors with an objective discussion of the issues and their significance from the broad viewpoint of public interest."

Kries, Guido von. Der obst- und gemüseabsatz des werderschen Havelseengebietes. 87p. Berlin, 1932. 280.3 K89

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Leopold, Günther. Die landwirtschaftliche standardisierung in den Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika unter besonderer berucksichtigung des genossenschaftswesens. 144p. Berlin, 1932. 280.3 L55

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Orwin, C. S. A note on unemployment insurance in agriculture. (January, 1932) 4p. [London, Made and printed by the replika process, by P. Lund. Humphries & co. ltd. 1932]

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A discussion of the United States tariff on casein.

Schüssler, Friedrich. Wirtschaftsgeographie von Niederland. 119p. Karlsruhe i B., C. F. Müller, 1931. (Badische geographische abhandlungen, hrsg. von. H. Hassinger and J. Sölch, heft 8.) 278.172 Sch3

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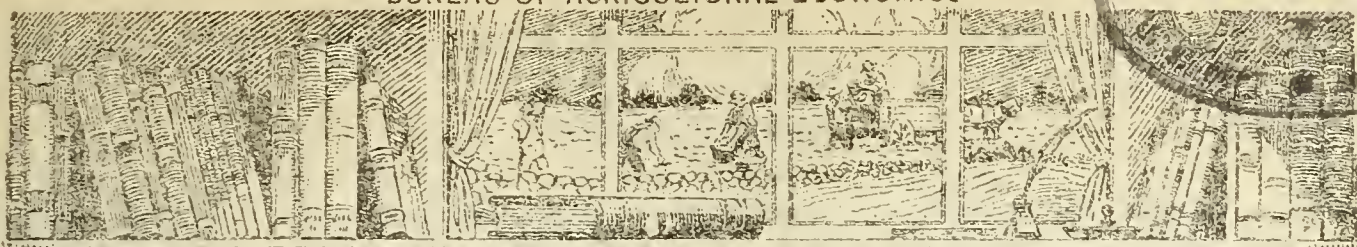
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Bibliography at end of most chapters.
A signed review of this volume will appear in an early issue of Agricultural Economics Literature.

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS LITERATURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

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MAR 10 1944



What is most urgently needed is not the solution of specific problems, however important they may be of themselves... but in a still broader sense to realize that we are living in a world of adaptation with constant reconstruction in process.

Charles E. Merriam

Vol. 7

April 1933

No. 4

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Prepared by the staff of the library of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics mainly from material received in the library of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

This bureau cannot supply the publications listed herein other than those expressly designated as publications of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Books, pamphlets, and periodicals mentioned may ordinarily be obtained from their respective publishers or from the secretary of the issuing organization. Many of them are available for consultation in public or other libraries.

Mary G. Lacy, Librarian,
Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

SIGNED REVIEWS

Popelin, Claude. La réforme agraire en Espagne. Revue Politique et Parlementaire 40 (459): 330-337. Feb. 10, 1933. (Published at 10, Rue Auber, Paris, France.)

The author sees in the agrarian reform in Spain, based on the law of September 21, 1932, not only a result of the socialist tendencies of the young republic but also an attempt to apply the remedies of common sense and modern technic to the cure of a long existing evil. He points out that the social canker from which contemporary Spain has suffered is an almost endemic condition of agricultural unemployment, a phenomenon due in part to the rigors of an extremely variable climate and to the superabundance of poor soil in the country. At the same time there is the paradox of a thinly populated country in which 50 per cent of the national land is uncultivated and whose grain production is deficient and has to be supplemented by importation. Surely, it is pointed out, improved cultivation of the land is indicated.

But that implies a policy of irrigation made necessary by the deforestation of the country during recent centuries. Official statistics show that of a total area of about 50 million hectares only 21 million hectares of dry land and one and a half million hectares of irrigated land are cultivated. Sporadic efforts have been made to remedy this condition and that caused by the prevalence of large landed property, especially in the south of Spain. Serious trouble has been averted from time to time by the palliative of emigration. Statistics show that about 200,000 Spaniards emigrated yearly, and that half of them were agriculturists.

The first effect of the economic crisis of 1930 was to stop emigration. Falling prices slowed up agricultural labor. A poor year for olive trees, which cover 2 million hectares, was the final blow. It is estimated that at the beginning of 1931 there were 250,000 agricultural workers unemployed, mostly in the southern provinces. It required a firm hand and the promise of an agrarian reform to keep the hordes of starving workers from seizing the land after the revolution of April 14, 1931. After seventeen months of laborious preparation there emerged a new rural statute for Spain.

The application of the new law is to be based on an extensive inventory to be made within a year, with severe penalties for tardy or inexact declarations. The estates subject to expropriation are determined by their origin, their exploitation, or their extent. Among the first are those voluntarily given up by their owners, those belonging to the grandes of Spain, and the "senorios," bestowed by royalty on families of the aristocracy. The State reserves the right to acquire any properties put up for sale. To the second class belong lands left uncultivated, those bought by their owners for speculative purposes, those susceptible of irrigation but neglected by the owners, and property of which the value has been enhanced by hydraulic improvements made by the State. But the most general cri-

terion is that of extent. In this connection a distinction is made between dry and irrigated land. In the case of the former the limits beyond which the reform becomes effective are to be fixed by commissions between 300 and 600 hectares for land used for crop rotation, between 150 and 300 hectares for oliveyards, between 100 and 150 hectares for vineyards, between 100 and 200 hectares for orchards, and between 400 and 750 hectares for pasture and ploughed land. For land within the large zones irrigated by the State the limit is placed between 10 and 50 hectares according to the locality. In addition a basic minimum has been established depending both on the area of the property and its revenue. No indemnity accompanies the expropriation of "senorios" or of lands belonging to the former grandees of Spain, but a pension is provided for owners who would otherwise be reduced to poverty. The Government reserves the right to make exceptions in the case of families that have rendered conspicuous services to the State. In all other cases an indemnity will be paid based on the cadastral revenue at a progressive rate of from 5 per cent on a revenue of 15,000 pesetas to 20 per cent on 200,000 pesetas. Only part payment will be made in cash, the balance in bonds at 5 per cent, amortizable in 50 years. The State assumes the responsibility of the existing mortgages and pays for the crops, the livestock, and the floating capital.

The author points out an original feature of the Spanish reform in that the expropriated lands are not to be distributed to individuals but to peasant communities for administration. This is in part a triumph of socialism, but it is also due to the meagre results obtained from the attempts at colonization made in 1907 and 1927. The peasants to be settled in the communities will be recruited from 4 groups, namely, field workers, legally constituted workers' associations, owners paying less than 50 pesetas of land assessment, and farmers cultivating less than 10 hectares of dry or irrigated land. When the community has been established a vote of the majority of its members will decide whether they will proceed on an individual or a collective basis. In either event the community will be responsible for the lands intrusted to it. It will regulate admissions or departures of peasants and will proceed to indemnify them for work done or to penalize them when necessary. The communities will not own their lands but will pay a rent to the State.

Provision is made for the establishment of an Instituto de Reforma Agraria with headquarters in Madrid and ruled by a committee composed of agricultural technicians, jurists, delegates from the Crédit Agricole, landowners, farmers, and farm laborers.

The severity of the provisions of the law has been mitigated to a certain extent in their application. The geographical scope of the reform has been limited to the seven large southern provinces except in the case of the "senorios" and the State lands. The other 36 provinces will be included later, by degrees, and with certain guarantees. One aim of the reform is to reestablish social peace in the South which has suffered from excessive unemployment and at the same time to avoid too hasty interference with the property régime in the rest of Spain. Even in the case of immediate application of the law the process of transition has been made as easy as possible. The land may be exploited by communities of

peasants while the expropriation is in process. In that case the owners will receive from the State for a period not exceeding 9 years a rent of not less than 4 per cent of the value attributed to the estate. This allows for the immediate settlement of unemployed peasants and gives the Government time to take stock of the results achieved and to act accordingly, even to back out should it seem expedient. Economic restrictions are also provided for, and technical considerations may take precedence over social considerations in order to attain a better yield which is one of the main objectives of the reform. Thus farmers are allowed to retain their poor pasture and brush lands not susceptible of cultivation over 75 per cent of their area.

On the other hand, to encourage the spirit of individual initiative, those lands which are types of good cultivation both from the technical and the economic standpoint are excepted from expropriation. Forest lands that are being economically exploited are also excepted, and the right of ownership of irrigated land is limited only by the number of hectares irrigated. - A. M. Hannay. Bibliographical and Reference Assistant. Library, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Adams, J. T., and others. New England's prospect: 1933. 502p. New York, American geographical society. 1933. (Amer. Geogr. Soc. Spec. Pub. 16) 500 Am35S no.16

When William Wood published his New England's Prospect in 1634 he explained, "I undertooke this worke... because there hath some relations heretofore past the Presse, which have beene very imperfect; as also because there hath beene many scandalous and false reports past upon the Country, even from the sulphurous breath of every base ballad-monger; wherefore to perfect the one, and take off the other, I have laid down the nature of the Country, without any partiall respect unto it." Similar motives prompted the collaboration of the twenty-seven specialists who have written New England's Prospect - 1933. Analyses of the various aspects of social, economic and governmental conditions and activities in contemporary New England are included. Each author has given particular attention to the progress of investigation in his subject, and has buttressed his paper with valuable bibliographical notes. The divergent interests of the several communities of New England as well as those common to the entire region are considered and also the conditions beyond its borders that affect its development.

The book opens with five introductory papers. James Truslow Adams, well-known historian and writer, presents The Historical Background, in which he points out traits and developments in New England character and history that provide a background for the specialized discussions. An excellent description of the Regions and Landscapes of New England follows, by John K. Wright, librarian of the American Geographical Society and editor of the volume. Papers on Unemployment in New England: Some Fundamental Factors, New England's Industrial Prospects, and New England and the Northeast: A Statistical Comparison, complete the introductory section.

Students of agriculture will find much of interest and value in the

twenty-five papers on specific problems which make up the main part of the study. This statement applies especially to the following: The Food Supply of New England, by Alexander E. Cance; Agricultural Production in New England: Natural and Social Background, and Agricultural Production in New England: Present Conditions and Major Problems, by I. G. Davis; The Marketing of New England's Farm Products: Demand Factors, by Frederick V. Waugh; The Yankee Community in Rural New England, by H. C. Woodworth; Recent Immigrant Stocks in New England Agriculture, by J. L. Hypes; The Comprehensive Survey of Rural Vermont, Conducted by the Vermont Commission on Country Life, by Henry F. Perkins; New England Forests: Biological Factors, by R.T. Fisher; Forest Economics and Policy in New England, by Henry S. Graves; Taxation of Forests and Farm Woodlots in New England, by Fred Rogers Fairchild; The Railroads of New England, by William J. Cunningham; The Highways of New England, by Arthur W. Dean; The Trading Areas of New England, by E.F. Gerish; and Coast Land and Interior Mountain Valley: A Geographical Study of Two Typical Localities in Northern New England, i.e., Ellsworth, Me., and Lancaster, N. H., by Derwent Whittlesey.

In the final paper, The Changing Geography of New England, Dr. Wright indicates changes that the forces of recent progress are bringing about in the geographical relationships of the people of New England.

The volume is commended to all who would acquire a better understanding of New England, its place in American history, its present status, and its prospects. - Everett E. Edwards, Associate Agricultural Economist, Division of Statistical and Historical Research.

Connor, L. R. Statistics in theory and practice. 371p. London, Sir I. Pitman & sons, ltd., 1932. 251 C76

References, 207, 357-359.

This book is of value mainly to the beginning student and the novice. Elementary in treatment and well illustrating the calculation of various statistical measures in common use, it does not adequately discuss the utility of these measures: what inferences may and may not be drawn from them; what assumptions their use implies; and what their weaknesses are.

The organization of a statistical investigation and the classification and tabulation are concisely and clearly presented. In this connection the author's explanation of the "Paramount" sorting system is of interest to many to whom the familiar "Hollerith" or "Powers" tabulating equipment is not available. This is a hand-sorting system using punched cards.

There are the usual chapters dealing with averages, dispersion, correlation, and the other phases of statistics which present the necessary elements of the methods. There is a useful section on interpolation. The later half of the book is concerned largely with the sources of British economic statistics and indicates a few applications of methods previously discussed. - A. Sturges, Junior Agricultural Economist, Division of Statistical and Historical Research.

Institute for government research, Washington, D. C. Report on a survey of the organization and administration of the state, county, and town governments of New Hampshire; submitted to Governor John G. Winant by the Institute for government research of the Brookings institution, Washington, D. C., 1932. 633p. [Concord, N. H., Rumford press, 1932] 280.055 In7

This report is a comprehensive and thorough analysis of the whole field of New Hampshire government - state and local. It was made at the request of the Governor of the State, and its purpose is to describe the present governmental organization and administration and to recommend such changes as in the judgment of the investigators seem desirable.

The contents are well organized into three parts. Part I is a general summary, covering only 16 pages, and contains the essence of the entire report. Part II contains a detailed enumeration of the conclusions and recommendations. Part III is the report proper and is divided into 26 chapters. In these 26 chapters, an analysis is made of the organization and administration of each governmental function; State and local financial administration is described and appraised, and the entire revenue system is examined.

The general conclusion is that there is need for greater centralization of government and that too much of the cost of government is being defrayed by taxes on tangible property. Of special interest to students of farm taxation are some of the conclusions and recommendations regarding local governmental units and the revenue system. For example, one of the conclusions is that "with respect to all important functions exercised by the town, there is need either for a larger unit of local administration or for an additional measure of central supervision." Other conclusions of special interest are : (1) The State Board of Education should be authorized to fix maximum as well as minimum school expenditures as conditions for receiving State aid; (2) School districts are too small. Districts should be merged and schools should be consolidated; (3) Consolidation of towns is neither a sound nor an effective method of reducing local expenditures.

Concerning the revenue system, it is stated that "Considerations of equity and of practical democracy suggest a general income tax; but such a tax is fiscally unstable." With reference to the fiscal instability of personal income taxes, the report states further that such taxes could be made more stable than they now are, and that opponents of personal income taxes grant the possibility of securing greater stability but contend that American legislatures will not accept the type of tax necessary to achieve this purpose.

The recommendation is made that each business in New Hampshire be required to pay a tax based upon net income or upon something similar to what the Census calls value added by manufacture. It is said that business should be taxed "for the benefits it receives." The authors apparently recognize that either of the taxes recommended would fall far short of a tax levied in proportion to benefits.

The investigators are to be commended for the thoroughness with which they have handled such a large field of study. Their treatment of all questions is direct, and they have dealt with many. The data upon which conclusions are based are not walled off into mutually exclusive compartments but are synthesized. - Bushrod W. Allin. Agricultural Economist, Division of Agricultural Finance.

Blakey, R. G., and associates. Taxation in Minnesota. 627p. Minneapolis, The University of Minnesota press, 1932. (Minn. Univ., Minneapolis. Studies and Business, no. 4, Nov. 1932.) 280.9 M663 no.4

The purpose of this volume is expressed in the preface in the following words: "A good tax system can be secured and maintained in a democracy only when basic facts and principles are widely understood and appreciated. The aim of this study is to contribute toward such an understanding rather than to propose a complete and rigid schedule of taxes and then to urge its adopting without modification."

In this book, there is a careful and sound analysis of a large amount of public finance information much of which was assembled from original sources. The material was focused on those phases of Minnesota taxation and related problems, which, in the judgment of the authors, promised "the greatest results for the time and effort expended. Those phases and problems were (1) Farm real estate assessment, (2) The tax burden of agriculture, (3) Tax delinquency and the cutover land problem, (4) Taxation of forest property, (5) Urban realty assessments and tax burdens, (6) Tax administration, with special reference to personal property, (7) Iron ore and mining taxes, (8) Bank taxation, (9) Railroad taxation, (10) Taxation of public utilities, (11) Highway finance, (12) Public school finance, and (13) The State income tax.

The outstanding requisites of a good tax system are said to be "adequacy, equity, economy, and practicability." These, of course, are all ideals which in the abstract are accepted by everybody. It is only when their meaning is expressed in concrete measures that disagreements arise. Although it is virtually stated in the preface that the book would not attempt to define these terms by proposing "a complete and rigid schedule of taxes, a careful reading does give one a general idea of the kind of tax system the authors favor. For example, it is said that "the income tax offers great possibilities for correcting some of the worst inequities of the present tax system."

Among other conclusions of the study, it is found: (1) That lands of low value per acre are over-assessed as compared with lands of high value, (2) That a somewhat smaller proportion of urban real estate than of farm real estate was over-assessed, but that taxes on urban real estate took a somewhat larger proportion of the net rentals than in the case of farm properties, (3) That personal property assessment is even more inefficient and inequitable than that of real estate, (4) That a graduated tonnage tax might be substituted for the present ad valorem system of taxing iron ore, (5) That banks might better be taxed on the basis of their net income, (6) That railroad taxation should be given further study, (7) That extension of the State highway system is preferable to unsupervised distribution of State aids for local roads, and (8) That administrative areas for common schools should be enlarged.

Since the primary purpose is to contribute toward a wide understanding of basic facts and principles, it would seem desirable that a source book of this kind be broken down into popularized articles and bulletins. The real need today is to teach the facts and principles of public finance to

the general public.

It is sometimes difficult to tell what the authors mean by tax problems. For example, it is said that Minnesota's tax troubles "are in large part the result of world price fluctuations, money and credit policies, debt and reparation policies, tariff and other restrictive policies, and all the dislocations and evils that accompany and follow a destructive world war...The greatest possible relief for Minnesota taxpayers...can be found only in restoring the world's economic mechanism to good running order. Only stop-gap devices are possible until this is done." Is it appropriate to call all of this a taxpayers' problem? What is said applies no more to the difficulty of meeting tax payments than to the difficulty of meeting any other payment. It simply discusses economic depression. The discussion might be clarified if it were restricted to those troubles and problems which are more or less independent of the general price level and which are peculiar to taxation.

This tendency to call price problems tax problems is even more pronounced in the chapter which deals with the tax burden of agriculture. It is said that "no satisfactory solution of the landowner's tax problems can be found without some solution or betterment of the general price situation." There is abundant evidence in other parts of the book that the authors really do not mean to infer here that a satisfactory solution could be had if general prices were to rise. The farmer's tax problem, from one point of view at least, is inherent in the tax system. His price problem is something else. The issues will be clearer if they are analyzed separately as well as jointly. It is said that the elimination of all taxes would not solve the farmers present difficulties. The authors apparently recognize that the statement only means that taxation is not the most important cause of these difficulties. Yet, the importance of taxation as a cause of present farm distress seems to be unnecessarily minimized by comparison with other more important causes. As a matter of fact, on account of the relative inflexibility of the property tax, the unfairness of the system from the standpoint of the farmer is magnified in times like these.

The statement on page 24 that "The greatest possibilities of improvement lie in the field of administration, particularly in the field of assessment" is a little difficult to follow. Apparently, this refers to the tax system. If the word "possibilities" is used to convey the meaning of a difference between the present system and an ideal system, the statement is at least questionable and is not proved. Is it true that it is possible to improve the tax system as much by improving administration of the property tax as by reducing the relative importance of the property tax? Perhaps "probabilities" is the meaning intended.

The chapter entitled The State Income Tax is perhaps the best chapter in the book. It is particularly well done, and is a fuller treatment of the subject than that given in Professor Blakey's pamphlet State Income Taxation which was issued in December 1930. Wide circulation of a pamphlet expanded to include the new material in this chapter would go far toward molding the public mind for fundamental tax revision. - Bushrod W. Allin, Agricultural Economist, Division of Agricultural Finance.

Agricultural Economics - Germany

Germany. Reichsministerium für ernährung u. landwirtschaft. Bäuerliche wirtschaftsberatung, vorträge des reichslehrgangs in Dresden vom 15.-18. juni 1932. 113p. Berlin, P. Parey, 1933. (Berichte über Landwirtschaft ...n. f., 71. Sonderheft.) 18 G31A Sonderheft 71

A course of lectures involving economic advice to farmers on such subjects as bookkeeping, land colonization, domestic economy, family labor return, farm management, and marketing.

Agricultural History

Gray, L. C. History of agriculture in the southern United States to 1860. by Lewis Cecil Gray assisted by Esther Katherine Thompson. With an introductory note by Henry Charles Taylor. 2v. Washington, Carnegie institution of Washington, 1933. (Carnegie Inst. Wash. 430.) 30.9 G79

Half-title: Contributions to American Economic History from the Board of Research Associates in American Economic History [7]

Bibliography, p. [943]-1016.

This is a companion study to History of Agriculture in the Northern United States, 1620-1860, by Percy W. Bidwell and John I. Falconer. In his preface, Dr. Gray states that his fundamental interest in the preparation of the volumes has been economic rather than technological. He has viewed his undertaking as one that includes "an attempt to understand the way of life of a great section of our country, which was almost entirely agricultural, to describe its system of agricultural organization, to discern, if possible, the forces that moulded its socio-economic life, and to trace the interrelations of its economy and its institutions." The cognate subjects, such as land policy and tenure, the legal and economic characteristics of slavery and servitude, the mechanism for marketing and credit, and the various economic classes, are adequately treated. Except for chapters on broad tendencies which manifested themselves throughout the period covered by the study, the subject is considered with reference to three primary chronological subdivisions - the colonial period; the period of transition from colonial to national economy, extending from the close of the American Revolution to the time of Whitney's invention of the cotton gin; and the remaining period to the Civil War. Each of these chronological divisions is subdivided topically, and each topic is usually considered chronologically and to some extent geographically. Certain chapters also summarize the course of agricultural expansion by regions. In the words of Dr. Henry C. Taylor in the Introductory Note, "Dr. Gray has made a permanent contribution to economic history, agricultural economics, technical agriculture, and to the general social and political history of the South." - Everett E. Edwards, Associate Agricultural Economist, Division of Statistical and Historical Research.

This monumental and scholarly work will be reviewed by Prof. N. B. S. Gras in an early issue of the American Historical Review, and will be reviewed by him or some other historian in Agricultural History.

Agricultural Relief - Beshers Plan

Beshers plan for bringing back better times; a plan for national economic recovery, sponsored by the Lions club of Gridley, Illinois. 8 p. [Bloomington, Ill., McKnight litho. 1933?]

The plan is "for Congress to pass a law providing that all petroleum products that may be used as a fuel in internal combustion engines, shall be blended 10% by volume with ethyl alcohol, made from agricultural products grown within continental United States."

Agricultural Relief - Farm Debt

U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Bureau of agricultural economics. The farm debt problem. Letter from the Secretary of agriculture, transmitting in response to House resolution no. 79 [i.e. 69] a report based on the study made by the Bureau of agricultural economics of the Department of agriculture pertaining to farm mortgage debts and the refinancing thereof. March 27, 1933. 54p. Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off.. 1933. (73d Cong., 1st Sess. House Doc. 9.)

"The bases of the suggested program are: (1) Voluntary debt adjustment through the aid of an impartial third party and with recognition of the rights of both borrower and lender; (2) refinancing of farm mortgages at low rate of interest on terms consistent with the debt-carrying capacity of mortgaged farms; and (3) use of Government instrumentalities principally through the Federal land banks and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation as a basis for refinancing on favorable terms, with a minimum burden on the Federal Treasury.

"The Secretary of Agriculture is to set up facilities for bringing about direct agreements between debtors and creditors which will make the debt burden bearable and at the same time recognize the interests of the creditors. Voluntary debt adjustment committees would bring debtors and creditors together in negotiating debt adjustments. Full-time debt adjustment counselors would be appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture to coordinate and aid the voluntary committees. Such counselors could bring to bear the results of experience over a wide area and could simplify the task of local committees, by developing, insofar as possible, uniform policies of extensions and adjustments.

"This plan contemplates five alternative methods of refinancing the mortgage debt of the individual farmer.

(1) Advances would be made for paying not more than 2 years' interest and taxes when the mortgage holder is unable or unwilling to assist the mortgagor and the latter has a reasonable chance of working out of his difficulties, if given additional time in meeting his obligations.

(2) Long-term loans for refinancing mortgages which are not in excess of, or are scaled down to, 75 percent of the fair value of the security, would be available where existing mortgage indebtedness, including delinquent interest and taxes, cannot be extended or adjusted.

(3) Second-mortgage loans would be made as an inducement to the holder of a 'distressed' first mortgage to scale down his claim to an amount not exceeding 75 percent of the fair value of the farm. The proceeds of such second mortgage would be applied to reduce further the principal of the

first-mortgage loan.

(4) Provision is made for exchanging Reconstruction Finance Corporation bonds for outstanding farm mortgages. This would apply to mortgage holders who prefer to exchange their mortgages for low interest rate bonds of the same principal amount.

(5) Provision is made for the purchase of mortgages. In numerous cases it may be possible to purchase mortgages at a substantial discount and rewrite them on the basis of the reduced principal.

"In none of the five loan plans is it contemplated that the farmer would increase his total indebtedness. These plans represent an outright reduction in indebtedness through providing credit facilities which will induce existing holders to scale down the principal of their mortgages and a shifting of loan obligations from existing mortgage holders to the Federal agencies which will defer foreclosure."

Agricultural Situation - United States

Burgman, H. J. Die agrarkrisis in den Vereinigten Staaten. 138p. Nauen/Berlin, 1932. 281.12 B91

Inaug.-diss. - Berlin.

Bibliography, p. 137-138.

The development of agriculture in the United States - depression conditions from 1920 to 1930 - Cost of production and of marketing and the burden of taxation. The rôle of the farmer and of the State in the solution of the problem.

Agriculture in the Tropics

International institute of agriculture. Documentation concernant les réunions du bureau de la Commission pour l'agriculture des pays tropicaux et sub-tropicaux du Conseil international scientifique agricole. 310p. Rome, Impr. de la Chambre des députés de C. Colombo, 1932. 28 In8D

Includes bibliographies.

An account of the meetings of the section of the International Scientific Agricultural Council dealing with the agriculture of tropical and subtropical countries, held November 16-18, 1931 and May 16-18, 1932. Reports on various phases of tropical agriculture, the effect of the depression on the agriculture of some tropical countries, and relief measures adopted are included.

Business Depression

Renatus, Kuno. The twelfth hour of capitalism. Translated from the German by E. W. Dickes. 246p. New York, A. A. Knopf, 1932. 280 R292

Published in Germany under the title: Die zwölfte stunde der weltwirtschaft.

J. B. Condliffe of the Economic Section of the League of Nations Secretariat, in an article entitled Economists in the Crisis which was published in the Library Journal for January 1, 1933 speaks of this volume as "a striking analysis of the whole problem of both public and private indebtedness...[It] treats the depression as largely due to the enormous growth of debt claims upon current industry since the war, showing how the

load of indebtedness which hangs on the back of industry in every country not only raises costs of production but also makes them less flexible and therefore more difficult to adjust in a changing situation, besides rendering necessary a crippling burden of taxation."

Consumption - Fruits and Vegetables - Germany

Samuel, Ludwig. Gemüse, obst und südfrüchte im Deutschen Reich, versorgungsbilanzen und verkehrsbeziehungen. 492 p. Berlin, P. Parey, 1933. (Germany. Reichsministerium für Ernährung u. Landwirtschaft. Berichte über Landwirtschaft... n. f., 69. Sonderheft) 18 G31A

A study of Germany's consumption of vegetables, fruit, and southern fruits; the sources of the supply, domestic or foreign; marketing conditions in different parts of the country; methods of transportation; the relation between import and consumption; and the possibility of increasing domestic production.

Cooperation - Canada

Canada. Dept. of labour. Fifth annual report on co-operative associations in Canada, 1932. 93p. Ottawa, F. A. Acland, printer to the King's most excellent Majesty, 1932. 280.29 C16 5th, 1932.

Contains a list of cooperative marketing associations by commodity groups, a list of cooperative purchasing associations by Provinces, a list of cooperative banks and credit societies for Quebec, Ontario and Alberta, and other miscellaneous cooperative associations.

Cooperation - U. S.

American institute of cooperation, Durham, N. H., 1932. American cooperation; a collection of papers and discussions comprising the eighth summer session of the American institute of cooperation at the University of New Hampshire, Durham, New Hampshire, August 1-6, 1932. 640 p. Washington, D. C., The American institute of cooperation [1932] 280.29 Am3A 8th, 1932.

Partial contents: The progress of cooperatives in the United States through the assistance of the Federal Farm Board, by Carl Williams; The rôle of the cooperative, by A. E. Holt; Recent trends in the markets in which cooperatives sell, by Harry R. Tosdal; Motor truck legislation, by E. J. Tracy; The economic and social philosophy of Richard Pattee, by Charles W. Holman; The present status of and outlook for the agricultural cooperative movement in America, by E. G. Nourse; Federal Farm Board policies with respect to nation-wide cooperative marketing organizations, by Carl Williams; Cooperative structure and Farm Board policy, by E. G. Nourse; The grain marketing program of the Federal Farm Board, by W. E. Grimes; Farm Board policies with reference to nation-wide cooperative marketing of fruits and vegetables, by W. G. Meal; General discussion of national cooperatives and Federal Farm Board, by Carl Williams. E. G. Nourse and others; A cooperative's credit policy as to commodity and facility loans, by John D. Black; Government facilities for agricultural credit, by Paul Bestor; Operations of the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank of Springfield in the northeastern States, by E. H. Thomson; Effect

of centralization of ownership of milk distributing facilities over wide areas, by Harry Hartke; Problems milk marketing associations must meet, by C. E. Hough; Market milk problems of California milk producers, by J. M. Tinley; The effect of production control over a long period, by T. G. Stitts; Recent trends and changes in markets in which cooperatives sell products, by George R. Fitts; Effect on market price and policies of the widening of fluid milk and sweet cream areas, by W. H. Bronson; Effect on price and market policies of the widening of fluid milk and sweet cream areas, by H. B. Steele; Organization problems of marginal and border-line territory in reference to metropolitan milk sheds, by M. C. Bond; Centralized control of primary and secondary markets, by H. H. Rathbun; by G. E. Dickson; and by F. Leon Brown; Limitation of territory supplying fluid milk and cream markets, by S. McLean Buckingham; by I. W. Heaps; and by A. J. McGuire; A survey of the national situation relative to the co-operative marketing of poultry and eggs, by John J. Scanlon; Recent trends of marketing conditions as affecting egg cooperatives, by Earl W. Benjamin; The adjustments in market policies, by P. L. Betts; Adjustment problems of poultry cooperation in the depression periods - finance and transportation, by H. E. Shackelton; Production program for cooperative egg and poultry marketing associations in times of depression, by Clyde C. Edmonds; Problems involved in the marketing of eggs by the auction method, by Raymond S. Taylor; The merchandising plan of the Connecticut Poultry Producers, Inc., by F. O. Minor; Changes in terminal market agencies and practices, by John F. Deegan; Adjustment to changed business conditions by the citrus industry, by Paul S. Armstrong; Services the fruit auctions offer cooperatives, by Admer D. Miller; Meeting the retailers' requirements, by Russell A. Palen; F.O.B. auctions and country concentration points, by A. G. Waller; The effect of truck transportation on fruit grades and standards, by F. P. Weaver; The possibilities of reporting shipments by truck, by Frederick V. Waugh; Divergent objectives in cooperative purchasing in the United States, by E. A. Perregaux; Experience of the eastern States farmers exchange, by Quentin Reynolds; Cooperative purchasing in Indiana, by M. J. Briggs; Correlation of buying and selling in the same agency, by J. C. Crissey; Objectives in production socially considered, by John D. Black; Some limitations to the control of agricultural production in the United States, by L. H. Bean; Nature of production control plan, by Mordecai Ezekiel; Types of production control in foreign countries, by Lynn R. Edminster; The outlook method of production control, by V. B. Hart; The development, achievements and prospects for the outlook method of production control, by C. L. Holmes; Public participation in planning of adjustments, by W. E. Grimes; Public participation in planning of adjustments, by John D. Black; Forms of production control in other industries, by C. Reinold Noyes; What social control may these forms of production control require? by John M. Cassels; Legal status of plans for production control, by L. S. Hulbert; Basic-rating and surplus-price plans of fluid milk cooperatives, by F. F. Lininger; Basic-rating and other surplus-price plans on dairy farm management, by F. H. Branch; Possible application of basic-rating plan by cooperatives to other commodities, by I. G. Davis; Some production control attempts, by Hutzler Metzger; Collaboration between public agencies and cooperatives in control of production, by J. D. Black; The

domestic allotment plan, by Henry I. Harriman; Possibilities and problems connected with application of allotment plans to different commodities, by W. E. Grimes; Possibilities and problems connected with application of allotment plans to cotton, by C. F. Sarle; The voluntary domestic allotment plan as applied to hogs, by W. R. Ronald; Compulsory pooling in relation to production control, by A. W. McKay.

Economic History

Economic history; a supplement of the Economic journal, v. 2, no. 8, January 1933. 648p. London, Macmillan and co., limited; New York, The Macmillan company, 1933. 280.8 Ec72E

Partial contents: Farmers' calendars from Tusser to Arthur Young, by G. E. Fussell; and An early Victorian business forecaster in the woollen industry, by Herbert Heaton.

Flour Milling Industry - The Northwest

Pickett, V. G., and Vaile, R. S. The decline of northwestern flour milling. 83p. Minneapolis, The University of Minnesota press, 1933. (Minn. Univ. Studies in Econ. and Business no.5.) 280.9 M663 no.5

"The present study of the flour milling industry of the central Northwest was undertaken because this industry appeared to illustrate a considerable shift in a major industry. The attempt has been made here to determine three things: (1) the extent of the shift of industry; (2) the causes of this shift; and (3) the consequences, social and personal.

"Originally the plan was merely to test the importance of changes in transportation facilities and rates in the market distribution of wheat and flour. These were thought to be important causes of the shifting location of the milling industry that might be studied separately. It was soon realized, however, that the shift had many causes. No one of these causes can be studied adequately without an evaluation of the others. It is a problem in multiple correlation, whether that particular technique is used or not.

"The Northwest rose to first position in wheat milling because of the high quality of spring wheat and its adaptability to cultivation in this region. After 1900 various influences favored milling expansion in other territories rather than in the Northwest. The latter section was surpassed in output by the Southwest in 1921, and Minneapolis yielded first place as a milling city to Buffalo in 1930."

The important causes of these changes are outlined after which the authors state that:

"Many of these causes of change in location seem now to have run their course. It is probable that the Northwest will hold its present volume of production and that concentration of milling near the production of raw materials will continue in somewhat its present proportions."

Grain Committee on National Affairs

Grain committee on national affairs. A survey of the farm question. 36 p. [n.p., 1933] 281.12 G76

The Grain Committee on National Affairs represents the following exchanges and organizations in national matters: The Buffalo Corn Exchange;

The Chicago Board of Trade; The Duluth Board of Trade; The Grain and Feed Dealers National Association; The Kansas City Board of Trade; The Milwaukee Grain and Stock Exchange; The Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce; The New York Produce Exchange; The Omaha Grain Exchange; The Saint Louis Merchants Exchange."

The pamphlet closes with the following statement:

"Our tariff structure is not suited to our changed world relations and must be adjusted to draw goods to America in volume sufficient to exchange for the farm products we must sell abroad. The theory of a 'little America,' isolated from the rest of the world and with an agriculture only sufficient to feed and clothe ourselves is untenable. We are the creditor nation of the world, and we owe to our agriculture an opportunity to regain such foreign market as it may need to insure an outlet for its surplus and a profitable return for all of its labor. It can be done by again making the farm and the factory twin hand-maidens to a national prosperity. It means simply a tariff policy that brings economic equality to both, enables each to support the other, with an end to uneconomic legislative enactment calculated to prevent full and free play to the economic forces of world commerce. Couple an economical governmental administration, with an active industry and a profitable agriculture, and we will again resume our march toward our high national destiny."

Health in Rural Areas

Willeford, Mary B. Income and health in remote rural areas; a study of 400 families in Leslie County, Kentucky. 88 p. New York City, 1932. 449.15 W66

Thesis (Ph.D.) - Columbia university.

Bibliography, p. [89-91]

"The study reported herein was undertaken:

"First, to determine the income of a group of persons living in a remotely rural area of the Southern Appalachian mountains;

"Second, to relate that income to the kind and amount of medical and nursing care necessary for health;

"Third, to consider to what extent people living under such economic and geographic conditions can obtain this care out of their own resources; and

"Fourth, to point out the educational implications in the situation.

"It is also hoped that such a study may indicate certain feasible methods for providing medical, nursing and health care for areas where the economic level is so low that the residents themselves can not meet the cost of such services."

India

Ramakrishnan, K. C. The hill produce of Madura. 6p. [Madras, India, 1933?] Reprinted from the Journal of the Madras geographical association, v. 7, no. 3.

The author who is a member of the Economics Faculty of the University of Madras discusses in this article the Sirumalai plantain, coffee and cardamom which he states are the three most important special crops raised in the Madura hills.

International Problems

Bailey, S. H. The framework of international society. 92p. London, New York, [etc.] Longmans, Green and co., 1932. 280 B152
Half-title: Workers' educational association outlines.
Bibliography, p. 89-92.

Fleure, H. J. The geographical background of modern problems. 85p. London, New York [etc.] Longmans, Green and co. ltd., 1932. 278 F63
Half-title: Workers' educational association outlines.
Chapter 6. Early homes of agriculture; the idea of the city, p.59-66.
"These two little books afford abundant proof of the vigour of the series of outlines for students which is being published by the Workers' Educational Association. Neither of them is perfect; both are open to criticism in one way or another; but both are definitely stimulating, and should provoke thought and interest in the mind of any student who opens them. More than that, both of them approach their several problems in a modern way; that is to say, both authors are internationally-minded, not merely in the sense of being vaguely 'interested in international problems,' but in the sense of having a real conception of the world as a whole, and not merely a conglomeration of national entities varying in clearness and importance according to their distance from the home country of the writer; and both have a strong conception of the importance of economic questions." (The Economist (London) Jan. 7, 1933, p. 27.)

Land Settlement - Germany

Prussia. Ministerium für landwirtschaft, dcmänen und forsten. Die deutsche ländliche siedlung; formen, aufgaben, ziele. Hrsg. im Preussischen Ministerium für landwirtschaft, dcmänen und forsten. Zweite, neubearbeitete und vermehrte auflage. 222p. Berlin, P. Parey, 1931. 282.2 P95 Ed.2

Bibliography at end of some articles.

A series of articles on land settlement in Germany, its manifestations, tasks, and aims.

Land Tenure - Denmark

Siggaard, Niels. Fra sameje til selveje. 125p. Kjøbenhavn, H. Hagerups forlag, 1932. 282 Si2

Bibliography, p. [121]-125.

An account of joint cwnership of land and of vassalage in Denmark and of the transition to individual land cwnership.

League of Nations

The League year-book, 1932. First annual edition (corrected to July 15th, 1932) Edited by Judith Jackson and Stephen King-Hall. 590p. New York, The Macmillan ccpany, 1932.

Bibliography, p. 522-576.

Sir Eric Drummond, Secretary-General of the League in the signed foreword states that he welcomes the appearance of a League of Nations year-

book and hopes that it may be possible for it to appear regularly. He considers that it gives "an admirable and reasonably complete view of the organisation and work of the League."

Marketing

Jungblut, H., and Gröschler, A. Güteschutz und gütekauf... Herausgegeben vom Reichsausschuss für Lieferbedingungen (RAL) beim Reichskuratorium für Wirtschaftlichkeit. 71p. Berlin, Zu beziehen durch den RAL, 1933. (Germany. Reichskuratorium für Wirtschaftlichkeit. RKW - Veröffentlichungen nr. 90) 280.9 G31 no.90

An outline of the development of the use of the trade-mark as a guarantee of quality and as an aid to marketing. Samples of German trade-marks are included.

New England research council on marketing and food supply. The New England agricultural outlook for 1933. [6] p. [Boston, Mass, 1933]

Marketing - Hogs and Hog Products

Food manufacturers' federation incorporated. Bacon curers' section. Scheme under the Agricultural marketing act, 1931, regulating the marketing of bacon (including hams). 14p. London, Bacon curers' section of the Food manufacturers' federation incorporated [1932] 280.350 F73

Based upon the recommendations contained in the "Report of the reorganization commission for pigs and pig products." [Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries - Economic Series No. 37] 280.9 G792 no. 37

National farmers' union. Scheme under the agricultural marketing act, 1931, regulating the marketing of pigs. 18p. London, National farmers' union [1932?] 280.346 N21

This scheme is based on the recommendations contained in the Report of the Reorganisation Commission for Pigs and Pig Products (Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries - Economic Series No. 37.) (280.9 G792 no.37)

Marketing - Milk - England and Wales

Gt. Brit. Ministry of agriculture and fisheries. Economic series no. 38. Report of the Reorganisation commission for milk. 228 p. London, H. M. Stationery off., 1933. 280.9 G792 no.38

The Agricultural Marketing Reorganisation Commission for England was appointed on April 18, 1932 by the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries. It consisted of the following members: Edward Grigg, A. W. Ashby, F. N. Blundell, A. E. Cutforth, and Philip Nash.

The Commission was charged with the duty of preparing, in accordance with the provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Act 1931, a scheme or schemes, applicable in England and Wales, for regulating the marketing of milk. This report is the result. A milk marketing scheme has been worked out and a price policy is recommended which the Commission hopes "will prove generally acceptable to producers." Among the chapter headings under which the material is presented are the following: Milk marketing in England and Wales since 1922; Production and the position of the producer;

Distribution and the position of the distributor; Consumption and the interests of the consumer; Manufacture and imports; The law as it affects milk; Costs and profits of distribution; Objects of reorganization; The structure of reorganization; Grades and quality; Price policy - schemes considered; Price policy for milk for liquid consumption; Price policy for manufacturing milk; Distribution of powers; Development of manufacture and recommendations regarding duties on imported milk products: Co-operation with Scotland and Northern Ireland; and Summary of main conclusions and recommendations.

Marketing Research

Social science research council. Advisory committee on social and economic research in agriculture. Research in marketing of farm products - scope and method. 221 p. New York, Social science research council. 1932. (Bulletin no. 7) 281.29 Sol no.7

"This report is No. 7 in a series on 'Scope and Method' of research in the various sub-fields of agricultural economics and rural sociology..."

"In this report, marketing will be treated both as pure and as applied science. As pure science it seeks to develop and extend a body of principles relating to how commodities are distributed among consumers and how our resources are employed in this distribution. As applied science, it seeks to apply these principles to the business of buying and selling of commodities..."

"Early analysis in marketing commonly followed the commodity approach. It undertook to cover all aspects, or such aspects as were recognized, for some one commodity. In the next stage of marketing analysis, the approach by 'functions' was most commonly followed; that is, an attempt was made to break up the whole process of getting goods from the producer to the consumer into functions, or operations, or services, such as assembling, transporting, buying, dispersing, selling, risk-taking, etc., and analyzing these operations as such.

"In the third stage emphasis was shifted more to the approach by marketing business units, agencies or institutions, in recognition of the fact that marketing is a business, and is conducted by business units.

"Recently, more attention has been given to studies of marketing areas as such, in recognition of the importance of observing the marketing process as a whole rather than unit by unit, or service by service. One can not say, however, that this approach is receiving major emphasis at this time or is ever likely to do so.

"Although emphasis has changed with the years as indicated, all four approaches are commonly followed, and all lead to worthwhile contributions. The commodity approach is now largely restricted to products of lesser importance whose marketing is little known...The functional approach is followed for intensive studies of specialized operations such as grading, inspection and advertising...The approach by business units, agencies or institutions is being followed with all types of marketing businesses and institutions... The area approach appeals to sociologists, geographers and economic historians more than to marketing specialists..."

Milk - Cost of Production - Italy

Ardigo, Giovanni. Il costo economico del latte. Prefazione dell'On. Giuseppe Moretti. 316 p. Cremona, Stabilimento tipografico Società editoriale Cremona nuova, 1932. 281.344 Ar2

At head of title: Federazione provinciale fascista agricoltori, Cremona.

Bibliography, p. 316.

A study of the cost of production of milk in Cremona.

National Transportation Committee Report

National transportation committee. Report of the National transportation committee... February 13, 1933. 48p. New York, 1933. 289.2 N214

"The Committee associated itself at the request of certain business associations, savings banks, insurance companies, and fiduciary and philanthropic institutions interested in railroad securities (see Appendix 1) " - cf. p.[1]

Calvin Coolidge, chairman; Bernard M. Baruch, vice-chairman.

Supplemental report of Alfred E. Smith, p. 36-44.

The following extract has been taken from the conclusions of the committee:

"The railroad system must be preserved. Changed conditions require new policies but not abandonment of railroad regulation. The development of regulation and of new methods of transport make it unnecessary for Government further to create and foster competition with or among railroads as a defense against monopoly. That is an expensive and ineffective attempt to do indirectly what Government has shown its ability to do directly. Regulation is sufficient. Government policies should be freed of any purpose either to favor or to handicap any form of transportation with relation to any other form. We cannot solve the problem on the theory upon which horses are handicapped in a race. In a fair field and no favor competition should be permitted to decide the result. Regulation should not attempt to 'run the business' of transportation. It should concentrate on protecting the public against discrimination and extortion and on requiring the most efficient service at the lowest competitive cost."

Oils and Fats

Faure, Blattman & co. Review of the oil and fat markets 1932. 106 p. [London, Eng., 1933] 307 F27

May be obtained from Faure, Blattman & co. Holland House, Bury St., London, E. C. 3, England.

Partial contents: Corn crops, hog killings, lard; Butter, margarine and oleo; Copra and cocoanut oil; Palm kernels and palm kernel oil; Tallow and greases; Palm oil; Groundnuts and groundnut oil; Rape seed and rape oil; Sesame seed and sesame oil; Linseed and linseed oil; Cottonseed and cottonseed oil; Soya beans and soya bean oil; and Olive oil.

Rural Migration - Netherlands

Vooy's, Adriaan Cornelis de. De trek van de plattelandsbevolking in Nederland; bijdrage tot de kennis van de sociale mobiliteit en de horizontale migratie van de plattelandsbevolking. 195 p.. plates and atlas of fold. maps.

Groningen, Den Haag [etc.] 1932. 281.172 V89

Proefschrift - Utrecht.

English summary.

Bibliography, p. [191]-195.

A study of migration of the rural population of the Netherlands.

Sugar

Licht, F. O., g.m.b.h. Magdeburg. World sugar statistics, 1931/32, 1930/31, 1929/30 and estimate 1932/33. 29 p. [Magdeburg, 1932] 281.3659 L61 1931/32

Text in English and German.

The extracts belcw have been taken from the Introductory Remarks:

"All information has been compiled from the reports of our correspondents residing in all the important sugar countries, and from our statistics published regularly...

"We have this year laid great value on the calculation of the per-capita-consumption. Our figures are in most countries figures of weight, that means we have taken into consideration the increase of population as far as we were able to obtain reliable figures. As the number of the population in most countries of the world has risen, the consumption has however at the same time decreased, the figures of consumption per head show a strong falling off for 1931-32."

Sugar reference book and directory, 1932-33. A handy volume of facts and figures useful to those engaged in the production, refining, transportation, purchase or sale of sugar or sugar house equipment and supplies. 112 p. New York, Palmer publishing corporation of N. Y. [1933] 65.8 Su324 1932/33

Contains among other material, Statistics of world production and consumption, prices at the New York and London Markets during 1932. and average yearly prices at New York for the past 30 years, tariff changes in the United States 1789-1932, a review of the molasses situation in 1932. and activities of the International Sugar Council, 1932.

Taxation

Germany. Statistisches reichsamt. Internationaler steuerbelastungsvergleich. Die steuer- und soziallasten der gewerblichen und kaufmännischen betriebe in Deutschland, Frankreich, Grossbritannien. Italien, Österreich und den Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika. Bearbeitet im Statistischen Reichsamt. 779p. Berlin, R. Hobbing, 1933. (Einzelschriften zur statistik des Deutschen Reichs, nr. 23.) 265 St2Ei no. 23

A ccmparative study of taxation in Germany, France, Great Britain, Italy, Austria, and the United States of America with special reference to trade and industry. The study applies to the employes of the industrial and ccmmercial firms and also to the outside capital employed in them.

Magill, R. F., ed. Lectures on taxation, by Thomas S. Adams, Arthur A. Ballantine, Mitchell B. Carroll [and others] Columbia university symposium, 1932. 254p. New York, Chicago [etc.] Commerce clearing house, inc., 1932. 284.5 M27

Bibliography at end of each article.

The editor's foreword states:

"The lectures printed in this volume were presented in a symposium in the law and practice of taxation, conducted at Columbia University during the summer of 1932. The keen interest in the addresses at the time indicated the desirability of their publication for more general circulation.

"The solution of questions of taxation frequently requires the cooperation of accountants, economists and lawyers. This symposium was designed to afford an opportunity for members of these professions to present their suggestions for the solution of current major problems in the field. In this aspect, the symposium formed a part of the general program of the law school: to foster, particularly in advanced courses and in research, the consideration not only of technical legal questions, but of those underlying economic and social factors which enable the better understanding and solution of the legal problems.

"Each lecture is followed by a selected bibliography of cases, articles, and notes, which is not all-inclusive, but which is intended to afford a basis for the thoughtful consideration of the particular questions discussed."

Contents: The function of the inheritance tax; The taxation of inter vivos transfers, by Walter Ewing Hope; Accounting and the concept of income, by Robert H. Montgomery; Some aspects of the problem of income taxation from the standpoint of corporations, by Edward H. Green; Interstate and international double taxation, by Thomas S. Adams; A brief survey of methods of allocating taxable income throughout the world, by Mitchell B. Carroll; Federal income tax procedure, by Arthur A. Ballantine; and The relation of the tax systems of the state and nation, by Robert Murray Haig.

U.S.S.R

Astakhov, IA M. Osnovnye voprosy organizatsii truda i sdel'shochiny v molochnykh sovkhozakh. 87 p. Moskva [etc.] 1932. 281.179 As8

Problems of labor organization and piece work system at state dairy farms.

At head of title: N K Z SSSR Vsesoiuznyi nauchno-is-sledovatel'skii sovkhoznyy institut "NISI" sistema Vsesoiuznoi akademii s.-x. nauk im. V.I. Lenina, IA.M.Astakhov, V. IA. Obchinnikov.

Unemployment

Graham, F. D. The abolition of unemployment. 98 p. Princeton, Princeton university press, 1932. 283 G76

From the author's introductory chapter in this outstanding contribution to the subject of unemployment relief, we have taken the paragraphs reproduced below:

"If our unemployed workers were suddenly set down empty-handed in an undeveloped but fertile continent they would not starve but would immediately proceed to organize the work of providing for their own wants. This would be so obviously the appropriate thing to do that no one would, for a mement, question its wisdom, its practicability, or its economic soundness...

"There is clearly no inherent impossibility in setting the unemployed to work, in paying them for their labor in the products they turn out, and in so building a broad road of escape from our present, or from similar future, evils. It is purely a matter of administration. We have been

fumbling around the edge of things hoping that employment would result. We have sought to recover prosperity by cutting output and curtailing work though it must be clear, even to the dullest, that national prosperity depends on production and on nothing else. We have had conferences on this, that, and the other special phase of our difficulties, and more are yet to come. What we need, however, is a concentration on simple ends, a decision to attack unemployment directly, and executive action to put this decision into practice. We shall dissipate our powers, we shall never emerge from barren controversy, we shall end in complete frustration, unless we make a direct frontal attack in the sure conviction that the way to resume is to resume and that the remedy for destitution is production...

"If we are agreed that the unemployed should be given the opportunity to sustain themselves we shall have passed beyond the contentious realms of what-to-do and shall be able to devote ourselves to the concrete problem of how to do it. It is here that business genius can truly express itself."

The author sets forth in the second chapter an outline of an organization to accomplish this purpose.

United States in World Affairs

The United States in world affairs; an account of American foreign relations, 1932. Prepared by Walter Lippmann, with the assistance of the Research staff of the Council on foreign relations. 355 p. New York and London, Pub. for the Council on foreign relations by Harper & brothers, 1933. 280.8 Un34

Bibliography, p. 259-267.

Dr. Isaiah Bowman in the foreword writes in part as follows of this survey:

"Two objectives have been held in view - research and timeliness. If the authors had deliberated longer the fruits of their research would have been more mature, but the time would also have passed when they would be most useful. Events press the public and government relentlessly. We believe this book to be a contribution to the understanding of many current problems, financial and political, for which solutions must be found forthwith. Firsthand observations and personal contacts with leaders here and abroad are reflected in the balanced judgments of the authors no less than in the marshaled facts upon which their conclusions rest. The sources include not only books but individuals and documents not generally accessible to students of international affairs. Interviews with statesmen in European capitals and Washington have played a part, and there are also interwoven the direct observations of the authors at the Disarmament Conference at Geneva and the Imperial Economic Conference at Ottawa. The results we believe to be of value to a puzzled world."

Wheat

Bath, T. H. This worry of wheat; a general survey of the wheat problem. 72p. Perth, The Co-operative printing works, 1933.

The author, in his introduction writes in part as follows:

"My visit to America to attend the International Wheat Pool Conference at Kansas City in May, 1927, gave me the first inkling of the growing

menace to the growers of wheat...

"I met a large number of American farmers at the Kansas City Conference. They freely discussed with me the general policy in the United States for opening up further areas to wheatgrowing, and their own plans for increasing production. When I crossed the border into Canada, a similar story was told. I knew that in Australia all thought was concentrated on production, and no study given to the 'demand' side of the problem...

"Early in the year 1928 I sought to emphasize the vital necessity for a study of markets in relation to wheat production. The particular occasion which started me writing on the subject was the announcement of what I termed the 'Century Celebration Stunt' in Western Australia, aimed at growing a wheat crop of record quantity. I pointed out that the tendencies in the world wheat situation made it certain that if a record crop was grown it would bring considerably less money than the previous one. The effort had just such a result. From that time onward, month by month, I sought persistently to induce our public men to study the problem and 'view it whole.' I had a more urgent purpose to warn the producers of wheat of what I foresaw was in store for them knowing that they would have to suffer the worst consequences of a serious fall in wheat prices, but that if they were forewarned they could prepare to stand the siege of economic difficulties.

"The suggestions which I then offered as a good preparation for bad times were: - (1) Not to become 'land poor'; that is to avoid reaching out for a lot of land at the cost of incurring large mortgage liabilities. (2) Not to adopt the bankers' formula for loans on farming property, based on the speculative selling value of them, but rather to restrict borrowing within the limit of a conservative estimate of the capital value of revenue-earning improvements. (3) The wheat producer to strive to be his own mortgagee for a proportion even of this capital value, on the principle that when lower prices came he would not be likely to foreclose on himself. (4) Wherever possible, to adopt some side lines of production; above all to regard the farm as a home and a mode of life, rather than as a speculative means of making money; and where circumstances permitted, to produce as much as possible of home requirements on the farm, knowing that products used in this way really earn the highest prices. (5) To remember always that debts incurred on future expectations often become the hungry wolf that howls outside the door, and that interest works in all kinds of economic weather. (6) That farmers should strive to deal honestly with the co-operative organisations of which they were members; that credit trading is contrary to co-operative principle; and that only by adhering to principles was it possible to build up co-operative enterprise to be a source of strength in time of need. (7) To use political rights on a co-operative rather than a party basis, and to insist that if Governments meddled in production, they should also give adequate attention to the study of markets; the logic of the situation demanding that they should interfere in both or neither.

"Micawber-like, we drifted into the crisis, and in many respects are still drifting. This should be ended."

World Agriculture

Royal institute of international affairs. World agriculture; an international survey. A report by a study group of members of the Royal institute of international affairs. 314p. London, Oxford university press, H. Milford, 1932. 281.R81

The Economist (London) in its issue of January 7, 1933 reviewed this valuable work at some length. The extracts below have been taken from this review:

"The volume begins by emphasising the continued preponderance of agriculture in the world's economy, and by setting out in relation to each of the leading agricultural commodities the relation existing between world production and the quantities entering into export trade, thus bringing out the high proportion of most agricultural products consumed in the country of origin, and the peculiar position of coffee, silk, wool, and cotton as products entering largely into international trade in proportion to the total volume of output. For though the international trade in wheat stands second in value, with only cotton ahead of it, it is estimated that whereas half the world's cotton crop is exported, 94 per cent. of the wheat crop is consumed at home. The survey of agricultural production brings out the fact that, while there has been a substantial increase in the production of most commodities since the war, the line of actual output has been for many commodities well below the pre-war trend, and the shift in the character of consumption, especially in the more developed countries, is given due stress as a cause of the present difficulties.

"A most interesting chapter deals with the progress of mechanisation in agriculture, contrasting the rapid development of mechanisation and the consequent economy of man-power in the agriculture of the New World with the relative slowness of the transition in European as well as Asiatic and African agriculture. It brings out the useful point that, whereas in the New World agricultural products are for the most part strictly commercialised, in Europe agriculture still tends to be regarded largely as a means of providing employment, and devices for increasing output at the expense of a contraction in man-power tend therefore to be frowned upon as contrary to national policy. Full weight is given in the study of conditions in the various European countries to the effects of the redistribution of territories after the war in intensifying agricultural protectionism and causing a far larger number of territories to aim at self-sufficiency in basic food supplies; and it is recognised that this tendency goes far too deep to be easily reversed on purely economic grounds. At the same time the influence of agricultural distress, especially during the past two years, in drawing closer together the separate nations of Eastern Europe is given full recognition...

"The movement of agricultural prices in relation to that of general prices and farmers' requisites in particular is carefully analyzed, and the sharp disparity which has arisen between the different price-levels both in America and the rest of the world is well brought out, with the comment that to some extent countries such as France, Germany and Italy have been successful in reducing the disparity at the expense of the home consumer by means of their restrictive policy in respect of agricultural imports. A special section of the volume deals with the attempts made by various groups of producers to hold up the prices of their products with

or without assistance from the State. There is a good summary of the working of the Canadian Wheat Pools, the Federal Farm Board and the various valorisation schemes for coffee and other commodities...

"The survey was made, and apparently for the most part in type, before the results of the Ottawa Conference were known; but these are summarised in an appendix, and references to them have been worked in here and there. Certainly there has been no such valuable study as this of world agricultural conditions in recent years, for the Chatham House Study Group has been much more free to speak its mind, and has also taken a considerably wider and more informative range than either the League of Nations or the International Institute of Agriculture. The members of the Study Group are to be congratulated on a most useful and well-balanced report."

Besides the three appendices and summary the book contains thirteen chapters as follows: Production and consumption; International trade in agricultural products; Modern methods; The returns from agricultural enterprise; Price movements; Aspects of the price fall; National aims and conditions in Agriculture: Overseas; National aims and conditions in agriculture: Europe; National aims and conditions in agriculture: Asia and the tropics; Protection: Action by individual states; Tariff action by groups of countries; Organization of agricultural producers for trade purposes; and International associations representing agricultural interests.

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Radio Talks*

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*These radio talks are of current interest only and are of no value for permanent filing as the information they give may be obtained from other Department publications.

Educational values that come to the 4-H club member, by C. J. Galpin. Feb. 4, 1933. 2p.

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"In preparing this report for the farmers of Iowa, a new style of presentation has been attempted, which marks a departure from other reports of recent years. For each commodity we have picked out the important factors and listed them either as favorable or unfavorable and further classified these factors as bearing upon the supply or upon the demand for the particular commodity under discussion."

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Includes accounts of the organization and operation of the Mizpah-Pumpkin Creek Grazing Association and the Greenfields Pasture Association, gives opportunities for creating additional districts, a set of questions and answers about grazing districts, and a summary of the Colton bill.

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"This circular, based on business records of farms in the Spring Wheat area of South Dakota presents some of the changes which have already been made on actual farms and suggests some further changes to meet the existing emergency situation."

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Bordner, J. S., Morris, W. W., Wood, L. M., and Steenis, J. H. Land economic inventory of northern Wisconsin. Sawyer county. Wis. Dept. Agr. and Markets Bul. 138, 71p. Madison. 1932.

Includes graphic charts and maps.

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Lamal, Emile. L'organisation et la fonction des marchés à terme dans les bourses commerciales et les bourses de valeurs. (In Bulletin de l'Institut des Sciences Économiques, 2. année, no. 4, aout 1931, p. [343]-366)

Have English translation by H. E. Brockway of this article on Organization and functions of futures markets on commercial and stock exchanges. May be borrowed for copying.

PERIODICAL ARTICLES

Compiled by Louise O. Bercaw and A. M. Hannay

Agricultural Changes

Tomblen, R. L. Recent changes in agriculture as revealed by the census. Bell Telephone Quart. 11 (4): 334-350, dot maps. Oct. 1932. (Published by the American Bell Telephone & Telegraph Company, 195 Broadway, New York, N.Y.)

The writer characterizes the period from 1920 to 1930 as "a period of accelerated mechanization of agriculture, resulting in increased efficiency and volume of production in spite of a diminishing agricultural population." Changes in farm population, in the number, size and operation of farms, in major cash crops, livestock, farm machinery and facilities, value of farm property and amount of mortgage debt and in cooperative marketing, revealed by the Census are discussed. The significance of the improved farm market from the standpoint of the telephone industry is discussed in the last two paragraphs of the article.

Agricultural Indebtedness - Egypt

Egypt government to give financial aid to farmers. Jour. Com. 155 (12049): 7. Mar. 1, 1933. (Published at 46-48 Barclay Street, New York, N.Y.)

"Approximately two-thirds of the mortgages of Egyptian farmers will be assumed by the Government for the immediate present under a new scheme developed to alleviate the mortgage-debt situation of the farmers... To this end an issue of about £3,500,000 ... will be made ... Debtors will repay the banks and the banks will return to the Government two-thirds of each annual installment until the Government has recovered its advances. When issued the Government bonds will be circulated in the open market." A scheme is reported to resell to their original owners at advantageous prices bonds expropriated by the Government and bought up by the land company of Egypt at forced sales.

Agricultural Outlook - Canada

The economic situation. Econ. Annalist 3 (2): 13-23. Feb. 1933. (Issued by the Agricultural Economics Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Canada.)

"This issue of the Annalist is largely given over to the presentation of some pertinent facts regarding the major agricultural products of this country and to certain other factors which affect the farmer."

Agricultural Policy - Great Britain

Orwin, C. S. New state policy for agriculture. Government action in relief of farming has been the distinguishing feature of an otherwise disastrous year. [4]p, graph.

"Reprinted from 'The Yorkshire Post' trade review, January 12, 1933."

This review of British agriculture in 1932 deals mainly with national policy towards the industry. Among the items considered are the Wheat Act of 1932, the Pig Reorganisation Committee, the Ottawa Conference, the Milk Reorganisation Committee, etc. A graph shows percentage of world's exportable surplus of commodities imported by Great Britain.

Agricultural Program

Mounce, E. W. An economic program of reconstruction for agriculture. Swine World 20 (6): 5-6. Mar. 1933. (Published at Barnard, Mo.)

The writer presents a program which calls for changes in the tax system so that the major portion of the revenue would be derived from large incomes, inheritances, and excess profits, the gradual abandonment of the protective tariff, unemployment insurance, planned public works, a safe system of commercial banking, and the scaling down of the war debts.

Agricultural Relief and Foreign Trade

Sturtevant, C. D. Foreign trade and relief for American farmer. Who is Who in Grain and Feed 22 (8): 18-23. Feb. 20, 1933. (Published at Toledo, Ohio.)

This address, delivered before the Rotary Club, Omaha, "says that the nation which abandons its foreign commerce follows the downward trail." The writer criticizes the domestic allotment plan and also says that he is opposed to the equalization fee and the export debenture plans.

Agricultural Situation

Johnson, Emmet. Here's new slant on the farm problem. Competition of inadequate "helped" farmer held responsible for ruinous surpluses. Com. West 62 (26): 9. Dec. 24, 1932. (Published at 409 Globe Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.)

Miller, Harlan. The farmer in a fighting mood. Although in many states his revolt has brought about greater leniency on foreclosures, he finds that his basic problems are still unsolved and so he continues to be belligerent. New York Times Magazine, section 6, Feb. 12, 1933, p.1,2,15.

A discussion of the farmers situation, covering such topics as the moratorium, farmers uprisings when attempts have been made to foreclose, etc. "The bloodless revolt continues here in fact and there in spirit, and the West hopes it can continue to be bloodless."

Agriculture - Japan

Brunner, E. de S. Rural problems in Japan. Social Forces 11 (1): 70-75. Oct. 1932. (Published for the University of North Carolina Press by the Williams & Wilkins Company, Baltimore, Md.)

Although the problems of rural Japan are very similar to those of the United States, "yet the social structure of rural Japan, the degree of social control, and the type of agriculture are significantly different from what exists in the United States though there are slight evidences that some of the changes that are occurring will lessen rather than accentuate those differences. How far will the similarities of the basic and largely economic problems of the two countries produce similar solutions and how far will these solutions be variously conditioned by a dissimilar environment?" After asking this question the writer continues by stating that "this question cannot be answered for some years but lends interest and value in our understanding what conditions are in rural Japan." In this article the writer presents, "as one contribution toward

such a better understanding ... a brief summary of Professor Nasu's first book on the social aspects of rural Japan, entitled Social Problems of Agricultural Villages in Japan, (Tokyo, Japan, 1929.)"

Agriculture - Southern States

Romans, H. R. What is wrong with southern agriculture and what is the remedy for its ailments? A Forum of opinion conducted by H. R. Romans, Editor of the Southern Cultivator. South. Cult. 91 (2): 5. Feb. 1, 1933. (Published at Atlanta, Ga.)

Frederick E. Murphy contributes to this Forum an article entitled Agriculture is called the key to prosperity. In this article he takes up such subjects as Auto's effect on agriculture; Competitors of the farmers. To remedy the situation as it affects agriculture he gives seven suggestions.

Agriculture and the Nation

The farmer's place in the nation. New Outlook 161 (5): 9. Feb. 1933. (Published at 515 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y.)

Alfred E. Smith, in this editorial, states that in future issues of the New Outlook he will discuss various plans of farm relief, but that in this one he wishes to point out the fact that the farm problem is everybody's problem. "The first step toward the solution of the farm problem, and one of the most important steps toward general recovery, is a recognition by the industrial east that the farm problems of the agrarian West and South are not remote and unimportant, but as vital as conditions at home."

Association of Land Grant Colleges and Universities

The forty-sixth convention of the Association of land-grant colleges and universities. Expt. Sta. Rec. 68 (1): 1-4. Jan. 1933. (Published by the Office of Experiment Stations, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.)

This is an editorial review of the 1932 convention of the Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities, the most distinctive feature of which was, perhaps, "its responsiveness to the prevailing economic situation. Not only was the program built around this situation and the resulting problems of readjustment, but its influence permeated well-nigh every discussion and in one way or another dominated the proceedings from beginning to end."

An editorial review of the status of research as considered at this convention is given in the February, 1933 (p.141-147) number of the Experiment Station Record.

Barter and Scrip

Barter and scrip. The Journal's survey of the uses of make-believe money. Amer. Bankers Assoc. Jour. 25 (9): 35-36, 66-68, illus. Mar. 1933. (Published at 22 E. 40th St., New York, N.Y.)

This survey describes the use of barter and scrip by the Natural Development Association, Salt Lake City, Utah; the two kinds of scrip, non-

self-liquidating and the self-liquidating, as used in Hawarden, Iowa; the use of scrip in Oklahoma City, Waterloo, Iowa, Omaha, Nebr., Dayton, Ohio, Germany, St. Paul, Minn., Evanston, Ind., Atlanta, Ga., Knoxville, Tenn., Louisiana, Toledo, Ohio, etc.

Business - Annual and Semi-annual Reviews

Commercial history of 1932. Economist, v.116. no.4669, Feb. 18, 1933. 72p. (Published at 8 Bouverie Street, Fleet St., London, E. C. 4, England.)

This is the seventieth of the series which commenced in 1863. It is in four parts: General introduction (agriculture, p.4-5); Conditions in principal countries; Trade reports; Statistical appendix. The appendix contains tables which show wholesale prices of commodities, on the 31st of December, 1926-1931 and monthly for 1932; the Economist index numbers of wholesale prices, 1930-1932; rates of exchange on London, selected dates, 1925-1931, monthly, 1932, and highest and lowest of 1931 and 1932; variations in volume of imports and exports of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; etc.

Manchester guardian commercial, January 28, 1933. Annual review of British trade. 92p. (Published at Manchester, England.)

Partial contents: Manchester's trade in raw cotton, p.6; Commodity prices and the foreign exchanges, by Norman Crump, p.13; International competition in rayon, by A. B. Shearer, p.44; Governments, committees and cotton, meeting the menace of Japan, p.50-51; A better year for wool. Where the industry has made progress, by Douglas Hamilton, p.52-53; The [Liverpool] cotton association; a jubilee year, by A. C. Nickson, p.71. This review is accompanied by a folded page of charts entitled The Manchester Guardian Financial Indicators, 1932.

The Statist half-yearly banking and commercial review. Statist, v.121. no. 2869, Feb. 18, 1933, special section of 30 pages inserted between pages 250-251. (Published at 51 Cannon St., London, E.C.4, England.)

Partial contents: British agriculture in 1932, p.10-11; The wool trade, p.20,22; The cotton trade, p.22; Flax, hemp and jute trades, p.24-25; The rayon industry, p.26.

The Times annual financial and commercial review. The Times, no.46,362. Feb. 7, 1933. 33p. Published at London, England. 284.9 T48

Partial contents: Commodity prices [review], p.8; Cotton, p.27; Wool, p.27; Rayon, p.28; Wheat, p.28.

Cacao Industry - Trinidad

Shephard, C. Y. The cacao industry of Trinidad. Some economic aspects. Part V, sections I-III. Trop. Agr. 9 (8,10-11): 236-243, 307-317,334-345. Aug., Oct.-Nov. 1932. (Published by the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, Trinidad, B. W. I.)

Cost of production data are given.

Clearing House System in Produce Marketing

Macklin, Theodore. Study of produce marketing by clearing house system. Impermanency of operations in contrast with cooperatives and factor of self-interest in impairing methods discussed. U. S. Daily 8 (1): 10. Mar. 6, 1933. (Published at Washington, D. C.)

Commodity Exchange, Inc.

Commodity exchange, inc. Com. and Finance 22 (7): 162-163. Feb. 15, 1933. (Published at 95 Broad St., New York, N.Y.)

Gives details of the plans for Commodity Exchange, Inc., recently formed through the merger of the New York Hide Exchange, Rubber Exchange of New York, National Metal Exchange and National Raw Silk Exchange. Statements from J. Chester Cupia, of E. A. Pierce & Co., and others are given.

Cooperation - United States

Cooperative Marketing Journal, v.7, no.1, Jan.-Feb. 1933, p.1-32. (Published by the National Cooperative Council, 1731 Eye St., N.W., Washington, D.C.)

Partial contents: The Council's call to arms; an official resolution [on the Federal Farm Board]; Judge us by our enemies. by Clyde C. Edmonds; Longest milk strike in history [St. Louis dairymen's strike against the Pevely Dairy Company]. by A. D. Lynch; How the cooperative served farmers during the depression [extracted from the third annual report of the Federal Farm Board]; Cooperatives face a decision on nation's international policy, by Chris L. Christensen; Cooperatives rarely fail, by R. H. Elsworth; Cooperatives for short-term financing, by Giles A. Hulbert.

Cotton

Report of the cotton specialist, Empire cotton growing corporation, for the year 1931. Rhodesia Agr. Jour. 29 (8): 620-625. August 1932. (Dept. of Agriculture, Salisbury, Rhodesia.)

Cotton - Control of Production

Butler, Tait. Cotton production control. Prog. Farmer and South. Ruralist (Miss. Valley ed.) 48 (3): 8. Mar. 1933. (Published at Birmingham, Ala.)

Gives facts to show that "the control of cotton production in this country is absolutely essential to the economic life of Southern agriculture" and presents a production control plan.

Cotton - Greece

Christidis, B. G. La culture du coton en Grèce. Coton et Culture Cotonnière 72 (2): 71-81. Aug. 1932. (Published at 34, Rue Hamelin, Paris, France.)

Cotton and the Federal Farm Board

Parker, Walter. What the Farm board did to cotton. Nation's Business 21 (3): 40,42. Mar. 1933. (Published by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Washington, D. C.)

Cotton Textiles

Cotton textiles. Some factors tending toward a more stabilized industry. Index 13 (2): 28-31,34-36. Feb. 1933. (Published by the New York Trust Company, 100 Broadway, New York, N.Y.)

Domestic Allotment Plan

Domestic allotment; another plan for farm relief. Index 13 (2): 37-44. Feb. 1933. (Published by the New York Trust company, 100 Broadway, New York, N.Y.)

The six points set forth by President Roosevelt in his Topeka speech as essential in any farm relief plan are reviewed and the statement is made that "the domestic allotment measure more nearly complies with these specifications than does either the farm debenture or equalization fee." The article then discusses the plan, as embodied in the bill passed by the House, changing farm demand, status of the farmer, arguments for plan, some major objections, objections of particular groups, and the plan a desperate remedy.

Farmers' Market

O'Brien, Harry. The market behind the dam. Country Gent. 103 (3): 12-13,29. Mar. 1933. (Published at Independence Square, Philadelphia, Pa.)

The writer drove back and forth through Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Ohio, to find what Corn Belt farmers would buy if they only had the money. Wants and needs "have been accumulating until they have reached almost unbelievable proportions."

Feed Grains

Hodgkins, J. A. The world situation in feed grains. Foreign Crops and Markets 26 (8): 210-233. Feb. 20, 1933. (Issued by Division of Foreign Agricultural Service, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.)

Hides and Skins

Snow, E. C. The world's staples. XVII. Hides and skins. Index 8 (86): 22-45. Feb. 1933. (Published by the Svenska Handelsbanken, Stockholm, Sweden.)

The writer discusses the importance of hides and skins, the supply, prices (hides, New York Hide Exchange, calf skins and goatskins, rough tanned Indian hides and skins), hide and skin exports and imports, and difficulties of trading in hides and skins.

Hogs - Great Britain

Reorganization of the pig industry. Gt. Brit. Min. Agr. Jour. 39 (8): 703-707. Nov. 1932. (Published by H. M. Stationery Office, London, England.)

A summary of the report of the Reorganization Commission for Pigs and Pig Products, issued as Economic Series, no.37.

Hogs - Netherlands

The Netherlands "Crisis Pig Act." Gt. Brit. Min. Agr. Jour. 39 (8): 761-763. Nov. 1932. (Published by H. M. Stationery Office, London, England.)

"This Act, which came into force on August 15 last, aims at the stabilization of the Dutch pig industry for three years and the elimination of the production cycle. The Act provides for the centralized control of the production, sale, export and import of pigs, and of the manufacture and export of bacon; the equalization of prices for pigs for home consumption and for manufacture into export bacon; the progressive raising of producers' prices to a reasonable level; and the imposition of a levy on imports sufficient to prevent the undercutting of home prices." The machinery for operating the scheme is outlined.

Horticulture - Eastern States

Sherman, W. A. Horticulture's eastern prospects. East. States Coop. 9 (2): 4,5,18,20, Feb. 1933. (Address: Eastern States Cooperator, Box 1482, Springfield, Mass.)

Discusses the outlook for eastern fruit and vegetable crops in the Eastern States.

Imperial Economic Conference - Ottawa

The Ottawa agreements. Round Table, no.90, Mar. 1933, p.444-453, 459-464. (Published by Macmillan & Co., Ltd., London, England.)

Pages 444-453 are in the South African section of this periodical; pages 459-464 are in the New Zealand section.

Incomes and Expenditures

Bean, L. H. Money income of farmers and industrial workers and selected retail expenditures. Agr. Situation 17 (2): 9-12. Feb. 1933. (Issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.)

"In a recent issue of this publication [July, 1932] there were presented data on trends in gross income and expenditures in which it was shown that the expenditures for such items as fertilizer, feed, farm wages, and machinery were directly dependent upon farm income. In another issue [Dec. 1932] the postwar changes in farm income were discussed in relation to changes in foreign competition and demand.

"In ... [this] article are contained two additional sets of data which deal with (a) the monthly money income of certain groups of industrial consumers related to the monthly money income derived from farm market-

ings and (b) the income of all nonagricultural consumers related to their retail expenditures for selected food items."

Inflation of the Currency

Akers, B.H. Inflation and the farm problem. An analysis of suggestions for changing the money system. Farmer and Farm, Stock & Home 51 (5): 4,18. Mar. 4, 1933. (Published at 55 E. Tenth St., St. Paul, Minn.)

The Congressional Digest, v.12, no.3, Mar. 1933, p.65-96. (Published at the Munsey Bldg., Washington, D. C.)

This number is devoted mainly to the subject of Congress and currency expansion. This section is in two parts: Fact material and pro-and-con discussion. Among the articles are the following: What is meant by "inflation of the currency"? by Mark Sullivan; The proposed stabilization of the dollar, by James G. Strong; How the commodity price index of the U. S. Department of Labor is prepared; Purchasing power of the dollar. Changes in the buying power of the dollar, expressed in terms of whole-sale prices, from January, 1926, to December, 1931; and statements of Ogden L. Mills, T. Alan Goldsborough, Bernard N. Baruch, Harold McGugin, John E. Rankin, Marvin S. Rathburn, G. Bowie Chipman, and Wright Patman.

Lawrence, J. S. How inflations are started. Bradstreet's Weekly 61 (2851): 350-352,379. Feb. 18, 1933. (Published at 148 Lafayette St., New York, N.Y.)

Lawrence, J. S. The theory of inflation. Dun & Bradstreet Weekly Rev. 41 (2058): 16-17. Mar. 4, 1933. (Published at 290 Broadway, New York, N.Y.)

International Trade

A letter on the true principles of advantageous exportation, 1818, with an introductory note by Arnold Plant. Economica, no.39, Feb. 1933, p.40-50. (Published by the London School of Economics and Political Science, Houghton St., Aldwych, London, England.)

The following is quoted from the introductory note: "The tract which is here reprinted was published in 1818 in London, and announced in the Morning Chronicle on January 30th, 1918. It was also reprinted in the same year, as the ninth pamphlet in the Pamphleteer, No. XXIII(Vol.XII). Efforts to trace its authorship have so far been unsuccessful... The anonymous author of this tract should take his place with Ricardo, J. S. Mill, Longfield, Mangoldt and Edgeworth as one of the outstanding exponents of the theory of international trade in the nineteenth century."

Journal of Farm Economics

Journal of Farm Economics 15 (1): 1-215. Jan. 1933. (Published by the American Farm Economic Association. May be obtained from Asher Hobson, Secretary-Treasurer, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.)

Contents: Taxes a cause of agricultural distress, by B. H. Hibbard,

p.1-10, discussion by H. D. Simpson, p.10-13; Farm mortgage delinquencies and foreclosures, by R. M. Green, p.14-26; Elements contributing to farm-mortgage debt distress, by D. L. Wickens, p.27-33; Outlook for farm mortgage debt and plans for handling it, by F. F. Hill, p.34-45, discussion by T. P. Cooper and C. H. Gray, p.45-56; The extent, character, and future of the new landward movement, by P. K. Whelpton, p.57-66, discussion by T. L. Smith, E. H. Wiecking, and L. C. Gray, p.66-72; Recent developments in professional farm management in the United States, by D. H. Doane, p.73-78, discussion by P. E. Johnston, p.79-81; Changes in organization and in farm practices that have recently been effective on professionally managed midwest farms, by W. W. McLaughlin, p.82-88; Recent changes in organization and farm practices, by Hudson Burr, p.89-94; Farm management, organization and practice, by F. W. Reinoehl, p.95-102; Changes in farm organization and practices, by L. H. Woodhouse, p.103-110; Changes in organization and farm practices, by Ersel Walley, p.111-116; Adult education of farmers in economics, by A. W. Manchester, p.117-125; Programs of adult study of taxation, by Harold Howe, p.126-133; Methods of adult education in price economics, p.134-140; Practice and theory of market exclusion within the United States, by Leland Spencer, p.141-158, discussion by F. B. Garber and Asher Hobson, p. 158-164.

The following "notes" are given: The economic and historic background of farm tenancy in Delaware, by R. O. Bausman, p. 164-167; An analysis of real estate problems of the Minnesota Department of rural credits, by Arthur True, p.168-171; Variations in market preferences for hogs, by I. W. Arthur, p.171-174; A comparison of sale values of farm real estate and census values in Minnesota, by E. C. Johnson, p. 174-177; Import quota system in Germany, by H. A. Wadsack, p.177-179; The electrification of the village in Czechoslovakia, by S. Boradaewsky, p.179-180.

Land Tenure - Fiji Islands

Leake, H. M. Studies in tropical land tenure. VI. - Fiji. Trop. Agr. 10 (3): 73-79. Mar. 1933. (Published by the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, Trinidad, British West Indies.)

Mechanization of Agriculture

Newman, J. E. Recent developments in mechanized farming. Estate Mag. 33 (1): 24-29. Jan. 1933. (Issued by Country Gentlemen's Assoc. Ltd., Carlton House, Lower Regent St., S. W. 1, London, England.)

Milk Industry

Brennan, Raymond. Excess production keeps milk prices low. Dun & Bradstreet 41 (2059): 6-9. Mar. 11, 1933. (Published at 290 Broadway, New York, N.Y.)

This is one of a series of current detailed surveys of important industries.

Mortgage Debts

Knappen, T. M. Foreclosure or adjustment? Mortgage debts approach the crisis. Mag. Wall St. 51 (9): 470-472, 506. Feb. 18, 1933. (Published at 90 Broad St., New York, N.Y.)

Mortgages - Inspection-Rating

Best, T. G. Inspection-rating of farm mortgages. Amer. Bankers Assoc. Jour. 25 (9): 39. Mar. 1933. (Published at 22 E. 40th St., New York, N.Y.)
The "president of the First National Bank, Boonville, N. Y., describes what he calls a 'home made' system of inspecting mortgage properties."

Prices

Harwood, E. C. The future for commodity prices. An answer to the every-day question, "Where do we go from here?" Barron's 13 (11): 3,7, charts. Mar. 13, 1933. (Published at 44 Broad St., New York, N.Y.)

The writer's concluding paragraph is as follows:

"In conclusion, we may summarize as follows: (1) that the normal price relationship over the next few years will be that of the first decade of this century; (2) that in terms of index numbers, the price level may be expected to remain in the vicinity of 63, if the 1926 base be taken as 100, or in the neighborhood of 90 if the 1913 base be taken as 100 (U.S. B.L. Index Number); (3) that certain disturbances are within the range of possibility, but that the best estimate of the situation indicates a relatively stable price level in the vicinity of the normal already indicated."

Rural America

Rural America, v.11, no.2, Feb. 1933. 16p. (Published by the American Country Life Association, Inc., 105 East 22d St., New York, N. Y.)

Partial contents: The golden calf, a sequel to "The end of the rural school", by V. H. Culp [suggests Federal aid for rural school and pleads for the admission of agriculture "to the new economic order"]; The nation and its rural life; a syllabus for the use of students, by E. L. Kirkpatrick and Helen E. Gitchell; The League for justice to agriculture [organized at Cincinnati on December 28, 1932]

Rural Zoning

Goodman, R. S. Building up farm community on efficiency basis. Rural zoning described as policy for developing local markets and industries and discouraging settlement in isolated areas. U. S. Daily 7 (278): 8. Feb. 28, 1933. (Published at Washington, D. C.)

Samples and Sampling

Briggs, C. H. What is a representative sample? Northwest. Miller 173 (4): 352-355. Feb. 8, 1933. (Published at Minneapolis, Minn.)

"Correct sampling is something that concerns nearly every buyer and seller of staple commodities... It is the purpose of this article to point out some of the difficulties of getting representative samples in materials like flour and to contribute to a better understanding of the changes that take place in flour and what precautions should be observed in drawing and preserving flour samples so that they may be truly representative..."

The article goes into much detail as to what constitutes a representa-

tive sample and gives a number of formulas. Some "definitions of various sorts of samples," are also given.

Sheep and Grain Farming - England

Thomas, Edgar and Pringle, C. A Dorset sheep and corn farm. Gt. Brit. Min. of Agr. Jour. 39 (9): 814-827. Dec. 1932. (Published by H. M. Stationery Office, London, England.)

A description of the financial results of a sheep and grain farm during a period of eight years ending in 1932.

Social Forces

Social forces 11 (2): 161-311. Dec. 1932. (May be obtained from Univ. of N. C. Press, Chapel Hill, N.C.)

Partial contents: Reading interests of farm families, by E. L. Kirkpatrick; The standard of living of negro farm families in Albermarle County, Virginia, by W. L. Leap; Comparative costs of county government in the South, by Clarence Heer; Leadership and the agricultural depression in the United States by G. W. Forster.

Socialization

Robson, W. A. The progress of socialization in England. Foreign Affairs 11 (3): 501-512. April 1933. (May be obtained from Foreign Affairs, 45 E. 65th St., New York, N.Y.)

The author writes in part as follows: "At the present time England quite clearly stands midway between capitalism and socialism. Every section of the community looks to the government for assistance of one kind or another. Manufacturers want tariffs, trade unions seek further protective legislation for labor, distributors demand regulated marketing schemes, farmers ask for agricultural subsidies... It is easy to say, of course, that in such circumstances the nation suffers from the disadvantages of both capitalism and socialism without enjoying the advantages of either. That does not get one very far. What is of far greater interest and importance is to observe certain new forms of socialization which have gradually been evolving during the past decade and which present a radical departure from both the political and economic traditions that have previously obtained in England. Incidentally, it is worth noticing that the word 'socialization' is of comparatively recent currency. Up till a few years ago people used to discuss ... the nationalization of the means of production, or the nationalization of the railways and so forth. But now they speak of socialization, using a new word to express a new idea."

"The significance of the movement will be realized when it is remembered how deeply committed the Labor Party is to the socialization of the foundation industries. The public ownership of the land, coal and power, communications and transport, the control of credit, and industrial life insurance are placed in the forefront of the Party's official program. To these have recently been added the reconstruction of

the cotton industry, iron and steel, the transformation of agriculture - including the stabilization of prices by the collective purchase of grain and meat - and the transference of the Bank of England and the great joint stock banks to public control. In 'Labour and the Nation' the party expressly disclaims any intention of submitting these or other industries to a régime of 'bureaucratic torpor.' It emerges clearly from public discussion among the more intelligent progressives that if and when opportunity permits, the intention is to socialize the basic industries...

"If the attempt succeeds, it will be found that the relatively simple distinctions between private and public enterprise which have hitherto prevailed will become increasingly blurred, particularly where expropriated owners are compensated with guaranteed bonds carrying fixed rates of interest in the socialized undertaking. As a matter of fact, the need for evolving some clear body of principle to distinguish genuine from spurious forms of socialization is likely to become increasingly evident during the next few years..."

Sugar - Java

Nivas takes over Java sugar sales. Facts about sugar 28 (2): 77. Feb. 1933. (Published at 153 Waverly Place, New York, N.Y.)

A new selling agency for Java sugar was officially proclaimed on December 31, 1932, and new price limits were fixed.

Sugar (Beet)

Guilfoyle, J. M. Beet sugar, a bright spot in agriculture. United States now leading producer - its influence on prices. Barron's 13 (11): 19. Mar. 13, 1933. (Published at 44 Broad St., New York, N.Y.)

"This article pictures the growth of the beet-sugar industry to the point where the United States leads in production, eclipsing German and Russian crops. This development, spread over a period of a half-century has been accomplished in the face of numerous obstacles, notably the annexation of Puerto Rico and the Philippines by the United States, reciprocity with Cuba, and our tariff laws. The influence of this industry in stabilizing sugar prices is also discussed." Inset.

Tariff

Fairchild, H. P. The tariff delusion. Harpers Mag. 166 (994): 475-489. Mar. 1933. (Published at 49 East 33d St., New York, N.Y.)

Taussig, F. W. Necessary changes in our commercial policy. Foreign Affairs 11 (3): 397-405. April 1933. (May be obtained from Foreign Affairs, 45 E. 65th St., New York, N.Y.)

The New York Times of March 17, 1933, devotes its first editorial to this article. From this the following extract has been taken: "Professor Taussig gives a devastating account of the way in which our tariff policy for the past twenty-four years has worked to the hurt of the United States. In 1909 this country formally abandoned the older plan of give-and-take treaties for the promotion of foreign commerce. Since that time our laws and our diplomacy have been based upon the most-favored-nation theory. But, as Professor Taussig shows, the result has been no favor

at all, nothing but injury to our trade, and a great deal of friction with our best customers."

Professor Taussig concludes "that the whole present policy should be scrapped; that this pretense of a general most-favored-nation system should be given up; and that the next practicable step is to make separate arrangements for reciprocal reductions of duty."

Tax Delinquency - Colorado

Klemmedson, G. S. Tax delinquency growing problem in Colorado. West. Farm Life 35 (2): 3,13. Feb. 15, 1933. (Published at Denver, Colo.)

"Careful planning and prompt action is necessary to keep tax sales and mortgage foreclosures from reaching dangerous proportions in Colorado farming districts. In spite of the large reductions in property taxes in Colorado within the past two years the percentage of tax delinquency is on the increase. Property taxes have become so burdensome that the tax has become difficult if not impossible to collect in many sections of the state." A short table gives the "percentage of taxes levied that were collected" from 1926-1930. Numerous other statistics are given in the text for the various counties, showing tax delinquencies, and other data of a statistical nature.

Taxation - Montana

Renne, R. R. Montana farm taxes. 1. Governmental services and their cost. Mont. Farmer 20 (13): 3. Mar. 1, 1933. (Published at Great Falls, Mont.,

U. S. S. R.

Hindus, Maurice. Has the five year plan worked? A report on the Russian situation. Harpers Mag. 166 (994): 454-465. Mar. 1933. (Published at 49 East 33d St., New York, N.Y.)

Part 5 of this article, p.463-465, is concerned with agriculture, in which field, the writer says "the Plan has suffered its most disastrous economic setback."

Present situation of Soviet agriculture. Russian Econ. Notes, no.220, Feb. 17, 1933, p.1-4. (Published by the U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, D.C.)

This article was prepared from Izvestia and For Industrialization. January 17, 1933.

Wages - Estonia

Fall in agricultural wages in Estonia. Indus. and Labour Inform. 45 (3): 83-84. Jan. 16, 1933. (Published by International Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland. Distributed in United States by World Peace Foundation, 40 Mount Vernon St., Boston, Mass.)

Shows movement of agricultural wages in Estonia since 1929.

Wealth Accumulation by Farmers

Garey, L. F. Wealth accumulation by farmers. Social Forces 11(1): 120-127. Oct. 1932. (Published for the University of North Carolina by the Williams & Wilkins Company, Baltimore, Md.)

This article is "based on data obtained from a survey made in an important potato producing section of Clay County, Minnesota in 1929." Some of the conclusions from the study are: "Farmers who remain as tenants are not likely to have a very large accumulation of wealth in the form of agricultural investments. Farm owners accumulate wealth at a more rapid rate than tenants... the group of farmers with the largest amount of wealth, accumulated wealth at the fastest rate, and the group with the least amount at the slowest rate... Farmers who inherited their farms had an advantage over those who purchased them... People who enter the farming business during a period favorable for agriculture are more likely to be unsuited for that business than those entering during unfavorable times. Farmers with large families had no apparent advantage in the matter of wealth accumulation over those with no children at all. If all items of cost are taken into account, farmers with large families are probably at a disadvantage since when this is done it may be cheaper to hire labor than it is to rear it."

Weather and Crops

Shaw, Napier. The study of weather at agricultural institutes. Gt. Brit. Min. Agr. Jour. 39 (8): 724-733. Nov. 1932. (Published by H. M. Stationery Office, London, England.)

"We may have our views of what makes or mars a crop but there is no substitute for the juxtaposition of organized observation of weather with organized observation of crops."

Wheat

Allen, W. C. Wheat. The Dakota Farmer 53 (1): 1-2. Jan. 14, 1933. (Published at Aberdeen, S. Dak.)

"This is the third of a series of articles discussing the 'value' of wheat in terms of its use by the miller and baker.

"The first article covered selling and buying on the 'grain exchange' in Minneapolis, where the great bulk of Dakota wheat is sold - and bought.

"The second covered state and federal inspection and grading at the terminals.

"This article tells of comparative yields of varieties most desired by the millers and bakers."

Wheat - Future Trading

Hammatt, T. D. Who has supported the hedgers this season. Northwest. Miller 173 (6): 444-445. Feb. 22, 1933. (Published at Minneapolis, Minn.)

The following is quoted from the third and fourth paragraphs of this article:

"Common explanations of our meager contribution to international trade this year include such items as the liberal movement from Canada, Australia

and Argentina, amounting to over 230,000,000 bus., the bountiful harvest in western Europe, measures taken by important importing countries to protect their own farmers, restrictions upon monetary exchange, political unrest in the Orient, general economic depression. These are underlying causes, no doubt. But the simple and sufficient explanation is that elevator operators and millers in the United States have been buying wheat, both export and premium qualities, at prices relatively higher than it would bring abroad.

"How have our elevator operators and millers been able to pay prices relatively so high? What part has futures trading played? To a discussion of these very practical problems, the notes that follow may be pertinent. They are offered in that hope, rather than as affording complete answers."

Wheat - Italy

The wheat campaign in Italy. Gt. Brit. Min. Agr. Jour. 39 (9): 853-855. Dec. 1932. (Published by H. M. Stationery Office, London, England.)

Wheat - U. S. S. R.

Mayer, R. J. Russia's wheat dream - an obituary. Threat as an exporter seems definitely limited as Soviets face food shortage. Barron's 13 (10): 18, 19. Mar. 6, 1933. (Published at 44 Broad Street, New York, N.Y.)

Russia adopts grain tax system. Foreign Crops and Markets 26 (9): 247-248. Feb. 27, 1933. (Issued by the Division of Foreign Agricultural Service, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.)

This article describes the grain tax system established by a Soviet order on January 19 which is "to apply to 1933 crops in place of the procuring or collecting system which has been rigidly enforced in recent years."

Wheat Act, 1932 - Great Britain

The working of the wheat act, 1932. Gt. Brit. Min. Agr. Jour. 39 (9): 850-852. Dec. 1932. (Published by H. M. Stationery Office, London, England.)

A radio talk on the working of the Wheat Act, 1932, by the chairman of the Wheat Commission.

Wheat Stocks

Bennett, M. K. Estimation of end-year world wheat stocks from 1922. Wheat Studies, Food Research Inst. 9 (5): 167-186. Feb. 1933. (Published at Stanford University, Calif.)

"The purposes of this article [as stated on p.167] are to present estimates of 'world' wheat stocks ex-Russia at the end of each of the

eleven crop years beginning with 1921-22, including estimates for as many positions and countries as the data justify; and to describe the methods of estimation."

Nourse, E. G. Our wheat surplus. Foreign Affairs 11 (3): 447-457. April 1933. (May be obtained from Foreign Affairs, 45 E. 65th St., New York, N.Y.)

The author writes in part as follows regarding the surplus wheat problem in the U. S.: "In this connection the United States faces two major issues. First, is it economically necessary for us to withdraw completely from the world market or regard any export as a surplus destined to wreck our price structure? Second, in what areas within the United States could this quantity of wheat be most economically produced? It is extremely hazardous to venture a prediction in the midst of such disturbed conditions as those which now prevail. At the same time, I believe that three general propositions may be laid down with a good deal of confidence:

"1. The competition of other countries favorably situated for the production of wheat using modern low-cost techniques is so keen as to necessitate a withdrawal of the United States from a part of the export position which it has occupied in the past. Our exports have run at approximately the 200 million bushel level. It may be suggested roughly that in future approximately half this amount will have to be eliminated.

"2. There are two areas in the United States, one rather large and subject to expansion, the other somewhat smaller and probably stationary, which can produce wheats at a very low unit cost within short and economical haul of cheap ocean transportation. These two regions are the interior Southwest... and the Pacific Northwest... These areas are the only probable sources of continuous exports after the adjustment now in process has been worked out...

"3. Considerable parts of the older wheat-producing areas of the United States have been rendered permanently unprofitable under the world system of wheat prices which will be dictated in the future by the competition of some half-dozen important export countries. A large part of the wheat which these older American areas now produce is destined to be classed as a true and permanent economic surplus, which must inevitably be eliminated even though there is no more profitable alternative presented to the farmer and even though the agriculture of these sections is forced to show a net decline as a result of this process of adjustment."

World Monetary and Economic Conference

Layton, Sir Walter. The tasks of the world economic conference. Foreign Affairs 11 (3): 406-419. April 1933. (May be obtained from Foreign Affairs 45 E. 65th St., New York, N.Y.)

"The real task before the statesmen participating in the forthcoming Conference is to decide whether the future of the world is to take shape along the lines of 'closed' national economies, dominated by aims and conceptions of self-sufficiency, or of an economic internationalism such

as that to which we were tending in the days before the war. If the first alternative be chosen, there is little to be gained by attempting to patch up an international monetary mechanism, for the foundations necessary to its support would have permanently crumbled. Should wiser counsels prevail, however, should the nations agree that only in recognition of mutual interdependence is it possible to achieve individual advantage, then the problem becomes one to whose solution Great Britain no less than the United States will be desirous of making the fullest possible contribution. If the Conference elicits evidence of a spirit of international goodwill, and if reasonable assurances are given that governments will not again yield to pressure from selfish national interests, place unforeseen obstacles in the way of world commerce, or prevent gold fulfilling its proper functions as a means of automatically correcting maladjustments in the normal equilibrium of international trade, Britain, I am convinced, will not be behindhand in undertaking, without excessive insistence on guarantees, to vest sterling with the maximum stability immediately attainable as a preparatory step to the general restoration of a reformed gold standard."

Stamp, Sir Josiah. The world conference and monetary reflation. Essential solidarity of world problems - higher prices would ease them all. Barron's 13 (10): 14. Mar. 6, 1933. Published at 44 Broad St., New York, N.Y.)

Withers, Hartley. The world economic conference. What can it do? Barron's 13 (11): 17. Mar. 13, 1933. (Published at 44 Broad St., New York, N.Y.)

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"The purpose of this statement is to describe briefly certain conditions which have an intimate bearing upon the economic progress of Maryland."

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Canada. Dominion bureau of statistics. Internal trade branch. Prices and price indexes, 1913-1931. 222 p. Ottawa, F. A. Acland, printer to the King's most excellent Majesty, 1932. 284.3 C16 1913-31

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Haines, E. S. United the south and the west can solve their common problems. A remarkably comprehensive address, lucidly analyzing the facts and figures in the interrelated agricultural interests of the two sections. 11p. Memphis, Tenn., 1933.

Address delivered at annual convention, National Livestock Association, Ogden, Utah, January 12, 1933.

Reprinted by the Cotton Oil Press, Memphis, Tenn. from its issue of February 1933.

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Labor party (Gt. Brit.) The land and agriculture. 11p. [London, 1933] (Study guide no. 4)

Published by The Labour Party, Transport House, Smith Square, London, S. W. 1, England.

National hay association. Report of the thirty-ninth annual convention, held at the Chamber of commerce bldg., Ft. Wayne, Indiana, July 5-6, 1932. 147 p. [Winchester, Ind., Printed by Winchester pub. co., 1932] 286 N21 39th, 1932

Contains History of the National Hay Association.

Rhodesia, Southern. Statistical bureau. Memorandum on the tobacco enquiry of October 1932. 22p., mimeogr. Salisbury, Government Statistical bureau, 1932. 281.369 R34

Contents. - pt. 1. General results of the enquiry for 1932-33 and comparisons with 1931-32 and previous years. - pt. 2. Review of the prospects for particular kinds of tobacco and detailed district statistics.

South Dakota. Attorney general. Report of an investigation of the Rural credit department of the state of South Dakota. Made by the Attorney general... Pursuant to an order of the Legislature. 63p. [N.P., 1932] 284.29 So8R

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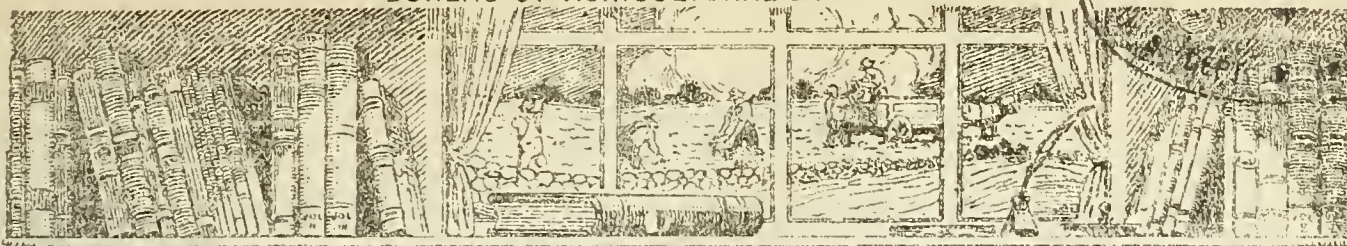
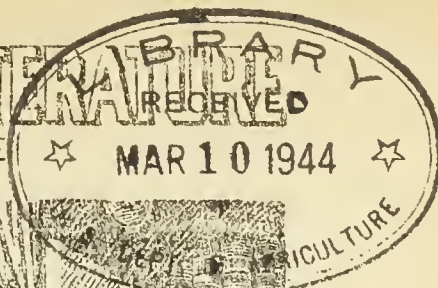
Yugoslavia and its component States from a historical, ethnographical, geographical, and economic standpoint.

West Virginia. University. College of arts and sciences. Dept. of Political science. Bureau for government research. A working plan for local government in West Virginia; a memorandum pending a final report, prepared at the request of the West Virginia taxpayers association ... by the Bureau for government research, West Virginia University, and presented in part at the West Virginia legislators conference, December 2, 1932, at Charleston. 68p. Morgantown, W. Va., 1933. (Public Affairs Bul. no.6) 280.095 W52
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS



Make no little plans: they have no magic to stir men's
blood ... Make big plans. Aim high in hope and
work, remembering that a noble logical dia-
gram once recorded will never die.

Daniel H. Burnham

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Mary G. Lacy, Librarian,

Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

SIGNED REVIEWS

Warren, G. F., Pearson, F. A., and Stoker, H. M. Wholesale prices for 213 years, 1720 to 1932. Part I. Wholesale prices in the United States for 135 years, 1797 to 1932 [by] G. F. Warren and F. A. Pearson. Part II. Wholesale prices at New York city, 1720 to 1800 [by] Herman M. Stoker. 22p. Ithaca, 1932. (N. Y. Cornell Agr. Expt. Sta. Memoir 142)

This publication promises to rank with W. C. Mitchell's bulletin, no. 284, on wholesale prices published some years ago by the Bureau of Labor Statistics as an outstanding accomplishment in the field of price history and price statistics. Its major contribution is an extension of our information on the behavior of the general commodity price level for the century prior to 1890. This bulletin contains (1) a description of the monthly wholesale price index prepared by the authors for the years 1798 to 1889 intended as a continuation of the generally accepted Bureau of Labor Statistics index, (2) comparisons with practically all of the other wholesale price indexes prepared by other investigators for periods prior to 1890, (3) a special index of wholesale prices at New York City, 1720 to 1800, prepared by H. M. Stoker, and (4) useful reference lists. The first part of the bulletin is devoted to another presentation of the Warren and Pearson analysis of some of the problems of price inflation and deflation and their well-known emphasis on the relative supply and demand for gold as a factor in the movements of the commodity price level.

The student of prices will find in the memoir much useful information especially about the course of the general commodity price level since 1800, the behavior of the general commodity group indexes, and the results of certain experiments with constant and variable group weights. For general purposes a system of variable group weights was adopted to make allowance for the long time changes in the relative importance of the different branches of industry represented by the group indexes. The result of giving greater "weight" in the early years to the relatively low agricultural prices and lighter "weights" to non-agricultural groups is a lower general price level than that shown by other available indexes. The more reasonable system of gradually varying group weights shows the war time peak of 1814 to have been lower than that of 1864 and the latter lower than that of 1920, while the use of constant weights produces an index for 1814 higher than that of 1864 and about the same as that of 1920.

The group indexes reveal the great "disparities" that go to make up a general commodity price index and the lack of a general common behavior of prices that is usually assumed to justify the device of averaging in the making of index numbers. For example, prices of chemicals and drugs during the first 15 years after 1800 ranged between 450 and 840 percent

of their 1910-1914 averages, while prices of building materials hovered around a level of 60 percent. This range is suggestive of even greater "disparities" between individual commodity price levels, which unfortunately are not given in this bulletin and are not to be published for lack of funds.

The long time sweep of price movements portrayed here reveal several facts of significance in appraising an unrestrained future course of prices.

The 1922-1929 price level stands out clearly as related more to the war time level of 1919-20 than to the more nearly "normal" peace-time levels. The important non-agricultural price groups show a persistent downward tendency and the low levels reached by the general index in the 1840's and 1890's are suggestive of the destination of the commodity price level for the next decade unless attempts are made to arrest the downward sweep since 1920. - L. H. Bean, Senior Agricultural Economist, Division of Statistical and Historical Research.

Warren, G. F., and Pearson, F. A. The physical volume of production in the United States. 72p. Ithaca, 1932. (N. Y. Cornell Agr. Expt. Sta. Memoir 144)

Bibliography, p. 67-72.

In Memoir 144, Dr. Warren and Dr. Pearson have rendered the economist and price student another great service, for they not only publish their own computation of indexes of physical volume of production for the United States but also include the indexes of other investigators of production trends for the United States and the indexes of Dr. Carl Snyder for the United States and the world. A number of the indexes cover a period of 90 years.

The indexes in the bulletin have been used by the authors in their analysis of the fluctuation in the general commodity price level to show that for the period 1850 to 1910 the ratios of gold supplies to production of commodities were the controlling element in prices and also to show that the depression that set in in 1929 was not brought about by overproduction since most of the production levels in 1929 were not far out of line in comparison with former rates of growth. The ardent overproductionists are not necessarily squelched by the argument, for the conclusions depend partly on the trends used and partly on the commodities and commodity groups among which one chooses to look for evidences of overproduction or too rapid rates of expansion.

The bulletin is devoted chiefly to a presentation of the final indexes with no indication as to the many shortcomings that exist in the basic data, either in their comprehensiveness or their reliability. The measures of farm production in the United States are limited to crop production only and nearly two thirds of the weights assigned to these go to four commodities, corn, wheat, hay and cotton. It should, therefore, not be surprising to find that any one of these four commodity production trends should bear a strong resemblance to the index of all crop production in the United States. In using these indexes especially the indexes of crop production in the United States it may be worth observing that revisions of crop production estimates are now in progress in the United States Department of Agriculture. - L. H. Bean, Senior Agricultural Economist, Division of Statistical and Historical Research.

Jasny, N. Der schlepper in der landwirtschaft. Seine wirtschaftlichkeit und welwirtschaftliche bedeutung. 155p. Berlin, P. Parey, 1932. (Germany. Reichsministerium für Ernährung u. Landwirtschaft. Berichte über Landwirtschaft, n. f., 62. Sonderheft)

The author undertakes to account for the differences in numbers of tractors used and to forecast probable future trends in mechanization in Germany, the United States, Russia, Canada, Australia, and Argentina. This leads to a consideration of the various types of tractors, comparison of tractor and horse performance, costs of tractor and horse work, changes in the ability of tractors to compete with horses, and the agricultural conditions in a number of countries with particular reference to the possibilities of using tractors to advantage.

Much of the general description of types of tractors and comparisons of horse and tractor performance is familiar to American readers since it is based largely on studies made in the United States by agricultural experiment stations and the United States Department of Agriculture. Some results of the International tractor tests in England in 1930 and of tests of work horses by Prof. G. Fischer of Germany are included in this section.

Of greatest interest are Dr. Jasny's comparisons of horse and tractor costs and his discussion of tractors in various countries. His costs are not averages of any specific cost studies but rather calculations based on various studies of basic quantities used and time of service for horses and tractors. Costs on both forms of power are divided into fixed costs, depreciation, and variable costs. Fixed costs of horse work include interest (at 8 percent), shelter, harness, labor, fire insurance, veterinary, and feed for maintenance. Depreciation is based on a life of 12 years for horses working 1,500 hours per year, a life of 11 years for horses working 1,501 to 2,499 hours per year, and a life of 10 years for those working 2,500 hours and over. Variable costs include feed above maintenance and horse shoeing.

On the basis of prices as of 1929 in Germany, costs per hour of horse labor are calculated for low, medium, and high cost conditions with a horse working 200, 300, etc., up to 2,500 hours per year under each of the three sets of conditions. Thus under low cost conditions with a horse working 500 hours per year the total cost per hour amounted to 83 pfennig (1 pfennig - about 1/4 cent). At medium and high costs the rates per hour were 95.3 and 109.5 pfennig, respectively. With a horse working 2,000 hours per year the costs were 28.5, 32.4, and 36.7 pfennig per hour. Dr. Jasny gives a brief review of horse labor costs in the United States as shown by recent publications and concludes that United States costs of horse labor are 10 to 20 percent below the lowest costs in Germany.

Tractor costs are calculated by a method similar to that used in arriving at horse costs. Fixed costs include interest (at 8 percent), shed, and certain other expenses. Depreciation was based on 6,500 hours of use. For more than 1,000 hours of work with a tractor in a year the depreciation per hour was taken as 1/6500 of the price of the tractor. For 200 hours of work per tractor per year there was added to the regular hourly depreciation rate 1/200 of 4 percent of the tractor price. For 500 hours

of work there was added $1/500$ of $2\frac{1}{2}$ percent of the tractor price. Variable costs include fuel, oil, repairs, and labor. All costs are calculated on the basis of a horse-power hour equivalent. Costs are shown for six tractors in Germany and for two in the United States.

As calculated, the fixed costs of horse labor amount to about 80 percent of the total cost per hour at 300 hours of work per year, and decrease to nearly 50 percent when 2,500 hours of work can be obtained per horse in a year. The tractor, on the other hand, as calculated, has fixed costs comprising only about 25 percent of the total at 300 hours of use per year and about 5 percent of the total at 2,500 hours of use per year. Total costs are therefore high per horse hour when a horse works few hours in a year, but they decrease rapidly with increased use per horse. Costs per horse-power hour with a tractor are less than one half as high as the horse costs when both are used only 200 hours under price conditions prevailing in Germany in 1929. Between 700 and 1,400 hours of work the costs are about the same for various sets of conditions. That is, with low horse costs and high tractor costs the rates are equal at 700 hours of work for each. With high horse costs and low tractor costs the two rates are equal at 1,400 hours of work for each. When horses and tractors are used more than 1,400 hours the horse rates continue to decrease faster than tractor rates.

Under price conditions in the United States in 1929, horse cost rates are higher than tractor cost rates with less than 600 hours of work for each annually. With more than 1,000 hours of work for each, all of the horse rates are lower than tractor rates and continue to decrease faster than tractor rates.

Adding the cost of teamster and tractor operator would raise the tractor costs more in Germany relative to horse costs than in the United States at the present time because experienced tractor operators, being scarce in Germany, have to be paid higher wages relative to teamsters than in the United States. The amount of saving in man labor would also depend on the size of the tractor and the number of horses driven by one man.

The general conclusion drawn from this analysis is that specialized types of farms, such as wheat, sugar cane, and cotton farms, since they have high peak loads of labor and therefore get only 500 to 600 hours of work per horse in a year, can use tractors to advantage to take care of the peak loads. However, farms need to be fairly large to use tractors profitably even though they are specialized. Cotton farms in the southeastern part of the United States are generally too small to use tractors effectively. The western part of the Cotton Belt with its large farms is using more tractors. The use of the combine and truck with the tractor in wheat farming often results in complete mechanization. Diversified farming with its more even labor distribution favors the use of horses. In the Corn Belt, and with intertilled crops other than corn the Universal tractor can displace more horses than can the type of tractor generally used before 1925. The author recognizes the fact that at 1932 prices for feed the profitable use of tractors is much more limited than under 1929 price conditions. However, he regards recent price conditions as temporary.

The author does not consider this cost analysis of horses and tractors as complete or final but suggests it as a useful method in arriving at gen-

eral conclusions. A valuable addition might have been made at this point in showing some special considerations that have to be taken into account by individual farmers in deciding whether to buy a tractor. The use that can be made of a tractor will vary from farm to farm according to size, crops grown, soil, belt work, etc. Each farmer can estimate fairly closely the power needs for each season of the year and the extent that a tractor can be used to advantage in displacing horses and saving man labor. Besides, prices of feeds, fuel, and labor will vary enough between areas only a few hundred miles apart and at different times so that calculations need to be for specific conditions. Specifically each farmer needs to consider what additional costs he will incur in buying a tractor with its necessary equipment, and, on the other hand, what savings he can make thereby. Will there be any immediate savings in harness, shelter, and labor? What values do the feeds, such as cornstalk pasture, oats, straw, hay, etc., have when not used for horse maintenance? What can be obtained for the horse equipment to be discarded or what would be saved in case new horse equipment would have to be purchased? These are some of the many specific questions to be answered in deciding whether to get a tractor for a specific farm. A general table showing costs per horse-power hour for horses and tractors with different hours of work per year will not suffice.

Dr. Jasny gives a brief summary of the tractor in various countries. The prairie provinces of Canada have conditions almost as favorable to tractors as those of the hard spring wheat region of the United States. Imports of tractors from the United States to Canada increased from 1924 to 1928, but declined sharply with the drop in prices of farm products in 1930 and 1931.

In Australia, horse costs are lower than in most parts of North America, and farmers are accustomed to the use of multiple-horse-hitches. Moreover, the Government does not consider it good policy to import fuel and tractors instead of using homegrown feed and horses. Tariffs have been placed on motor fuel and tractors. Large wheat farms and a climate favorable to the use of combines, however, convince Dr. Jasny that in the long run wheat production with horses will not be able to compete with wheat production with tractors.

Tractor use in Argentina is kept down by tariffs, low wages, and low horse costs. Up to the time of the price decline, however, the imports of tractors indicate that they were profitable over a fairly wide area.

During recent years Russia has increased the number of tractors rapidly, first by imports, and then through her own manufacture. At the end of 1931 the tractors on hand numbered 113,856. The Russian Government encouraged the rapid increase in tractors for three reasons: (1) to become partly independent of the peasants for farm products; (2) to get enough power for increasing grain production by the State in the unpopulated regions; and (3) to cut off every opportunity of the peasants, who were forced into the collective farms, of getting back into individual enterprises again.

Dr. Jasny has made a comprehensive survey of the literature of a number of countries and a thorough analysis of the data in the preparation of this article. Illustrations of how to calculate the most profitable power units for specific farms in the various countries and regions can perhaps best be taken up in detailed studies of limited areas. - Emil Rauchenstein, Senior Agricultural Economist, Division of Farm Management and Costs.

Rusinek, Sigismond. L'assainissement financier de l'agriculture et la politique agricole en Pologne. L'Est Européen Agricole 2 (4): 14-48. Jan. 1933. (May be obtained from Librairie Jouve et Cie, 15, Rue Racine, Paris, France.)

The necessity for and the importance of a State agricultural policy in Poland is explained by the distribution of agricultural enterprises, the opposing interests of different types of enterprises, the fact that this opposition has been artificially exaggerated, and the growing indebtedness of all but a very few agriculturists. The two main objectives of the policy are social and economic, a reorganization of the agricultural structure on the one hand, and profitable farming operations on the other. The realization of these aims is dependent upon redistribution of the land, land improvement, Poland's tariff policy, her policy of agricultural credit, of exportation, and of prices, and the adjustment of cost of production to prices.

After 3 years of depression the financial aspect of the problem has become increasingly prominent. The burden of agricultural indebtedness has been increased by the devaluation of the land and by the cessation of loans by the Treasury for the development of the expropriated lands. The great majority of landowners are anxious to sell portions of their land. But the supply far exceeds the demand. The addition of unpaid interest to principal in some cases and in others the partial payment of interest with the addition to principal of the remainder have brought into existence a floating debt which has been an added burden to agriculture during this depression. New loans at increasing rates of interest and last-resort measures together with the collapse of the money market have made a bad situation worse for debtors and creditors alike. Forced sales of farm property could not procure a return sufficient to cover the debts in most cases, and there would be the chance of the land coming into the possession of those without technical preparation for its cultivation, besides adding to the numbers of the unemployed and lowering the already low standard of living of the peasant farmer. Hence a solution of the financial problems of agriculture became for Poland even more than for other countries similarly situated an essential condition of the value, importance, and efficacy of the numerous measures adopted in different fields of action by the Polish agricultural policy. In spite of the objections of the sceptics which he discusses the author is convinced that State intervention had become a necessity by the end of 1931 and the only logical outcome of the situation. But the formulation of a plan of financial reorganization was attended by serious difficulties. Its essential characteristic is that it has left the maximum of liberty to both debtor and creditor and has reduced State intervention to a minimum, to the prevention of execution proceedings which would entail the ruin of the debtor without apparent profit to the creditor, and to the encouragement of an amicable agreement between debtor and creditor. The author points out that this is simply another phase of the Government policy of protection of the weak as exemplified by the labor and social insurance laws.

The first manifestation of the opening of the campaign for the reorganization of agricultural finances was the appointment of a commission of experts followed by the creation of a central bureau within the Minis-

try of Agriculture, with branches all over the country, and with power to suggest legislative measures and to interpret them to the indebted farmers and their creditors. The author divides these measures into 3 groups.

To the first group belong the laws of February 25 and March 7, 1932, designed to prevent hasty execution proceedings. The former recognizes as immovable property agricultural implements, livestock, and the stocks of wheat, hay, straw and other agricultural products necessary until the next harvest. The farmer is protected from a forced sale for the payment of a small bill. To prevent this he often had recourse to a new loan at an exorbitant rate of interest, or a forced sale of part of his movable stock crippled the working of his farm and often brought about his ruin and to a large extent that of his mortgage creditors. In addition a minimum price is fixed for movable and immovable property exposed to a forced sale of 1/2 the estimated value in the former case and 2/3 of the estimated value in the latter.

The law of March 7, 1932 goes a step farther in the protection of agricultural enterprises against ruin or serious impairment of their functions and against forced sale at a low price. It protects against seizure the waste products which farmers reserve for industrial processing if these products are indispensable for the carrying on of the enterprise. It provides that the administration of property seized in the former Austrian and Prussian provinces be intrusted to the debtor himself, thus reducing its cost. It also authorizes for at least one year the suspension of forced sales of real property unless the debt in question has been contracted for taxes, wages, social insurance dues, support of dependents, long-term loans, or purchases of artificial fertilizer made since December 1, 1931. The power given to the court to grant or to refuse permission to stop foreclosure proceedings is shown to be in accordance with the basic principles of the financial reorganization plan. A decision to suspend a forced sale is made in order to protect the farmer from losses due entirely to present unstable conditions if that can be done without injury to the creditor. In such case the creditor is only forced to wait for a sum that could not be compared to the losses of the debtor or of the other less well-guaranteed creditors were the forced sale allowed to take place. The guiding principle in the work of financial reorganization is the safeguarding of the general interest rather than that of the individual. It is hoped that the creditors will be willing to wait until the debtor's circumstances change to his and their advantage or to realize that, should they force the issue in a period of depression, they, as well as the debtor, must suffer the inevitable consequences.

These laws are supplemented by a decree of June 21, 1932 prohibiting forced sale of standing crops. The law of March 10, 1932, together with the supplementary order of the Minister of Finance of March 15, 1932, provides for concessions to be granted by the State in case of delayed payment of taxes.

A decree of August 23, 1932 provides for a suspension of debt payment for a year or more when the farmer finds himself in temporary difficulties, provided that the value of his property is sufficient to cover his total indebtedness. Suspension of payments will only be granted to

those farmers who in all probability will be able to carry on when the crisis is past. To allow liquidation of such enterprises at such a time would serve no useful purpose. The suspension of debt payments is more far-reaching than the suspension of forced sales of property inasmuch as it does away with pressure from creditors of any kind whatever. It provides a breathing space for the farmer and gives him an opportunity to solve his own problem either by more intensive work on his farm or by an agreement with his creditors. Or it may be possible to work out a plan to serve as a basis for a scheme of debt composition. It is made plain that the object of the legislation is not to make composition a necessary sequence of suspension of debt payment but to make the latter a necessary forerunner of the former. Every effort is made to allow debtors and creditors to come to an amicable agreement without having recourse to legal intervention.

To the second group of laws under consideration belong the law of March 12, 1932 for the relief of the heavy expenses of agricultural property and the decree of August 23, 1932, which provides for the payment of the most pressing liabilities by a sale of part of the property to save the rest or for debt composition. The direct aim of the latter is to increase the sales of land and thus to exert a favorable influence on its price. The law of March 12, 1932 abrogates certain limitations to the purchase of land stipulated by the agrarian reform law which prevents an owner of 20 hectares from acquiring additional land. It was found necessary to supplement this law by a decree regulating the distribution of the mortgage debts. This decree provides that if the debtor is unable to make an agreement with his mortgage creditors to allow him to sell part of his land to cover his debts, recourse may be had to a forced distribution of the mortgage debts between the main part of the property and the separate parcels of land resulting from its division, provided that the rank and the degree of security of the debts to be distributed remain unchanged. The creditors or one of the creditors can acquire the whole portion of the estate to be broken up into lots in which case the mortgage debts will be distributed proportionally to the estimated value between the portion of the estate remaining intact and the portion to be broken up. The creditors have a right of preemption which not only safeguards certain of their interests but which theoretically enlarges the circle of possible purchases of the property. An amicable agreement to prevent breaking up of the property may be made at any stage of the proceedings so long as the interests of a third party have not become involved.

The third group of laws is aimed at the protection of the farmer affected by the depression from unscrupulous exploitation. The Minister of Finance is granted the right to fix a maximum rate of interest and machinery is provided to protect the borrower against usury.

All these laws and decrees are measures of expediency. They will go out of existence either at the time of the promulgation of the Polish civil code or on a date fixed by the Council of Ministers.

The author concludes from his study that the work of reorganization of Polish agricultural finance forms a definite but very limited part of the whole agricultural policy of the country. It is intended to tide

the hard-pressed farmer over the period of economic depression because his ruin at such a time would be prejudicial to the public interest which it is the duty of the agricultural policy to serve. Hence it is evident that financial reorganization alone is not sufficient and that it is only a transitory though indispensable phase of the agricultural policy of Poland. - A. M. Hannay, Bibliographical and Reference Assistant, Library, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Morgan, O. S., ed. Agricultural systems of middle Europe; a symposium. 405p. New York, The Macmillan company, 1933. 281.17 M82

Bibliography at end of each chapter.

Contents. - Foreword, by Arthur M. Hyde; Introduction, by O. S. Morgan; The Austrian agrarian policy, by Leopold Henne and Anton Steden; Bulgarian agriculture, by J. S. Molloff; Czechoslovak agriculture, by T. Vladislav Brdlik; The agricultural policy of Greece, by Georges Servakis and C. Pertountzi; Agriculture and the agricultural economic policy of Hungary, by Ivan Edgar Nagy; Polish agriculture, by Wacław Ponikowski and Victor Lesniewski; Aspects of Rumanian agriculture, by A. Frundianescu and G. Ionescu-Sisesti; and The economic position and future of Yugoslavian agriculture, by Velimir N. Stoykovitch.

This compilation is "offered as a source book for agriculturists, economists, politicians, and other students of economic and social phenomena." It presents "authentic agricultural economic summaries of the national agricultural programs and policies" of eight Central European States. Each of these summaries covers 45 to 50 pages and includes a map of the country, a bibliography, and a carefully itemized table of contents. Attached to the bibliography pertaining to Rumania is a list of European agrarian conferences.

Inasmuch as Professor Morgan, an American, was able to assemble the writings of outstanding agricultural authorities in so many European countries, it seems especially fitting that the foreword was supplied by Hon. Arthur M. Hyde, while Secretary of Agriculture for the United States.

Professor Morgan states in the introduction that the controlling motive has been to contribute substantially through this symposium to a clearer and more sympathetic understanding among European and American agriculturists. The publication of the book seems particularly opportune at this time when our agricultural exports are down to about half of what they were in 1929, and when it is becoming painfully obvious that we must find our place in the international field. The editor believes that American agricultural leaders should become fully acquainted with these actual and potential European market competitors and that the agricultural leaders of this European area should learn more about the agriculture of the Western World. In this connection, he calls attention to the need for more available agricultural literature on the programs and policies of these countries. The present volume is put forth in an effort to supply a portion of that need.

Professor Morgan is especially fitted to compile a book of this kind, having made for the Near East Relief a survey of agriculture in near-eastern countries, involving a three months' sojourn in southern Russia

in 1926 and an equal period in Greece in 1927; having attended the 15th International Congress of Agriculture at Prague and the 9th International Dairy Congress at Copenhagen in 1931; and having traveled and studied in all of these middle European countries. These travels enabled him to meet and know personally many of the agricultural leaders of these countries and to select, and complete arrangements with, the collaborators whose chapters make up the symposium.

No small part of the worthwhileness of this compilation springs from the fact that it brings together in one volume much authoritative information on this important agricultural area of Europe. By having the chapters submitted by agricultural authorities of the several States, familiar with the language, local customs, and agricultural policies, a much more authoritative and complete work has been produced than could have been achieved otherwise. It is the editor's plan that this book shall be the forerunner of a number of books on the agriculture of the eight countries whose policies are discussed.

Professor Morgan requested that the material submitted by his collaborators, several of whom were or had been ministers of agriculture, be factual and technical and that it be free from nationalistic propaganda. Each collaborator was supplied with an outline and requested to write a 20,000-word treatise on the agricultural policy of his country. The main headings of the outline are as follows: Physical factors - latitude, climate, topography, soils; Population - especially agricultural population; Land utilization - forests, pastures, crops, waste; Brief history of agriculture, 1918-1931; Land reform - estates, strip farming, consolidation; Production and techniques - mechanization; Marketing and marketing program - export and import regulations, price stabilization, transportation; Agricultural cooperation of various sorts and sizes; Taxation, insurance (especially interest rates); Agricultural education, including popular; Farmers in politics - farmers' unions or societies; Farmers' income - gross, net; Outlook for agriculture and farmers; Special economic developments not included in above; Pan-Europa, customs unions, etc.; Appendices - brief bibliography, statistical tables.

The eight countries were selected for the study of their agricultural policies for several reasons, a few of which follow. Several of these countries have reconstructed their agricultural policies since the world War; a number are competitors of America in European agricultural markets - the Danube Basin States are active competitors for European wheat markets, and Poland competes with American corn and hog farmers on the European hog market; and all are deeply interested in being understood by American agriculturists. Further, selection of these middle European countries for studies in agricultural policy was influenced by the fact that "agricultural rehabilitation in Europe is more likely to develop in and pivot around these countries as an economic unit than in or around countries that are more stable politically or economically." This part of Europe is dominantly agricultural, each of these countries having a higher percentage of population gainfully employed in agriculture than has the United States - a population which, if equipped with modern agricultural machinery, could become an important source of cheap farm produce. The area of these countries is approximately one fifth as large as that of continental America. and their population five sixths as great as that of the United States.

Joined by practically all of the collaborators, Professor Morgan regards Pan-Europe as an economic necessity, although powerful obstacles appear in the form of politics, traditions, national fears, and jealousies. All of the collaborators are "thorough going advocates of economic, as precedent to political rationalization."

The material presented should prove useful to students in the United States as the foundation upon which may be built an enduring body of agricultural information, kept up to date through facts supplied by Foreign Crops and Markets and other publications of the United States Department of Agriculture. Inasmuch as it deals also with systems of agriculture, this work provides students and workers in this field a comprehensive view of scientific and practical agriculture in detail, as well as explicit and authoritative information concerning national systems and policies.

No one interested in the present international outlook as a student of world affairs, in contemplation of a trip through Europe, or from the standpoint of general information should consider himself thoroughly informed until he has become familiar with the up-to-date and authoritative information contained in Professor Morgan's book. - G. L. Crawford, Senior Agricultural Economist, Division of Cotton Marketing.

Sakolski, A. M. The great American land bubble; the amazing story of land-grabbing speculations, and booms from colonial days to the present time. 373p. New York and London, Harper & Bros., 1932. 282 Sa2

Although the title might indicate that this volume is a comprehensive history of land speculation in America, such is not the case. The author, in his preface, states: "In the present volume no attempt has been made to give a detailed account of all important speculative land transactions. Moreover the story is restricted to speculation and is not directly concerned with the loss or growth of great fortunes from real estate investments." Over half of the volume is devoted to land booms between 1748 and 1820. In the chapters covering the last century, inadequate attention is given to speculation in public lands, especially in timber, mineral, and grazing lands. The sections on urban land speculation are valuable.

The treatment tends to emphasize the interest of outstanding personalities in land speculation. True enough, many prominent Americans have participated in the lust for land, and much has been written on their activities in this regard, but we should give more attention to the land booms rather than the land boomers. Comprehension of the background of economic and political forces is also pertinent in studies of this kind.

Effective quotations, suitable illustrations, and excellent maps add to the value of the study. The writing is clear, calm, and dispassionate, but there is some interruption in the transition from one chapter to another. A summary of conclusions would have been a valuable addition. The book lacks a bibliography, and while the footnote references to sources and monographs indicate the basis of the research, they are hardly adequate as starting points for others who wish to investigate this subject further. Newspapers are a much more valuable source in this connection than is

indicated by their use in this volume.

Although the treatment has features which indicate a design for popular appeal, agricultural economists and historians will find it useful. Furthermore, it suggests an interesting field for research and this beginning may lead to a more comprehensive history of American land speculation.- Everett E. Edwards, Associate Agricultural Economist, Division of Statistical and Historical Research.

Blakey, Roy G. The state income tax. 88p. Minneapolis, University of Minnesota press [1932]

Reprinted from Taxation in Minnesota. University of Minnesota. Studies in economics and business number 4. Review of the complete book is in Agricultural Economics Literature, v. 7, no. 4, April 1933, p. 192-193. Bibliography, p. 87-88.

Anyone wanting reliable information about State income taxation can get it most readily from this pamphlet. Professor Blakey offers here a well-balanced and excellent discussion of the question most frequently raised in connection with State income tax proposals. Along with the usual descriptive material he has condensed into one chapter of his recent book, Taxation in Minnesota, the results of recent studies on such questions as the property tax offset and the effect of State income taxes on the movements of industry. The present pamphlet contains a reprint of this chapter. It is the best presentation of the subject that has thus far appeared, and it fills a gap in tax literature which has been particularly noticeable during the past two years. The reviewer knows of no other single source for up-to-date facts and comprehensive analysis to which the public might be referred. - Bushrod W. Allin, Agricultural Economist, Division of Agricultural Finance.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTES AND ABSTRACTS

Agricultural Depression - Switzerland

Pauli, Walther. Zur agrarkrise in der Schweiz; ein vorschlag zur lösung. 36p. Bern, Verbandsdruckerei a.-g. Bern, 1933.

Separatabdruck aus. Neue Berner Zeitung... Jahrg. 1933, nr. 30-34.

A plea for a bread grain and fodder monopoly as a solution for Switzerland's agricultural depression.

Agriculture - Gt. Britain

Russell, Sir E. J. The farm & the nation. 240 p. London, G. Allen & Unwin ltd., [1933] 281.171 R91

Sources of information on the food supplies of the nation p. [229]-233.

The Times (London) in its issue of Jan. 16, 1933 reviewed this volume at some length. The concluding paragraphs of this review are quoted below:

"Sir John Russell sees three ways in which British agriculture could be treated. It could be:--

"1.- Organized for the production from our own soil of as much food as

is practicable.

"2.- Organized for the provision of work for men displaced by modern methods and by machinery.

"3.- Left to struggle as best it can against unrestricted imports of foods from overseas, the farmer being entirely free to gain any possible profit for those working on the land regardless of the total amount of wealth produced.

"The production of the maximum amount of food from our own soil necessitates in present circumstances measures to protect the farmer against loss. A contract system, such as provides agreed prices for milk and sugar beet, would be wanted, or a workable quota system. The indications are that the contract-cum-quota method will be adopted as an encouragement to home production if the principle of the pig marketing scheme is followed. As regards the second method, Sir John Russell believes that there are possibilities in the establishment on the land of communities that are largely self-sufficing on the lines of the early settlers in Canada and the United States, though provided with modern implements to obviate the hardships of those times. But he has no illusions about the position of the ordinary small-holder.

"He writes: 'Since the holdings are purposely made too small for the full use of machinery, the small-holder has to spend longer hours than the corresponding worker on the large farm in order to obtain the same output or the same wage. He has full liberty to do this himself, or to cause his wife and children to do so, but he may not employ another person except at the higher wage rate fixed for farms. It is not uncommon for a small-holder, his wife, and young children to work much harder and much longer hours than a grown-up son who is a porter at the local railway station, and yet at the end of the week their joint labours have brought them in less money.'

"'Nevertheless,' Sir John Russell remarks, 'so strongly is the desire implanted in many men to work as they like and not in accordance with instructions and so great is their love of farming, that they quite cheerfully take up small-holdings and produce more food an acre than the average large farmer, in the hope of moving on from a small to a large farm. This spirit is entirely commendable, and it never fails to excite the sympathy of the British public.'"

Agriculture and the Machine Age

Drummond, W. M. The Canadian farmer and the machine age. 16p. [Toronto. 1932] (Social Service Council Canada. Machine Age Ser. Pamphlet 2) 281.13 D84

"The conclusion is that the machine age has completely changed methods of production and marketing of agricultural products; the bargaining power of the farmer has grown less while that of industry has grown more. No worthwhile solution can come unless farmers can regulate their own bargaining power."

Apples - Nova Scotia

Longley, W. V. Some economic aspects of the apple industry in Nova Scotia. 150p. Halifax, N. S., 1932. (Nova Scotia. Dept. of agriculture. Bulletin no. 113) 7 N85 no.113

Thesis (Ph.D.) - University of Minnesota.

Bibliography, p. 141-142.

"In this study a brief history of the growth and development of the apple industry in the Annapolis Valley is given. This is followed by a chapter on production data, including a comparison of Nova Scotia with other Provinces in Canada. Factors affecting production are next discussed. The relation of price to production as well as the relation of weather factors to production are discussed. This section seeks to point out the factors which influence production from year to year. The next two chapters give an analysis of price of different grades, said analysis being based on sixteen years averages of the United Fruit Companies, Limited. Preceding this is a description of the grades in force in the Valley during the period covered by the study. A chapter on market organization aids in a better understanding of the present organizations handling fruit in the apple district. A study of operation costs of warehouses follows. This study forms a considerable section of the thesis and is based on an analysis of cost data obtained from 34 companies operating in the Annapolis Valley. The last section in the thesis enters into the distribution of the apple crop. In this section the proportion going into export trade, the markets reached, the importance of Nova Scotia apples on these markets, the relative proportion handled by the United Fruit Companies, Limited. are all reviewed."

Barley

Grant, H. C. Barley survey. A study of barley production, exports, imports, marketing, markets and prices in the principal exporting and importing countries in the world. 196p. London. H. M. Stationery off., 1933. (Gt. Brit. Empire Marketing Bd. [Pub.] E.M.B. 62)

Partial contents: Barley, its characteristics and uses; World production and trade; The United Kingdom as a producer and importer of barley; Germany as a producer and importer of barley; Some minor importing countries: Denmark, Holland, Belgium; Barley prices; Canada as a producer and exporter of barley; The Danubian Basin as a producer and exporter of barley; and The United States as a producer and exporter of barley.

Business Cycles

Kuznets, S. S. Seasonal variations in industry and trade. 455p. New York, National bureau of economic research, 1933. (Pub. Natl. Bur. Econ. Research, Inc. 22) 280 K96S

Dr. Wesley C. Mitchell writes in part as follows in the foreword to this volume:

"To promote that understanding of economic fluctuations which the world so sorely needs, the intensive study of business cycles must be supplemented by equally intensive work upon secular trends and seasonal variations. That much seems clear..."

"For several years the National Bureau of Economic Research has been

working upon business cycles. One of its research associates has been studying secular movements. An extension of this program to seasonal variations was a natural development, since the cyclical work required measurements of the seasonal components in some hundreds of statistical series.

"Dr. Kuznets was peculiarly fitted by his earlier investigations to direct the seasonal studies. His first book, *Cyclical Fluctuations. Retail and Wholesale Trade*, published in 1926, and the leading part which he had taken in the National Bureau's business-cycle program gave him intimate familiarity with the cyclical component in economic changes. His second book, *Secular Movements in Production and Prices*, published in 1930, made him familiar with another component. With seasonal variations themselves he had an intimate acquaintance gained in the process of eliminating them from some hundreds of time series.

"In preparing the present report Dr. Kuznets has supplemented the seasonal by-products of the cyclical work by making many additional measurements. The result is a systematic account, unrivalled in scope and vividness, of the rôle played by seasonal variations in production and prices. The way in which these changes dovetail into one another, the way in which they affect and are affected by changes in industrial equipment and in stocks of commodities; the alterations to which seasonal variations are subject from year to year and over longer periods, and the relations of seasonal to cyclical and secular movements are all set forth. I am sure that econmists and statisticians will find the work enlightening; I think that business men will find it of practical value."

Cattle - Texas

Buechel, F. A. Eight years of livestock shipments in Texas. 1925-1932. Part I: cattle and calves. Monthly shipments and receipts from and to Texas classified by points of origin and destination on a district basis. 131p. Austin, Tex. [1933] (Tex. Univ., Bur. Business Research, Research Monog. 10.) 280.9 T312 no.10

The University of Texas bulletin no. 3311, March 15, 1933.

Partial contents: Historical sketch of the cattle industry in Texas, Texas commercial movements of cattle and calves; Seasonal changes in cattle and calf shipments; and Tabular summaries.

Coffee

Regray, Léon. Bilan de protection agricole; café 1933. Préface de André Siegfried. 146p. Paris, Société d'éditions géographiques, maritimes et coloniales [1932] 286.368 R26

Bibliography, p. [143]-144.

An account of a decade of coffee valorization in Brazil followed by a discussion of world production and trade and the effect on it of Brazil's protectionist policy; also a brief summary of the conditions of production of rubber, wheat, cotton, and sugar is used to show the dangers of excessive government protection.

Cooperation

Campo Redondo, L. Asociaciones cooperativas; fundamento, constitución, legalización, registro, funcionamiento, peligros, secretos del triunfo. Prologo de Juan B. Bergua. 189p. Madrid, Libreria Bergua [1932?] 280.2 C15

A study of cooperation and cooperative societies, their creation, functioning, advantages and disadvantages.

Cotton

Darby, W. D. Cotton, the universal fiber; a survey of the cotton industry from the raw material to the finished product, including descriptions of manufacturing and marketing methods and a dictionary of cotton goods. Rev., 63p. New York, Dry goods economist, 1932. 304 D24C

Among other material, contains history and distribution of cotton, marketing the crop, and a dictionary of cotton goods.

Debt and Credit

Garrett, Garet. A bubble that broke the world. 178p. Boston, Little, Brown, and company, 1932. 284 G19

"Most of the matter in this book has appeared in the Saturday Evening Post during the last twelve months, though not exactly in the same form." - Author's note.

Withers, W. H. The retirement of national debts; the theory and history since the world war. 345p. New York, 1932. (Thesis, Ph. D.- Columbia Univ.) 284 W772

Also published as Columbia university. Studies in history, economics and public law, no. 374.

Bibliography, p. 333-337.

Chapter V. is on Monetary effects of debt retirement, and contains among other material some discussion of the effects of taxation upon production and falling prices and the effects of price changes upon the burden of debt.

Economic Agreements

Tschierschky, Siegfried. Review of the new legislation concerning economic agreements (cartels, etc.) in Germany and Hungary. Prepared for the Economic committee. 52p. Geneva, League of nations, 1932. (Ser. League of Nations Pub. II. Econ. and Financ. 1932. II. B. 9) 280.9 L47P

Contains translations of the laws themselves.

Economic History

Facts and factors in economic history; articles by former students of Edwin Francis Gay. 757p. Cambridge, Mass., Harvard university press, 1932. 277 F11

Among the essays which make up this volume are the following: The importance of economic history, by W. T. Jackman; The diplomacy of Richard Cobden in his commercial negotiations with France, by Arthur L. Dunham; The organization of the textile industries in Japan, by D. H. Buchanan; The British North American Provinces before confederation -

Trade and tariffs, by J. C. Hemmeon; Some recent economic changes in Canada, by W. W. McLaren; American materialism: An economist's interpretation, by Chester W. Wright; American politics at the crossroads, by A. N. Holcombe; The managerial factor in marketing, by Melvin T. Copeland; Demand as a factor in the industrial revolution, by Elizabeth Waterman Gilboy; Applied economic history: Some relations between economic history and modern business management, by Edmond E. Lincoln; The effect of scientific inventions upon economic trends, by Rudolf A. Clemen; Some historical aspects of labor turnover, by Anne Bezanson; Technological unemployment, by Charles E. Persons; and The specter of dearth of food: History's answer to Sir William Crookes, by Joseph S. Davis.

Economics

Robbins, L. C. An essay on the nature & significance of economic science. 141p. London, Macmillan & co., limited, 1932. 280 R53

The Economic Journal for Dec. 1932, (p. 555-570) contains an article by Lindley M. Fraser of Queen's College, Oxford which discusses at length the contents of this volume and states that Professor Robbins has undertaken "to provide a definition of economics, and to discuss the range and validity of its conclusions and their relevance for social policy."

Education - Finance

Mort, P. R. State support for public education. 496p. Washington, D. C., The American council on education, 1933. 275 M842S

From the preface to this volume signed by Hon. John Cooper, Commissioner of Education the following extract has been taken:

"This report constitutes the third and last study made by The National Survey of School Finance...

"The work laid out for the first year included the development of a bibliography on school finance, the preparation of a detailed program for the four-year study, and the initiation of certain investigations pertaining to outstanding problems in school finance. However, the failure of Congress to make an appropriation for the second year of the Survey left the work in such form that little could be salvaged except the bibliography and a statement and outline of needed researches. The bibliography was completed as a Government project and published as United States Office of Education, Bulletin, 1932, No. 15. Bibliography on Educational Finance, 1923-1931.

"At this stage the General Education Board provided \$25,000 to complete the work already begun on Research Problems in School Finance, second of the series mentioned above, and to enable the Research Staff to undertake the completion of the present study. This fund was made available through the American Council on Education. This report contains a wealth of basic information on school finance. State legislators, school administrators, and research students will find it most helpful."

Farm Accounts - Italy

Perini, Dario. Risultati economici di aziende agrarie negli anni 1929 e 1930... 196p. Milano, Roma, Soc. an. Treves-Treccani-Tumminelli [1932] (Italy. Istituto nazionale di economia agraria. Studi e monografie n. 18) 281.9 It1

A comprehensive study of the economic results derived from Italian farming in 1929 and 1930. Bookkeeping data are given for 111 farms covering over 10,000 hectares in 6 of the 16 Italian provinces. This first annual publication will be followed by others embracing a larger number of farming establishments. At that time a more rational selection is promised with more voluminous data.

There is a profusion of tables, showing, among other things, distribution of the producing area. Part I is entitled: Grouping: economic characteristics; part II, Capital in the form of livestock, feed, implements, etc.; the economic results of farm management; and part III, Revenue and expenses. - H. E. Brockway.

Finance and Rationalization

Stamp, Sir J. C. The relation of finance to rationalisation. The Stevenson lecture for 1932 at Bedford college, University of London, November 1932. 30p. London, London general press [1932] 280 St24R

"At the outset let us deal with the many misconceptions on the finance of rationalisation, which arise because of the habit of confusing a financial reorganisation upon the basis of which rationalisation becomes more feasible, with rationalisation itself...

"For our present purpose I should prefer to confine the idea of rationalisation, first to those re-arrangements and modernisation of plant which can be made as the result of mass production in straight or uniform lines, through bringing a number of separate, but like, productions together in one place, simplifying a complex output into fewer lines, or re-arranging existing physical units. But the introduction of new methods and devices which are rendered possible by greater size, and radical changes from manual to mechanised methods in existing large businesses, necessary to enable them to compete with mergers or other new businesses, are also the features of mass production and straight-line production, and are ruling factors in large-scale enterprise.

"So rationalisation is more than scientific management as such, and involves a pooling of business and a physical re-arrangement of it, with regulated production, prices and sales, and with an attempt to reduce and adjust premises to the scope and kinds of production. It is thus different from mere pooling arrangements with quotas or price fixing.

"I would also include in the term rationalisation all the financial operations which are a condition precedent or essential to these physical changes."

Grain Trade - Gt. Britain

Fay, C. R. The corn laws and social England. 223 p. Cambridge [Eng.] University press, 1932. 285.359 F29

"We in Great Britain, after sixty years during which we were in the curious and fortunate position of being able as a State to ignore the problem of food supply, the problem which has conditioned the policy of almost every other State since the days of ancient Athens, have recently changed our minds and embarked on a policy - or half a policy - which commits us again to State interference in the grain trade. It may therefore be valuable that Mr. Fay's researches should remind us what particular difficulties and dangers were connected with State interference in the past; how sudden changes in the attitude to imported corn - either automatic, by the rigid working of a Corn Law, or designed, by the repeal of a Corn Law and the introduction of another - disorganized the market; how much room there was, under the 'average' system, for deliberate swindling as well as plain inefficiency; and how difficult it was, as the experience of the Assize of Bread and attempts to regulate the economic behaviour of bakers and millers show, to combine any form of protection for the producer with protection for the consumer without controlling the price of the article from start to finish. Perhaps, if history can teach politicians, we may find some way of working a quota system while avoiding these pitfalls; at least Mr. Fay can show us that they are there.

"It is less clear what his own remedy is... Those who are looking for a British agrarian policy will not find it here; but they will find a good deal of food for thought." - The Economist, Dec. 31, 1932, p. 1243.

International Institute of Agriculture

International institute of agriculture. International yearbook of agricultural statistics 1931-32. 782p. Rome, Treves, Treccani, Tumminelli, s.a., 1932. 251 In84

"Since the War and up to the Yearbook for 1930-31 the last prewar quinquennium (that is, the average of the years from 1909 to 1913) or, in certain cases, the last prewar year (that is, 1913) have been adopted. The opinion was widely held that world economy would return to the position existing on the eve of the conflagration so that data for the years immediately preceding the War could be taken in a sense to represent the normal and thus to constitute a good basis of comparison; the abnormal conditions that characterized the economic life of a number of countries for several years after the War made it difficult, if not impossible, to establish a useful average of more recent date; all these considerations were taken into account in retaining the comparison with prewar years.

"The prewar period is now, however, rather distant and many changes that have occurred in the interval seem to be definitive or, at any rate, to exclude any return to the previous position...

"It has therefore appeared opportune to abandon the comparison with prewar years and return to the system previously followed of taking as basis of comparison the average for the quinquennium immediately preceding the series of separate years given in the Yearbook (or, in certain cases,

the single year immediately preceding that series). In the Yearbook for 1931-32, which gives data for the years from 1928 to 1931, the average adopted is thus that of the years from 1923 to 1927; in the Yearbook for 1932-1933 it will be that of the years 1924 to 1928, and so on."

International Monetary and Economic Conference

World peace foundation. The program for the World economic conference. The experts' agenda and other documents. 93p. Boston, World peace foundation, 1933.

The fifteen-page introduction by Dr. James W. Angell closes with the following sentence:

"The United States has a far greater interest in the Conference than American opinion at large, distracted by current internal emergencies, seems now to realize."

Marketing Potatoes - Scotland

Scotland. Department of agriculture. Report on the marketing of potatoes in Scotland. 154p. Edinburgh, H. M. Stationery off., 1933.

This report takes up among other aspects of the subject of the marketing of potatoes in Scotland, the volume and location of production of the marketable potato crop in Scotland; the market for Scottish potatoes; the sub-divisions of the trade; the volume and direction of movement of Scottish supplies; the organisation of the trade; the course of prices.

Money and Prices

Eisler, Robert. Stable money; the remedy for the economic world crisis. A programme of financial reconstruction for the International conference, 1933... With a preface by Vincent C. Vickers. 313p. London, The Search publishing co. ltd., 1932. 284 Ei8

"This book is a development of a series of lectures and of some isolated addresses delivered... Oct. 1930... Feb. 1932... The full text of these lectures has been published in a French book, *La Monnaie, Cause et Remède de la Crise Économique Mondiale*, Paris (Valois) 1932, and the essentials were reproduced in November 1931 in an English booklet *This Money Maze, a Way out of the World Economic Crisis*." - Author's foreword.

"Dr. Eisler believes that he has found in a new monetary system a solution of the world's financial difficulties and a way of restoring economic prosperity. He is definitely hostile to the gold standard, and wants instead an arrangement - similar to that whereby a number of currencies are at present pegged to sterling - for relating national moneys one to another through mutual holdings of foreign exchange. Internally, he wants each country to have two sorts of money - current money, or cash, which would pass from hand to hand in settlement of small transactions and in payment of wages; and bank money, purely as a money of account, in which all bank deposits and debts and credits of all sorts would be reckoned. To this bank money Dr. Eisler wishes to give a stable purchasing power in terms of the cost of living (that is, of retail prices, including rents and other charges); and he proposes to secure this by making bank money and current money exchangeable, not at fixed, but at vary-

ing, rates, declared weekly and fluctuating with ascertained changes in the cost of living. Wages, subject to agreed changes in rates, would thus be fixed in terms of bank money, but would be paid in varying weekly sums of current money, according to the fluctuating weekly terms of exchange. Similar conditions would apply to interest charges and to all contractual payments.

"The advantage claimed for this system is that all rentiers and creditors, as well as wage-earners under contract, would be entitled under it to a fixed return in retail purchasing power irrespective of price-fluctuations. This return would be expressed either in a fixed amount of bank money or in a varying amount of current money. A fall in prices would thus neither raise real wages nor add to the real burden of past debts, while a rise would leave workers and creditors with their purchasing power intact.

"Dr. Eisler wishes to use this system as a means of making possible a rise in the level of prices, and a stimulus to increased production and employment, without the dreaded consequence of ordinary inflation. He proposes that the countries which accept the scheme, and link their currencies together in the way suggested, should proceed in concert to increase the supply of money in order to stimulate industrial enterprise. He accepts the fact that no one country, unless it is economically self-contained, can do this in isolation; but he believes it could be done by the countries of the British Empire and the sterling group, even without the collaboration of the gold standard countries - the rate of exchange between the two groups being thereafter left to find its own level. Dr. Eisler appears to assume that, in fact, trade between the two groups would for the most part cease to exist.

"Under his scheme, there would be no attempt to control the prices of individual commodities. Retail prices as a whole would not be controlled either, but would control the exchange value of the two sorts of money. Wholesale prices, he proposes, should be in some measure controlled by the familiar method of relaxing or tightening credit conditions through the Central Bank. But in the first instance he proposes to bring about a rise in prices to an 'optimum' level, and thereafter to keep the price-level fairly, though not absolutely, stable." - The Economist (London) Feb. 4, 1933, p. 241-242.

Pearson, F. A. The maelstrom. Presented at the annual meeting of the National livestock marketing association, Chicago, Illinois, April 4, 1933.

44 p., mimeogr. [Ithaca, N. Y., 1933] Pamphlet collection.

The concluding paragraphs of this paper are reproduced below:

"An unstable price level has long been the arbiter of the destiny of most of the world. At the present time, most of the world is permitting the price of gold to vary in such a way as to make possible the management of their price levels. When the present chaos is over, most of the world will probably return to the gold basis, but at prices for gold far above the pre-war level. It is possible that some countries may adopt some form of stable money. The people of the United States are opposed to changing their money, and are also opposed to the effects of the present process of deflation. For this reason, we are spending considerable time and effort attempting to resolve this paradox.

"We should not be too disgruntled because so little progress has been made in resolving this paradox. Past experience guides the action of

most of us and only few ever depart from its teachings. An individual never lacks for advice. That we are never short of ideas is indicated by the number of registered patents. The flood of worthless advice, ideas, and patents has made us a conservative people. Inertia is such a dominant force in our thoughts and actions that a great change rarely occurs until an unusual event forces it upon us.

"That progress is such a slow and painful process is depressing, and at times very irritating, but there is cause for at least one note of optimism in the existing situation. As a result of the present chaos, we may finally get a stable measure of value. If we get it, the price we are paying, although high, is cheap in terms of human progress."

Warren, G. F. Stabilization of the measure of value. An address... before the American farm bureau federation, Chicago, Ill., Dec. 6, 1932. 19p. New Orleans, La., American cotton cooperative association, 1933. Pamphlet collection.

Reprinted from Dec. 13, 1932 issue of Dairymen's League News, New York, N. Y. Practically the same article with a few variations was issued in mimeographed form by Committee for the Nation to Rebuild Prices and Purchasing Power, 205 East 42nd St., New York City.

A second article by Dr. Warren and Professor F. A. Pearson entitled Gold and its effect on prices, was printed in the Dairymen's League News of January 24, 1933.

In the attempt to dispense of some popular illusions before starting a discussion of the causes of the present depression, Dr. Warren states that overproduction is not the trouble, too much efficiency is not the trouble, too much democracy is not the trouble but that the "money illusion" is. A few extracts from his discussion of the relationship of gold to prices follow:

"To keep pace with business, the world gold stocks must increase as rapidly as the production of other commodities, or about 3.15 percent per year. But the increased use of gold in industry is about as rapid as the growth of business. In order to increase the world monetary stocks by 3.15 percent per year, it is necessary that the production be 5.6 percent of stocks, the additional amount being necessary for industrial uses. This would call for production of about 32 million ounces this year. The actual production is about three-fourths of this amount.

"The present rate of gold production would result in a gradual decline in prices even if there had been no war. But our major difficulty results from changes in the demand for gold.

"During the many years when there was a low demand for gold, our debt, tax and business structure became fairly well adjusted to a commodity price level about 50 percent above pre-war. We are, therefore, in the position of having a world gold supply of only about two-thirds the amount required to support the price level to which business is adjusted, provided the former gold-using countries continue to bid for gold. This situation results in such a frantic demand to get gold that even the gold supply which we have is used inefficiently...

"The price level must be raised to the debt level, or the debt level must be lowered to the price level. This is a matter of grim reality that cannot be cured by psychology, confidence, or government lending.

"We must choose between deflation and reflation. No country likes to

change its monetary system, nor does any country like to go through wholesale bankruptcies and continue to have millions of unemployed. Our choice is not between two desirable things. It is between two undesirable things...

"If deflation is completed, the following are some of the innumerable adjustments yet to be made.

"At the new price levels, public and private debts are nearly equal to the national wealth. These debts will have to be reduced. The only plan thus far proposed for reducing them is bankruptcy and private adjustment. This will probably require three or four years for the major adjustment and a generation to complete the process...

"Innumerable measures will be tried in attempts to hold up prices of this or that thing... Maintaining the present price of gold means bringing the whole debt and price structure down. To attempt to hold each individual thing up and yet bring down the whole is like sinking a ship but attempting to hold up each rivet and door knob in it.

"Nothing is gained by minimizing the gravity of the situation. Repeated confidence statements cannot change the facts. They discredit leadership and cause losses to innumerable individuals through false hopes. While the country has never before experienced as great deflation as we are now attempting, we have had experiences which indicate the probable length of the deflation disease. It usually takes 6 or 7 years to go far enough with the bankrupting process so that construction can begin, and it takes many more years fully to complete the process.

"If we are going through with deflation, debt adjustment commissions are desirable to operate for a number of years...

"The general attitude of the public seems to be to prefer to write everything down in terms of gold rather than raise the price of gold...

"If the process is carried through, a new generation can be prosperous--except as foolish laws remain to plague it. Any price level is satisfactory after business is adjusted to it...

"The effect of rising prices is the same regardless of the cause...

"Probably nothing is more universally wished for than a rise in commodity prices...

"Since the general level of commodity prices is the reciprocal of the value of money, there is no way to raise the price level except as the value of money declines, or is lowered by law...

"It is very easy to raise the price level by an expansion of the currency, but any expansion that is sufficient to restore the prices of commodities to the debt level would make it impossible to continue to redeem each of the paper dollars with 23.22 grains of gold. There is no way of printing paper money that will make it possible materially to change the relative values of gold and commodities.

"By adopting bimetallism or symmetallism, it is possible to set any price level that is desired. If silver is remonetized, it should certainly be done by summetallism, as proposed by the great English economist, Alfred Marshall. This proposal is now receiving considerable attention in England. It is very simple. Instead of having a dollar exchange for 23.22 grains of gold, it would exchange for some given weight of gold plus a given weight of silver. Since two commodities are more stable than one, and since silver production is less erratic than gold production, such a money would be more stable than gold. If once established, it would work

in the same way in which the gold standard works, except for greater stability.

"Most of the continent of Europe has reduced the weight of gold in the monetary unit. It is probable that England and the 30 other countries that have suspended the gold standard will do the same...

"Two proposals have been advanced to provide for a permanently stable measure of value. One of these proposes a managed currency to be controlled by central banks in such a way as to keep the average of commodity prices stable. To operate such a system requires willingness and intelligence in the bank management, and freedom from influence by politics or desire for profits...

"At innumerable... times, after the failure of the gold standard, a managed currency has been operated with a considerable degree of success. England had such a currency from 1915 to 1925 and has had such a currency since September, 1931. Prices in England since she left the gold standard have been more stable than prices here...

"The compensated dollar is a proposal to establish by law a currency redeemable in gold, but the weight of gold for which the dollar would exchange would vary with the index number of wholesale prices of all commodities; that is, if prices rose 1 percent, the weight of gold for which the dollar would exchange would rise 1 percent. If prices fell 1 percent, the dollar would exchange for 1 percent less gold. The gold would be kept in bars in the Treasury and central banks. This would keep the dollar stable in buying power for the average of all commodities.

"The dollar has to be rubber either as to weight or as to value. It cannot have a fixed weight and also have a fixed value. This proposal would give it a fixed value and a rubber weight. It raises the fundamental question as to whether a medium of exchange should be fixed in weight or fixed in value.

"A scientific money is one with a constant buying power for commodities rather than a fixed weight of one commodity. Our whole tax and debt structure rests on commodity prices. If this structure is to be kept sound either for the creditor or the debtor, it is commodity prices that need to be kept stable, not the weight of gold for which a dollar will exchange."

Planning, National - Great Britain

Edmonds, Harry. A British 5-year plan. Rev. ed., 190p. London, Jarrolds limited [1932] 280.171 Ed5

Advocates a national planning board entirely separated from political influence.

Planning - Town, City, Region

National conference on city planning. Planning problems of town, city and region presented at the twenty-fourth National conference on city planning held at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, November 14 to 16, 1932. 158p. Philadelphia, Pa., Wm. F. Fell co., 1932. 98.59 N21

Partial contents: Technological unemployment of land areas, by Frederick L. Ackerman; How planning affects taxes and taxes affect planning, by Harold S. Bottenheim; term budgeting of capital expenditures, by Frederick H. Fay; Roanoke's long term budget, by John Nolen; Economic effects of land subdivision, by J. C. Murphy; A banker's philosophy of

city planning, by J. Lionberger Davis; New opportunities for planners in the advance planning of public works, by D. H. Sawyer; Significant items in county planning in California, by Hugh R. Pomeroy; and, Whither State planning? by Jacob L. Crane, jr.

Prices - Italy

Cianci, Ernesto. *Dinamica dei prezzi delle merci in Italia dal 1870 al 1929*. 558 p. Roma, Istituto poligrafico dello stato liberia, 1933. (Italy. Istituto centrale di statistica. *Annali di statistica*, ser. 6, v. 20.) 261 Ag8A

In this statistical compendium entitled *Price dynamics of commodities in Italy from 1870 to 1929*, the author covers in four chapters the following subjects: Price statistics in Italy; Collection and review of data; Elaboration of data, including calculation of weights; and Explanation of data. Of the four appendices (which account for more than half of the 558 pages), the first gives alphabetically the various commodities, including qualities, period covered, markets, etc. The second consists of brief comments concerning price disturbances during the war period and immediately following. The third and fourth contain tables of prices and monthly and annual index numbers. A bibliography follows. - H. E. Brockway.

Public Administration

White, L. D. *Trends in public administration*. 365 p. New York and London, McGraw-Hill book company, inc., 1933. [President's research committee on social trends. Recent social trends monographs] 280.12 W582

From the Foreword by the Committee and from the Preface, the extracts below have been taken:

"Trends in Public Administration by Leonard D. White is one of a series of monographs published under the direction of the President's Research Committee on Social Trends, embodying scientific information assembled for the use of the Committee in the preparation of its report entitled *Recent Social Trends in the United States...*

"The Committee's researches were not confined to preparing a general report laid out with proper regard for balance. Intensive investigations of considerable length were carried out in several directions where the importance of the subjects warranted and adequate data were available. Some investigators were rewarded by especially valuable developments of their program on a scale which made it impossible to condense the results into a single chapter without serious loss. In these cases separate monographs are necessary to provide adequate presentation of the evidence and the findings. However, at least a part of the subject matter of each monograph is dealt with in the Committee's general report, which should be read by all who wish to see a rounded picture of social trends."- Foreword.

"The analysis of the documentary material which forms the basis of this monograph was initiated in the spring of 1930 and was substantially completed in June, 1931. Although the reader will note some references to legislation of 1932, it was not feasible to make a thorough analysis

of the most recent laws...

"It seems certain that the process of change in our institutions of public administration is being greatly accelerated; obviously, the trend toward centralization which is described in the first part of this book has been powerfully strengthened all along the line; obviously, too, the demand for better management, which is described in the second part of the study, is more imperative than ever before; the necessity for reduction in public expenditures is setting new problems to public employment agencies; and new demands for guidance and leadership are emphasizing again the importance of organization to official circles.

"Beyond these structural changes, important though they be, one suspects that deeper changes are taking place in public attitudes toward government, and in the sense of reliance on government, which may be setting the stage for types of official activity which have not been traditionally accepted in this country...

"In the preparation of this report there was no opportunity for field investigation. The data are drawn chiefly from documentary sources - laws, regulations, official reports, budgets, and the like. To a less extent there is citation of secondary material. Complete certainty with respect to what actually is taking place in public administration would require field inspection on a large scale, but the main outlines of recent trends are believed to be accurately stated in the following pages."

- Preface.

Supply and Demand

Wicksteed, P. H. The common sense of political economy and selected papers and review on economic theory. Edited with an introduction by Lionel Robbins. 2v. London, G. Routledge & sons, ltd., 1933. 280 W632

Bibliography, v. 2, p. 863-864.

The extract below has been copied in part from the Economist (London) for January 28, 1933.

"The Common Sense of Political Economy has been out of print for quite a number of years, and second-hand copies of the original edition have commanded high prices. This is a tribute to the recognition by a small circle of economists of the continued importance of Philip Wicksteed's work in the field of economic theory. But outside this narrow circle Wicksteed's writing has been almost forgotten by the present generation, which is a pity, for there is certainly no better or clearer exposition in English of the economic doctrines formulated first in Great Britain by Stanley Jevons and developed later on the Continent, above all by such writers as Böhm Bawerk and Wieser. It was therefore well worth while to re-issue Wicksteed's book, and Professor Robbins, who writes the introduction to the reprint, was also well advised to include with it a selection from Wicksteed's papers on economic subjects.

"Philip Wicksteed was hardly by training or calling a professional economist. He was primarily an extension lecturer with a very great power of interesting large non-academic audiences in academic subjects, and of presenting even intricate questions with remarkable clarity of phrase and thought. He wrote well, and The Common Sense of Political Economy is among the best written of all economic textbooks. Wicksteed was led to write it by an irresistible impulse to impart an all-embracing truth which had been

for him a complete revelation covering the whole field of economic thought. He was essentially a follower of Jevons, basing his entire theory on the conception of the free market within which the demands of the various buyers were brought into relation one with another in accordance with the principle of diminishing marginal satisfactions. But, unlike Jevons, he did not see any necessity for basing his theory of the market either upon the 'economic man' or upon a hedonistic calculus of pleasures and pains. He insisted throughout - and this was perhaps his most important contribution to economic theory - that there was no need for the economist to assign or impute motives, that he had to take men as he found them, with whatever desires they might possess, in so far as these desires manifested themselves in the form of market demand, and that economics was concerned not with looking at a particular part of life which could be marked out as dealing distinctively with economic needs, but rather with the economic or market aspect of life as a whole.

"Starting from this point of view, Wicksteed pushed the conception of the market very much further than Jevons had done, regarding all forms of payment - wages, rents and returns on capital, as well as prices of commodities - as instances of the one universal principle of diminishing utility. He recognised, indeed, that there were to some extent differences in the laws regulating the prices of different things, but he insisted far more on the general applicability of the fundamental law than on these differences. Like Jevons and Böhm Bawerk, he was inclined to sweep the supply factor in the supply and demand relationship clean into the background, and to insist on the determination of prices by demand forces operating practically alone. Indeed, he endeavoured to subsume the concept of supply under that of demand by insisting that the reserve price at which the seller refused to sell could appropriately be regarded as the seller's demand price for his own commodity. He admitted that the quantity of goods placed on the market as a result of production would be affected by the conditions of demand and prices in the market, but he thought essentially of supply as reacting to demand rather than of supply and demand as two equal interacting forces.

"Most of these doctrines are now far more familiar than they were when Wicksteed wrote, and the credit for them has gone mainly to other writers; indeed, Wicksteed has got almost no credit as an originator, though his work bears much the same relation to that of Pareto and Wieser as the work of Jevons bore to, say Wicksell or Walras or Menger. Despite all that has been written since Wicksteed's time on the basis of the marginal utility theory, his work remains certainly the clearest and easiest thorough-going exposition of it available for English readers."

Supply and Demand Curves

Bean, L. H. Characteristics of agricultural supply and demand curves. 10p., diags., typewritten. Pamphlet collection.

"Summary of the topics included in the paper on characteristics of agricultural supply and demand curves - before section K of the American Association for Advancement of Science, joint program with the Econometric Society, Syracuse, June 22, 1932.

"This paper attempts to bring together a number of studies made by the writer during the past 3 or 4 years which have been of practical use in

anticipating changes in prices, marketings, and subsequent farm production. They are an outgrowth of the price analysis work sponsored by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in its attempts to supply farmers with outlook information relative to prospective changes in supply and demand conditions."

Strawberries - England

Dawe, C. V., and Horsman, H. T. An economic inquiry into the production of strawberries. 37p., mimeogr. [Bristol, 1932?] (Bristol. Univ., Dept. Agr. Hort. Bul. 8) 10 B775

Partial contents: The survey in the Cheddar Valley, Somerset; Cost accounts in Herefordshire and Worcestershire, and the Cheddar Valley; Cost accounts in Wiltshire.

Sugar

Ellis, L. S. The tariff on sugar. 190p. Freeport, Ill., The Rawleigh foundation [1933] 285.365 E15

Partial contents: The world sugar situation; Sugar and the United States tariff policy; The sugar industry of continental United States: The sugar market; The effect of the sugar duty on prices; Costs and benefits of the sugar duty; Methods of tariff investigation; The Cooperative Sugar Export Agency, Inc., of Cuba; The Chadbourne plan; and Distribution of sugar among various classes of consumers.

Tariff Nomenclature

League of nations. Economic committee. Sub-committee of experts for the unification of customs tariff nomenclature. Draft customs nomenclature. vol. 1. [Geneva, 1931] (Ser. League of Nations Pub. II. Econ. and Financ. 1931. II. B. 25¹) 280.9 L47P

In response to a recommendation by the World Economic Conference in May 1927 the Council of the League of Nations referred the problem of establishing a systematic customs nomenclature to the Economic Committee. This volume and the one which is to follow it comprise the results of the work of the Sub-Committee of Experts appointed by the Economics Committee

Taxation - North Carolina

North Carolina. State tax commission. Report of the Tax commission to Governor O. Max Gardner, state of North Carolina, authorized by the 1931 General assembly. 518p. Raleigh [Edwards & Broughton company, state printers] 1932. 284.5 N812

A. J. Maxwell, chairman

"The Commission presents in Part I of this report a comprehensive plan for the adjustment of the accumulated deficit in the state general fund treasury and for the adjustment of all state expenditures within the limits of the maximum amount of state revenue which the Commission believes can be reasonably and equitably secured during the next biennium.

"Part II contains basic studies and investigations in the more important tax fields in which the General Assembly should, in the opinion of the Commission, be informed when it undertakes the enactment of the 1933

Revenue bill."

These studies include: Trend in taxation, public expenditures and public indebtedness; The taxation of public service corporations; The taxation of manufacturing industries; Sales taxes; Statistics of income. The studies all refer to North Carolina except the one on Sales taxes which is general. Basic statistical tables are included.

Taxation - United States

Tax research foundation Federal and state tax system. 4th ed. January 1, 1933... Prepared under the direction of the New York state tax commission. 209p. Chicago, Commerce clearing house [1933] Folio 284.59 T192 4th. 1933

Tobacco

Baer, W. N. The economic development of the cigar industry in the United States. 293p. Lancaster, Pa. [Art. printing co.] 1933. 281.369 B14 Bibliography, p. 275-278.

This book presents a study of factors associated with the rise and development and present status of the cigar industry. Although written primarily from the manufacturer's point of view, the author combines discussion of production of cigar tobacco, domestic and foreign, with discussion of matters pertaining to the industrial and business side of making and selling cigars. Attention is given to internal changes in the industry, such as the evolution from a household enterprise to a corporate activity and the mechanization of cigar factories. Notice is taken also of competition offered by other tobacco products, such as cigarettes. - Charles E. Gage, Senior Marketing Specialist, Tobacco Section.

Cox, Reavis. Competition in the American tobacco industry, 1911-1932; a study of the effects of the partition of the American tobacco company by the United States Supreme court. 373p. New York, 1933. 281.369 C83 Thesis (Ph.D.) - Columbia university. Bibliography, p. 361-366.

Partial contents: The partition of the American Tobacco Company; Competitive influences affecting the scale of production; Price competition among manufacturers in the sale of tobacco products; Non-price competition among manufacturers in the sale of tobacco products; Competition among distributors of tobacco products; Effects of competition on the successor company earnings; Financial control of the successor companies.

Transportation

Moulton, H. G., and associates. The American transportation problem, prepared for the National transportation committee. 915p. Washington, D. C., The Brookings institution, 1933. 289 M86A Bibliography, p. 896-910.

Conclusion: "We are not concerned here to suggest the detailed provisions which might appropriately be incorporated in a new transportation act. We are interested only in calling attention to the primary es-

entials of a satisfactory national transportation system. We confine our analysis therefore to a discussion of fundamental policies with respect to transportation and to the plan of regulation that is required if these policies are to be carried into effect. If the regulation of transportation is concentrated in a single agency, substantial economies in government regulation may be realized. If the Interstate Commerce Commission is reorganized in such a way as to permit the delegation of routine administrative tasks and to enable the Commissioners to plan constructively in national terms, the whole transportation system may be placed upon a new plane."

Unemployment Relief

National industrial conference board. Essentials of a program of unemployment reserves. 68p. New York, National industrial conference board, inc., 1933. 284.6 N212E

"The various plans and proposals for the relief of unemployment may be classified broadly in four groups: (1) unemployment insurance, which attempts to apply insurance principles to the risk of unemployment and thus to afford the workers the security as respects this risk that is implied by the term 'insurance'; (2) unemployment reserves, which are set up by the employer, with or without contributions by the employees, to provide partial protection against unemployment on a non-actuarial basis; (3) public unemployment relief, which involves the use of the taxing power of the government in times of need to create funds for aiding the jobless; (4) private unemployment relief, which is provided through voluntary contributions by individuals and corporations of money or commodities for the relief of unemployment distress.

"This study deals only with the second group of measures in the preceding classification. It is important in this connection to distinguish between unemployment insurance and unemployment reserves, and consideration is given to this matter in the following paragraphs. The third and fourth groups of measures of private and public unemployment relief do not fall within the scope of this study. They are discussed briefly, however, in the concluding section of this report, as measures for dealing with the residual and depressional unemployment that cannot be covered by unemployment reserve plans."

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Issued by the United States Dept. of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Group and chain farming in the United States, January 1930-March 1933; with some references to group farming in foreign countries, comp. by Esther M. Colvin, under the direction of Mary G. Lacy, librarian, Bureau of agricultural economics. 28p. Mar. 1933. 'U. S. Dept. Agr., Bur. Agr. Econ., Agr. Econ. Bibliog. 46)

Periodicals received currently in the Library of the U. S. Bureau of agricultural economics. comp. by Vajen E. Hitz under the direction of Mary G. Lacy, librarian. 195p., mimeogr. Washington, D. C., Dec. 1932.

State measures for the relief of agricultural indebtedness in the United States, 1932 and 1933, comp. by Louise O. Bercaw, Margaret T. Olcott and Mary F. Carpenter, under the direction of Mary G. Lacy, Librarian, Bureau of agricultural economics. 64p. March 1933. (U.S. Dept. Agr., Bur. Agr. Econ., Agr. Econ. Bibliog. 45)

Stempowski, Stanislas. Matériaux d'une bibliographie de la politique agraire et des questions historiques économiques, juridiques et techniques y relatives. 37p. Varsovie, Publication du Ministère de l'agriculture et des reformes agraires, 1933. 241.3 St4 fasc. 3

At head of title: Fascicule III.

Added title-page used. Title-page in Polish.

Part 3 of a non-annotated bibliography of agricultural economic material.

Uses for cotton. Selected references in the English language. Comp. by Mildred C. Benton, under the direction of Emily L. Day, Library specialist in cotton marketing, Division of cotton marketing branch library. 43p. Nov. 1932. (U.S. Dept. Agr., Bur. Agr. Econ., Agri. Econ. Bibliog. 44)

TRANSLATIONS

Love om udførsel af landbrugsprodukter [Laws governing exportation of agricultural products in Denmark] (In Landbrugsraadets meddelelser. no. 2, Jan. 12, 1933, p. 39-40)

Have English translation by H. Bartmann. May be borrowed for copying.

Knudsen, A. F. Foranstaltninger i forskellige lande til opretholdelse af prisen paa mejeriprodukter. Beretning fra landbrugskandidat [Price supporting measures for dairy products in different countries] (In Landbrugsraadets meddelelser, no. 52, Dec. 29, 1932, p. 1092-1105)

Have English translation by H. Bartmann. May be borrowed for copying.

De toestand in de Nederlandsche textielnijverheid [The situation in the Netherlands textile industry] (In Economisch weekblad voor Nederlandsch-Indie. v. 1, no. 5, Aug. 5, 1932, p. 188-190)

Have English translation by H. Bartmann. May be borrowed for copying.

NEW PERIODICAL

Office algérien d'action économique et touristique. Bulletin économique. 1. année, Oct. 1932. (Published at 26, Boulevard Carnot, Algiers.)

This is the organ of the year-old office created for the promotion of the economic interests of Algeria. Its aim is to broadcast among the producers of the country ideas of standardization, rationalization, and advertising propaganda. to aid in the development of the country's foreign commerce, to provide for producers, merchants, and industrialists useful

information with regard to foreign markets, and to determine what crops should be encouraged.

No. 1, Oct. 1932 contains articles on Algeria as a market for France, the value of rural property in Algeria, prices of agricultural products in 1931/32, and fruit consumption. No. 2, Nov. 1932 contains articles on Algeria as a market for France, propaganda in favor of fresh fruits, prices of agricultural products in Algiers and the agricultural crisis. No. 3, Dec. 1932 and No. 4, Jan. 1933 also contain prices of agricultural products in Algiers.

SELECTED LIST OF RECENT REVIEWS

Compiled by M. I. Herb

Bailey, S. H. The framework of international society. 1932.

Reviewed in Economist (London) 116 (4663): 27. Jan. 7, 1933.

Beck, J. M. Our wonderland of bureaucracy. A study of the growth of bureaucracy in the federal government and its destructive effect upon the constitution. 1932.

Reviewed by Cortez A. M. Ewing in Southwest. Social Sci. Quart. 13(4): 379-380. Mar. 1933.

Burgy, J. H. The New England cotton textile industry, a study in industrial geography. 1932.

Reviewed in Geogr. Rev. 23 (1): 161-162. Jan. 1933.

Fay, C. R. The corn laws and social England. 1932.

Reviewed in New Statesman and Nation (n.s.) 5 (107): 296. Mar. 11, 1933.

Fisher, Irving. Booms and depressions; some first principles. [1932]

Reviewed by R. T. Bowman in Amer. Econ. Rev. 23 (1): 127-128. Mar. 1933.

Fleure, H. J. The geographical background of modern problems. 1932.

Reviewed in Economist (London) 116 (4663): 27. Jan. 7, 1933.

Food research institute. Leland Stanford junior university. Projected waterways in North America as related to export of wheat. Wheat Studies, v.8, no.9, Aug. 1932.

Reviewed by Stuart Daggett in Jour. Farm Econ. 15 (2): 408-409. Apr. 1933.

Food research institute. Leland Stanford junior university. Russia as a producer and exporter of wheat. Wheat Studies 8 (5,6): 277-375. Mar. and Apr. 1932.

Reviewed by C. F. Marbut in Geogr. Rev. 23 (1): 159-160. Jan. 1933.

Food research institute. Leland Stanford junior university. The voluntary domestic allotment plan for wheat. Wheat Studies 9 (2): 23-62. Nov. 1932.

Reviewed by Harper Sibley in Jour. Farm Econ. 15 (2): 410-412. Apr. 1933.

Food research institute. Leland Stanford junior university. The world wheat situation, 1931-32. Wheat Studies v.9, no.3, Dec. 1932.

Reviewed by N. C. Murray in Jour. Farm Econ. 15 (2): 413-415. Apr. 1933.

Great Britain. Ministry of agriculture and fisheries. Report of the reorganisation commission for milk. 1933. (Econ. Ser. 38)

Reviewed in Economist (London) 116 (4668): 287-288. Feb. 11. 1933. in an article entitled The Milk Reorganisation Scheme.

Hough, E. M. The co-operative movement in India; its relation to a sound national economy. 1932. (The All India Coop. Inst. Assoc. The India Coop. Ser.- Vol. III)

Reviewed briefly in Amer. Jour. Sociol. 38 (5): 807. Mar. 1933.

International conference of agricultural economists. Proceedings of the second international conference of agricultural economists held at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., Aug. 18 to Aug. 29, 1930. 1930.

Reviewed by S. H. in Indian Jour. Econ. 13 (pt. 1, serial no.48): 99-104. July 1932.

International labour office, Geneva. An international enquiry into costs of living. a comparative study of workers' living costs in Detroit (U.S.A.) and fourteen European cities. 1931. (Internatl. Labour Off. Studies and Repts. Ser. N. (Statistics) no.17)

Reviewed by P. H. Douglas in Amer. Econ. Rev. 23 (1): 146-151. Mar. 1933.

Jacobs. W. P. Problems of the cotton manufacturer in South Carolina. [1932]

Reviewed by C. T. Murchison in Amer. Econ. Rev. 23 (1): 121-122.

Kirkland, E. C. A history of American economic life. 1932.

Reviewed by Felix Flügel in Amer. Econ. Rev. 23 (1): 116. Mar. 1933.

League of nations. Review of world production, 1925-1931. 1932. (Ser. League of Nations Pub. II. Econ. and Financ. 1932 II. A.13)

Reviewed by Aryness Joy in Jour. Amer. Statis. Assoc. 28 (181): 115-116. Mar. 1933.

League of nations. World economic survey, 1931-32. 1932. (Ser. League of Nations Pub. II. Econ. Financ. 1932. II. A.18)

Reviewed by R. E. Freeman in Amer. Econ. Rev. 23 (1): 106-107. Mar. 1933.

Longley, W. V. Some economic aspects of the apple industry in Nova Scotia. 1932. (Nova Scotia Dept. Agr. Bul. 113)

Reviewed in Econ. Annalist 3 (1): 11. Jan. 1933.

Mills, F. C. Economic tendencies in the United States: aspects of pre-war and post-war changes. 1932. (Half-title: Pub. Natl. Bur. Econ. Research Inc. 21)

Reviewed by G. E. Barnett in Jour. Amer. Statis. Assoc. 28 (181): 103-104.

- Moulton, H. G., and Pasvolsky, Leo. War debts and world prosperity. 1932.
(Half-title: Inst. Econ., Brookings Inst. Pub. 461)
Reviewed by N. S. Buck in Amer. Econ. Rev. 23 (1): 104-106. Mar. 1933.
- Ostrolenk, Bernhard. The surplus farmer. 1932.
Reviewed by J. F. Booth in Sci. Agr. 13 (6): 412. Feb. 1933.
- Pickett, V. G., and Vaile, R. S. The decline of Northwestern flour milling. 1933. (Minn. Univ., Studies Econ. and Business, 5)
Reviewed by R. W. Cox in Jour. Farm Econ. 15 (2): 415-417. Apr. 1933.
- President's conference on home building and home ownership, Washington, D. C., 1931. Farm and village housing. Report of the committee on farm and village housing. [1932.] [Publications no.7]
Reviewed by R. W. Murchie in Jour. Farm Econ. 15 (2): 405-408. Apr. 1933.
- President's research committee on social trends. Recent social trends in the United States. Report of the President's research committee on social trends. 2v. 1933.
Reviewed by O. T. Mallery in Ann. Amer. Acad. Polit. and Social Science, v.166, Mar. 1933, p. 211-212.
- Robbins, Lionel. An essay on the nature & significance of economic science. 1932.
An article by L. M. Fraser entitled "How do we want economists to behave?" in Econ. Jour. 42 (168): 555-570. December 1932 is "devoted to a discussion of the views as to the functions of economists which Professor Lionel Robbins has recently set forth in his book, The Nature and Significance of Economic Science."
Reviewed by A. G. B. Fisher in Econ. Rec. 8(15): 304-305. Dec. 1932.
- Royal institute of international affairs. World agriculture: an international survey. A report by a study group of members of the Royal institute of international affairs. 1932.
Reviewed by Bernhard Ostrolenk in New York Times Book Review, Mar. 12, 1933, p. 3.
Reviewed by C. S. Orwin in Nineteenth Century and After 113 (673): 330-339. Mar. 1933 in an article entitled World Agriculture.
- Sanderson, E. D. The rural community, the natural history of a sociological group. [1932.]
Reviewed by H. J. Fleure in Geogr. Rev. 23 (1): 174-175. Jan. 1933.
- Soule, G. H. A planned society. 1932.
Reviewed by C. C. North in Amer. Jour. Sociol. 38 (5): 773-774. Mar. 1933.
- Timoshenko, V. P. Agricultural Russia and the wheat problem [1932.] (Stanford Univ., Food Research Inst., Grain Econ. Ser. 1)
Reviewed by H. L. Trueman in Sci. Agr. 13 (6): 355. Feb. 1933.
Reviewed by C. B. Hoover in Jour. Amer. Statis. Assoc. 28 (181): 109-110. Mar. 1933.
Reviewed by Leo Rogin in Amer. Econ. Rev. 23 (1): 120. Mar. 1933.
Reviewed by C. F. Marbut in Geogr. Rev. 23 (1): 159-160. Jan. 1933.

Todd, J. A. The fall of prices, a brief account of the facts, the probable causes and possible cures. 1931.

Reviewed by T. J. Kreps in Jour. Farm Econ. 15 (2): 410. Apr. 1933.

Wright, Quincy ed. Gold and monetary stabilisation. Lectures on the Harris foundation 1932. Quincy Wright, editor. By Jacob Viner... Gottfried Haberler... H. Parker Willis... [and others] [1932.]

Reviewed by R. F. Harrod in Econ. Jour. 43 (169): 128-132. Mar. 1933.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE PUBLICATIONS

Economic in Character

Compiled by Katharine Jacobs

Statistical Bulletin*

39. Cold-storage holdings year ended December 31, 1931 with comparable data for earlier years. 36p. Mar. 1933.

Mimeographed Publications of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics**

Agricultural economic reports and services of the Bureau of agricultural economics. 54p. Feb. 1933.

Average prices received by farmers for agricultural commodities, 1929 - 1932. 26p. Apr. 15, 1933.

Comparative advantages of jute and cotton baggings for American cotton bales. A preliminary report, by J. W. Wright... and R. J. Cheatham. 24p. Mar. 1933.

Data for outlook charts to extend 1932 charts to 1933: Beef cattle. 7p.- Corn and minor crops. 8p.- Cotton. 5p.- Dairy products. 8p.- Demand, credit, prices. 5p.- Fruits. 5p.- Hogs. 4p.- Poultry and eggs. 5p.- Sheep, lambs, and wool. 7p.- Tobacco. 6p.- Potatoes and truck crops. 5p.- Wheat. 5p.

Distribution of beans by commercial classes as reported by wholesale grocers. A report showing the relative importance of various wholesale distributing centers for each commercial class of beans and shifts which occurred during the period 1930-31 to 1931-32. 11p. Feb. 1933. (HFS - 1405)

Farmers' response to price. A selected bibliography, comp. by Oris V. Wells. 26p. Apr. 1933.

Group and chain farming in the United States, January 1930-March 1933; with some references to group farming in foreign countries, comp. by Esther M. Colvin, under the direction of Mary G. Lacy, Librarian, Bureau of

* Requests for these publications should be addressed to the Office of Information, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

** These publications are issued in small editions for immediate use in official work and are not for general distribution.

- agricultural economics. 28 p. Mar. 1933. (U. S. Dept. Agr., Bur. Agr. Econ., Agr. Econ. Bibliog. 46)
- Marketing Louisiana potatoes; summary of 1932 season, by John W. Coleman. 12p. [1933]
- Marketing Mississippi tomatoes; summary of 1932 season, by B. E. Surry. 14p. [1933]
- Marketing Mississippi vegetables (cabbage, snap beans, carrots, beets, and mixed vegetables); summary of 1932 season by B. E. Surry. 18p. [1933]
- Marketing North Carolina white potatoes; summary of 1932 season, by R. L. Sutton. 20p. [1933] (Issued in cooperation with N. C. Dept. Agr., Div. Markets)
- Marketing southern Alabama potatoes; summary of 1932 season, by H. F. Willson. 18p. [1933] (Issued in cooperation with Ala. Dept. Agr. and Indus.)
- Marketing Tennessee tomatoes; summary of 1932 season, by W. D. Hull. 12p. [1933] (Issued in cooperation with Tex. Div. Markets)
- Marketing west Florida vegetables. Manatee, Sarasota, and Wauchula sections. Celery, tomatoes, peppers, eggplant, cucumbers, and mixed vegetables. Summary of 1931-32-season, by R. Maynard Peterson. 20p. [1933] (Issued in cooperation with Fla. State Marketing Bur.)
- Mohair production - 1930, 1931, and 1932. 1p. Mar. 24, 1933.
- New outlook charts July - December 1932. 12p. incl. diagrs. Jan. 1933.
- 1932 American cheese markets. 11p. Mar. 1933.
- 1932 butter markets. 12p. Mar. 1933.
- Periodicals received currently in the Library of the U. S. Bureau of agricultural economics, comp. by Vajen E. Hitz, under the direction of Mary G. Lacy, librarian. Dec. 1932. 195p.
- Recent economic changes and their effect on American agriculture, by Nils A. Olsen. 11p. [1933] Address, Missouri conference on land utilization, College of agriculture, University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo., February 23, 1933.
- Some books on the what and why of depressions, by Mary G. Lacy, librarian. Address, annual meeting, Columbian library association, Frederick, Md., Apr. 29, 1933. 5p.
- List of references, p. 4-5.
- Standard grades for fire-cured tobacco (U. S. types 21, 22, 23, and 24) effective December 1, 1932. 17p. Mar. 1933.
- Standard grades for Wisconsin tobacco (U. S. types 54 and 55) effective January 1, 1933. 14p. March 1933.
- State measures for the relief of agricultural indebtedness in the United States, 1932 and 1933, comp. by Louise O. Bercaw, Margaret T. Olcott and Mary F. Carpenter, under the direction of Mary G. Lacy, librarian, Bureau of agricultural economics. March 1933. 64p. (U.S. Dept. Agr., Bur. Agr. Econ., Agr. Econ. Bibliog. 45)
- Supplement no. 1 to Service and regulatory announcements (B.A.E.) no. 117. 2p. Mar. 25, 1933.
- Uses for cotton. Selected references in the English language, comp. by Mildred C. Benton, under the direction of Emily L. Day, Library specialist in cotton marketing, Division of cotton marketing branch library. 43p. Nov. 1932. (U.S. Dept. Agr., Bur. Agr. Econ., Agr. Econ. Bibliog. 44,

Radio Talks*

- April cattle markets, by C. V. Whalin. April 17, 1933. 1p.
April crop report, by W. F. Callander. Apr. 11, 1933. 2p.
April hog markets, by C. A. Burmeister. Apr. 14, 1933. 2p.
April lamb markets, by C. L. Harlan. Apr. 14, 1933. 2p.
The condition of winter grains, by Joseph A. Becker. Apr. 11, 1933. 2p.
Farmers' plans for 1933, by J. B. Shepard. Mar. 17, 1933. 2p.
The fruit and vegetable market situation, by Wells A. Sherman. Apr. 7, 1933. 3p.
Grade, staple, and tenderability of cotton ginned total crop of 1932, by F. H. Harper. Apr. 14, 1933. 1p.
Guides to judging quality of canned vegetables, by Wells A. Sherman. Mar. 27, 1933. 3p.
March dairy markets review, by L. M. Davis. Mar. 31, 1933. 2p.
March egg and poultry markets, by B. H. Bennett. Mar. 29, 1933. 2p.
The price situation, by A. G. Peterson. Mar. 16, 1933. 3p.
Prospective acreages of grain crops for 1933, by J. L. Orr. Mar. 17, 1932. 2p.
Supplies and prices of pasture and hay seeds, by G.C. Edler. Mar. 1, 1933. 2p.
The trend of milk production, by R. K. Smith. Mar. 20, 1933. 2p.

Miscellaneous (mimeographed)**

- Outline for a course in agricultural extension education, by E. H. Shinn. Feb. 1933. 18p. (U.S. Dept. Agr., Ext. Serv., Off. Coop. Ext. Work, Ext. Serv. Circ. 185)
Twenty years of cooperative extension work [by] C. B. Smith. Mar. 1933. 6p. (U.S. Dept. Agr., Ext. Service., Off. Coop. Ext. Work, Ext. Serv. Circ. 186)

U. S. FEDERAL FARM BOARD PUBLICATIONS**

Compiled by Margaret M. Harrison

- Analysis of the Farm mortgage bill by Henry Morgenthau, jr. Apr. 3, 1933. 2p. (Press service no. 3-61)
Cotton cooperatives elect new cotton advisory committee. Jan. 30, 1933. 1p. (Press service no. 3-45)
Farm credit administration. Radio address by Henry Morgenthau, jr.... over the National broadcasting company's chain of 47 stations, during the Farm and home hour... Mar. 30, 1933. 3p.

* These radio talks are of current interest only and are of no value for permanent filing as the information they give may be obtained from other Department publications.

** Requests for these publications should be addressed to the office issuing them.

Recommendations for legislation. Special report to Congress. Dec. 7, 1932. 18p., printed.

Which way agriculture? Address prepared... by Sam H. Thompson... given at the annual meeting of the Tennessee farm bureau federation, Nashville. Tennessee, January 13, 1933. 10p. (Press service no. 3-44)

STATE PUBLICATIONS

Compiled by Mary F. Carpenter

California

Benedict, M. R. The Merced irrigation district. An economic survey of farm incomes, expenses and tax-paying abilities. 195p., mimeogr. Berkeley, Calif. Agr. Expt. Sta., 1933.

A preliminary report, contribution from the Giannini Foundation of Agricultural Economics.

Stokdyk, E. A. Economic and legal aspects of compulsory proration in agricultural marketing. 28p., mimeogr. Berkeley, Calif. Agr. Expt. Sta., 1933.

A preliminary report, contribution from the Giannini Foundation of Agricultural Economics.

Wellman, H. R. Supply, demand and prices of California peaches. Calif. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 547, 64p. Berkeley. 1932.

Paper 36, The Giannini Foundation of Agricultural Economics.

Supersedes California Agricultural Extension Service Circular 1, published in 1926. However, some of the statistical data for the years prior to 1920 are not republished in this bulletin.

Connecticut

Boyd, H. B. An economic study of the agriculture of the Connecticut Valley. 5. Factors affecting the prices and acreages of cigar tobacco in the United States. Conn. (Storrs) Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 180, p.223-292. Storrs. 1932.

In cooperation with the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

A preliminary study based on data for the period from 1922 to 1929.

Connecticut. Department of agriculture. Sixth and seventh annual reports... June 30, 1932. 114p. Hartford. 1933.

Bureau of Markets, p. 29-53. State agricultural societies and farm bureaus, p. 70-111.

Edwards, S. A., and Crehan, G. P. Connecticut vegetable industry and its outlook for 1933. Conn. Dept. Agr. Bul. 18. 20p., mimeogr. Hartford. 1933.

An annual publication issued by the Bureau of Markets - includes estimated acreage of vegetables and small fruits by counties.

Florida

Florida. Agricultural experiment station. Annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1932. 218, I-VIII p. Gainesville. 1932?
Agricultural economics, p. 24-27.

Roesel, Tillie. Farm milk supply. 105 farms in North Marion County, 1931. Fla. Agr. Col. Ext. Serv., Fla. Agr. Ext. Econ. 3 (4): 1-3., mimeogr. Apr. 1933. Gainesville.

Idaho

Hunter, Byron, and Eke, P. A. A method of determining what to produce. Budgeting the farm program on the Twin Falls irrigation project. Ida. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 195, 48p. Moscow. 1932.

In cooperation with United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics.
"This study was undertaken to develop a better basis for planning ahead, both for local areas and the individual farms."

Rinehart, E. F., Hickman, C. W., and Johnson, R. F. Fattening range lambs in Idaho. Ida. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 194, 48p. Moscow. 1932.
Shipping and marketing, p. 44-47.

Illinois

Lloyd, J. W. Growing and marketing muskmelons. Ill. Agr. Expt. Sta. Circ. 405, 20p. Urbana. 1933.
Grading, packing and selling, p. 17-20.

Indiana

Indiana. Agricultural experiment station. Annual crop summary, 1932. Ind. Agr. Expt. Sta., Ind. Crops and Livestock, no. 87, 16p. W. Lafayette. 1932.

Agr.

Indiana. Agricultural experiment station. Annual livestock summary, 1933. Ind. Agr. Expt. Sta., Ind. Crops and Livestock, no. 89, 11p. W. Lafayette. 1933.

Indiana. Agricultural experiment station. Assessors' enumeration of 1931 crops. Ind. Agr. Expt. Sta., Ind. Crops and Livestock, no. 88, 8p. W. Lafayette. 1933.

The three bulletins listed above were written in cooperation with the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics and include data by counties.

Iowa

Iowa. State college of agriculture and mechanic arts. Progress report no. 1-5. Dec. 15, 1932 - Apr. 1, 1933. [Ames, Ia., 1932-33]

Contents. - no. 1. A preliminary survey of the use of alcohol as motor fuel in various countries. [Dec. 15, 1932]. - no. 2. Knock rating tests of

alcohol-gasoline mixtures [Dec. 17, 1932]. - no. 3. The use of agricultural products in the manufacture of chemical to be blended with motor fuels. Jan. 20, 1933. - no. 4. Construction and operating costs for corn alcohol plants. Mar. 30, 1933. - no. 5. Some economic aspects of a program for the manufacture of fuel alcohol from corn. Apr. 1, 1933.

Parts 1 and 2 have on cover "Prepared for the members of the Conference held Dec. 10, 1932, to discuss the utilization of agricultural surpluses." Charles E. Friley, Dean of the Division of Industrial Science of the Iowa State College at Ames, Iowa was chairman of the conference.

Murray, W. G., and Bentley, R. C. The agricultural emergency in Iowa. IX. Farm mortgage foreclosures. Iowa Agr. Expt. Sta. Circ. 147, p. 157-179. Ames. 1933.

Schultz, T. W. The agricultural emergency in Iowa. X. Shrink agriculture or shift tariff protected industries. Iowa Agr. Expt. Sta. Circ. 148, p.180-211. Ames. 1933.

Schultz, T. W. Variations in corn prices within Iowa. 25p., mimeogr. Ames, Iowa Agr. Expt. Sta., 1933.
A preliminary report.

Louisiana

Saville, R. J. Factors in the organization and successful operation of Louisiana rice farms, 1930. La. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 233, 51p. Baton Rouge. 1933.

Smith, T. L. Farm trade centers in Louisiana 1901 to 1931. La. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 234, 56p. Baton Rouge. 1933.

Maine

Maine. College of agriculture. Extension service. A dairy program for Franklin and Somerset Counties. Maine Agr. Col. Ext. Serv. Bul. 207, 15p. Orono. 1932.

Merchant, C. H. Farm tax burden in Maine. Maine Agr. Col., Dept. Agr. Econ. and Farm Mangt. Farm Econ. Facts no. 12, March 1933, p.186-189, mimeogr. Orono.

Massachusetts

Rozman, David, and Sherburne, Ruth. Analysis of receipts and expenditures of State, county, and municipal governments in Massachusetts. Mass. Agr. Col. Ext. Serv. Spec. Circ. 17, 18p., mimeogr. Amherst. 1933.

Rozman, David. Recreational and forestry uses of land in Massachusetts. Mass. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 294, 20p. Amherst. 1933.

Michigan

McDonel, K. H. The United States export and import trade in dairy products, with special consideration of the tariff. Mich. Agr. Expt. Sta. Tech. Bul. 131, 37p. E. Lansing. 1933.

Includes a list of references and a table showing rates of duty on imports of dairy products from the act of 1789 to that of 1930.

Michigan. State college of agriculture and applied science. Extension division. Agricultural situation and outlook for Michigan, 1933. Mich. Agr. Col. Ext. Serv. Bul. 131, 32p. E. Lansing. 1933.

Thrun, F. M. Rural school organization in Michigan. Mich. Agr. Expt. Sta. Spec. Bul. 229, 32p. E. Lansing. 1933.

One of the Michigan Local government series prepared as a report to the Michigan Commission of inquiry into county, township and school district government.

Wright, K. T., and Aylesworth, P. F. Costs of producing pullets in Michigan in 1932, 51 farms. 19p., mimeogr. E. Lansing, Mich. Agr. Expt. Sta., 1932.

Wright, K. T., and Aylesworth, P. F. Laying flock costs and returns in Michigan, 1931-32, 44 farms. 17p., mimeogr. E. Lansing, Mich. Agr. Expt. Sta., 1933.

Minnesota

Johnson, E. C. Farm mortgage foreclosures in Minnesota. Minn. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 293, 31p. University Farm, St. Paul. 1932.

Minnesota. Agricultural experiment station. Fortieth annual report. July 1, 1931 to June 30, 1932. 77p. University Farm, St. Paul.

List of projects in agricultural economics, p. 38-40.

Pond, G. A. Cost of production and price. Minn. Univ.. Agr. Ext. Div., Farm Business Notes, no. 124, Mar. 20, 1933, p.1-4, mimeogr. University Farm, St. Paul.

Ranney, W. P., and Pond, G. A. Annual report of the Farm Management Service for farmers in Southeast Minnesota for the year 1932. Minn. Dept. Agr.. Div. Agr. Econ., Mimeogr. Rpt. 57, 31p. University Farm, St. Paul. 1933.

In cooperation with the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics and the farm bureaus of Dodge, Freeborn, Goodhue, Le Sueur, Mower, Rice, Steele and Waseca Counties.

Missouri

Schowengerdt, G. C., and West, D. C. Factors causing cull apples in Missouri. Mo. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 319, 30p. Columbia. 1932.

"The records secured during the two years [1928-1929] while this

investigation was in progress are presented in tabular and graphic form under three divisions: (1) the amount of apples in each grade; (2) the prices received for each trade and variety; and (3) the relative importance of various factors responsible for culls."

Montana

Carpenter, Paul. The Montana agricultural outlook. Mont. Agr. Col. Ext. Serv. Circ. 48, 8p. Bozeman. 1933.

Tootell, R. B. An inventory of Montana irrigation projects. Mont. Agr. Col. Ext. Serv. Bul. 124, 104p. Bozeman. 1932.

Includes nature and history of irrigation districts, descriptions of active Montana irrigation districts, Federal Reclamation, Federal Indian Service and irrigation companies and associations' projects in the State.

Part VI contains statistical financial information.

Nebraska

George, A. G. Cost of producing winter wheat in six Nebraska counties. 1932. Nebr. Agr. Col. Ext. Circ. 839, 21p., mimeogr. Lincoln. 1932.

The records are from Cass, Douglas, Saunders, Fillmore, Perkins and Cheyenne Counties.

Nebraska. State board of agriculture. Annual report... for the year 1932. 802p. Lincoln. 1932.

Also contains reports of the Nebraska Crop Growers' Association, Nebraska Horticultural Society, Nebraska Livestock Breeders' and Feeders' Association, and Nebraska Poultry Association which include papers on economic subjects.

Nevada

Venstrom, Cruz. Current expenses, receipts, operating losses and credit changes on farms of Western Nevada in 1932. Nev. Agr. Expt. Sta. News Bul. 7 (3): 1-6, mimeogr. Reno. 1933.

New Jersey

Hancock, H. C., and Fenton, J. M. Report of Hightstown potato office and summary of New Jersey potato season, 1932. 31p., mimeogr. Trenton, N. J. Dept. Agr., 1933.

New Jersey. Department of agriculture. Bureau of markets. The New Jersey plan of poultry standardization and accreditation and list of breeding flocks and hatcheries under official supervision, 1932-1933. N. J. Dept. Agr. Circ. 230, 66p. Trenton. 1933.

New Jersey land use conference. Proceedings... held at New Brunswick, New Jersey, December 21, 1932. N. J. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 552, 78p. New

Brunswick. 1933.

Includes the names on the sponsoring committees of the conference and papers by J. G. Lipman, A. R. Mann, L. C. Gray, H. H. Bennett, L. L. Lee, J. K. Powell, Calvin Derrick, F. G. Stickel, jr., and C. P. Wilber.

Waller, A. G., and Weiss, H. B. County and township taxes in New Jersey. N. J. Agr. Col. Ext. Serv. Bul. 101, 52p. New Brunswick. 1933.

New York

Misner, E. G. Economic studies of dairy farming in New York. X. 141 farms in the Tully-Horner area, crop year 1926. N. Y. Cornell Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 551, 105p. Ithaca. 1933.

"This bulletin reports a study, by the survey method of 141 dairy and crop farms in the vicinity of Tully, Onondaga County, and Cortland, Cortland County... A similar study was made in this area for the crop year 1921 and reported in Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin 433."

*Warren, G. F., and Pearson, F. A. The physical volume of production in the United States. N. Y. Cornell Agr. Expt. Sta. Memoir 144, 72p. Ithaca. 1932.

Bibliography, p.67-72.

*Warren, G. F., Pearson, F. A., and Stoker, H. M. Wholesale prices for 213 years, 1720 to 1932. N. Y. Cornell Agr. Expt. Sta. Memoir 142, 222p. Ithaca. 1932.

Contents of Part 1. - Wholesale prices in the United States for 135 years, 1797 to 1932 by G. F. Warren and F. A. Pearson. - A monthly index of wholesale prices for 135 years; Prices in different countries; Value in different countries; Value of gold in England; Currency price of gold in London; Prices of individual commodities as compared with the general price level; Effects of declining commodity prices; Changes in prices of basic commodities when prices are rising and when prices are falling; Money and prices; Index numbers of wholesale prices of all commodities with constant group weights; Technical details of construction of the index numbers; A comparison of index numbers for the period 1840 to 1890; Comparative weightings of various index numbers; A comparison of different index numbers; Bibliography.

Contents of Part 2. - Wholesale prices at New York City, 1720 to 1800, by H. M. Stoker. - The trend of prices at New York City from 1720 to 1800; Materials and methods used; Price fluctuations from 1700 to 1720 Comparisons of prices at New York City, Charleston, Philadelphia and Boston; Currency; Agricultural development and trade of colonial New York.

* A review, by L. H. Bean, of each of these bulletins appears in this issue of Agricultural Economics Literature.

North Carolina

Knapp, J. G. The home market for North Carolina cotton. N. C. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 284. State College Station, Raleigh. 1933.

"This study differs from the preceding studies [of cotton mill demand] in that the data cover a longer period of investigation and are more complete both for production and consumption."

North Carolina. State college of agriculture and engineering. Agricultural extension service. Sources and uses of federal, state and county revenues. N. C. Agr. Col. Ext. Serv. Misc. Pamph. 11, 19p. Raleigh. 1933.

Salter, L. C. Proposed plan for marketing quality eggs in North Carolina. N. C. Dept. Agr., Div. Markets. 23 p., mimeogr. Raleigh. 1933.

Ohio

Hauck, C. W., and Herschler, H. M. Roadside marketing of agricultural products by Ohio farmers. Ohio Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 521, 37p. Wooster. 1933.

Moore, H. R. Our system of public finance and the services of the government. Ohio State Univ., Dept. Rural Econ. and Ohio Agr. Expt. Sta. Mimeogr. Bul. 52, 61p. Columbus. 1933.

Moore, H. R. Semi-annual index of farm real estate values in Ohio, July 1 to December 31, 1932. Ohio State Univ., Dept. Rural Econ. and Ohio Agr. Expt. Sta. Mimeogr. Bul. 53, 6p. Columbus. 1933.

In cooperation with the Farm lands division of the Ohio Association of real estate boards.

Ohio State University. Department of rural economics. Facts about the present economic situation and its relation to agriculture. Ohio State Univ. Dept. Rural Econ. Facts Ser. 16, 14p. Columbus. 1933.

Wertz, V. R. The agricultural situation in Ohio; as affected by a changing price level. Ohio State Univ. Dept. Rural Econ. and Ohio Agr. Expt. Sta. Mimeogr. Bul. 54, 16p. Columbus. 1933.

Oklahoma

Oklahoma. Agricultural experiment station. Current farm economics, v.6, no.2, April 1933. Stillwater.

Partial contents: Importance of soil conservation during periods of economic depression, by C. P. Blackwell, p.22; A long time view of the competitive position of Oklahoma cotton producers, by J. T. Sanders, p. 25-31; Economic consequences of the world war debts, by Z. B. Wallin, p.32-36; Monetary reforms in relation to farm relief, by P. H. Stephens. p.36-40; Some immediate social problems facing Oklahoma agriculture, by O. D. Duncan, p.40-43.

Stephens, P. H. Farm production costs in Oklahoma, 1931. Okla. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 208, 56p. Stillwater. 1933.

"This is the first publication of the Oklahoma Experiment Station showing detailed and complete costs of production of crops and live-stock products."

Oregon

Oregon. Department of agriculture. Bulletin no.15-A. 28p. Salem. 1933.
Includes the text of the Oregon Produce Dealers' and Peddlers' act of 1933.

South Carolina

Clemson College. Extension service. Agricultural outlook for South Carolina, 1933. Clemson Col. Ext. Serv. Circ. 127, 19p. Clemson College. 1933.

Jensen, W. C., Russell, L. A., and Guin, Marvin. An economic study of Sumter County agriculture. S. C. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 288, 72p. Clemson College. 1933.

"A new type of study which [includes] an analysis of both production and marketing with special reference to farming and [provides] at the same time the beginning of a permanent development program."

Some of the problems given particular emphasis in this report are:
1. Farm organization. 2. Practices, inputs, and costs in connection with crop and livestock production. 3. Methods of marketing, seasonal demand, and market opportunities.

Shanklin, J. A., Campbell, R. C., and Jensen, W. C. Community production of cotton in relation to yield and staple length. S. C. Agr. Expt. Sta. Circ. 48, 26p. Clemson College. 1933.

Four communities in different parts of the State were selected for this study.

South Carolina. Department of agriculture, commerce and industries. Year-book... 1932. 88p. Columbia. 1933?

Includes statistical data on tobacco, textile mills, cotton-seed oil mills and directories of canneries, creameries and flour mills.

South Dakota

Hampson, C. M., and Christophersen, Poul. Tractor and horse power in the wheat area of South Dakota. S. Dak. Agr. Expt. Sta. Circ. 6, 39p. Brookings. 1932.

"The purpose of this report is to make available information which will aid farmers in deciding under what circumstances it is the more economical to use tractors or horses or a combination of both."

Landis, P. H. South Dakota town-country trade relations, 1901-1931. S. Dak. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 274, 47p. Brookings. 1932.

South Dakota. State college of agriculture and mechanic arts. Extension service. South Dakota agricultural outlook for 1933. S. Dak. Agr. Col. Ext. Serv., Farm Econ. Rev. and Outlook Circ. Letter 92, 24 p. Brookings. 1933.

Steele, H. A. Farm mortgage experience of life insurance companies lending in South Dakota. S. Dak. Agr. Expt. Sta. Circ. 7, 40p. Brookings. 1932.

Part 1. Farm mortgages outstanding and ratio of real estate owned to ledger assets. Part 2. Farm real estate owned December 31, 1931; Part 3. Delinquent farm mortgages held by life insurance companies in South Dakota, December 31, 1931; Part 4. Farm real estate sold by life insurance companies and prospects for disposal of land held.

A statistical appendix appears on p. 36-40.

Utah

Fuhriman, W. U., and Thomas, W. P. The agricultural outlook for Utah, 1933. Utah Agr. Col. Ext. Serv. Circ. 56, 12p. Logan. 1933.

Vermont

Vermont. State college of agriculture. Extension service. Vermont farm business, no. 41, 6p., mimeogr. Burlington. 1933.

Partial contents: The present economic situation of the Vermont farm family, p.1-3; The outlook for horse prices, p. 3-4, by R. D. Aplin.

Virginia

Underwood, F. L. Real estate assessments in four counties in Southwest Virginia. Va. Polytech. Inst., Va. Farm Econ. (18): 254-255, 258-259. Blacksburg. 1933.

Virginia. Agricultural and mechanical college and polytechnic institute. Extension work in agriculture and home economics, some accomplishments in 1932. Va. Agr. Col. Ext. Div. Bul. 132, 50p. Blacksburg. 1933.

Extension work in farm management, p. 36-37; improving methods of marketing, p. 38-44.

Wisconsin

Wehrwein, Carl, Ewbank, H. L., and Wileden, A. F. Taxation in rural areas. Wisc. Agr. Col. Ext. Serv. Spec. Circ. 14p., mimeogr. Madison. 1933.
"Public discussion material for Wisconsin rural organizations."

Wisconsin. Department of agriculture and markets. Biennial report... 1930-1932. Wisc. Dept. Agr. Markets Bul. 141, 244p. Madison. 1933.

Agricultural statistics, p. 30-49; Marketing activities, p.50-82; Land economic inventory, p.156-163.

Wyoming

Wyoming. Agricultural experiment station. Forty-second annual report... 1931-1932. 48p. Laramie.

Agronomy and Agricultural Economics Department, p.5-9.

PERIODICAL ARTICLES

Compiled by Louise O. Bercaw and A. M. Hannay

Agricultural Bookkeeping

Lohr, Ludwig. Die zusammenfassende buchführung mit vollkommenem inventar. Landwirtschaftliche Jahrbücher 77 (1): 1-68. 1933. (May be obtained from P. Parey, Berlin, Germany.)

This article is a technical discussion of condensed or comprehensive bookkeeping with complete inventory, comprising proposals for systematic bookkeeping with the idea of avoiding, by means of 'Erfolgsregulierung' (adjustment on the basis of results for a given period or product), variations in the net yield. The subject is covered in seven sections. - H. E. Brockway.

Agricultural Conditions and Regions - Germany

Niehaus, Heinrich. Agricultural conditions and regions in Germany. Geogr. Rev. 23 (1): 23-47, maps. Jan. 1933. (Published by the American Geographical Society of America, Broadway at 156th St., New York, N. Y.)

"In collaboration with other German experts Professor Max Sering has made a study of the background, the present economic situation, and the possibilities for development of German agriculture. The voluminous report 'Die Deutsche Landwirtschaft unter Volks- und Weltwirtschaftlichen Gesichtspunkten' is published as Berichte über Landwirtschaft, no. 50 (n.s.), 1932. The purpose of the present article is to present the geographical results of this work, and in this the writer is guided chiefly by his own contribution, Chapter 4, Die Grundlagen der Deutschen Landwirtschaft und die Anpassung des Landwirtschaftlichen Betriebs an die Veränderten Wirtschaftsbedingungen, pp. 208-278." p. 23.

Agricultural Credit Agencies - United States

Morgenthau, Henry, jr. Merging farm credit agencies to simplify procedure. Elimination of effort and easing way for borrower explained as objectives in consolidating facilities. U. S. Daily 8 (4): 58. Mar. 27 to Apr. 1, 1933. (Published at Washington, D. C.)

Wall, N. J. New credit for agriculture. The Burroughs Clearing House 17 (4): 16-17, 22. Jan. 1933. (Published at Detroit, Mich.)

Explains the new system for meeting credit requirements of farmers and stockmen which has been provided in the establishment of regional agricultural credit corporations authorized by the Emergency Relief and Construction Act of 1932.

Wilcox, E. V. Come and get it. Country Gent. 103 (4): 12-13. Apr. 1, 1933. (Published at Independence Square, Philadelphia, Pa.)

A popular article on the present credit chaos and the various lending agencies of the Federal Government. "To my mind the present credit chaos

cannot be cleared up by the continuous creation of new loan agencies to play the lady bountiful, but only by good teamwork among existing agencies and hard-headed attention to the needs of the borrower and the safety of the lender."

Agricultural Depression

Pavlovsky, George. The course of the agricultural depression in 1931-32. Mo. Bul. Agr. Econ. and Sociol. (reprint from the Internatl. Rev. Agr.) yr. 24 (1): 1-41. Jan. 1933. (Published by the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, Italy.)

This article is in three parts: The structural background of the depression; The financial crisis and the world market; Agricultural conditions in 1931-32.

Agricultural Depression - Yugoslavia

Franges, Otto. Jugoslawien: massnahmen zwecks behebung oder linderung der landwirtschaftlichen krise in Jugoslawien. Berichte über Landwirtschaft (n.f.) 17 (1): 171-176. 1932. (May be obtained from P. Parey, Berlin, Germany.)

A brief discussion of the measures for overcoming or mitigating the agricultural crisis as related to Yugoslavia. - H. E. Brockway.

Agricultural Indebtedness - Denmark

Busch, W. Dänemark: agrarkrise und verschuldung in Dänemark. Berichte über Landwirtschaft (n.f.) 17 (1): 159-165. 1932. (May be obtained from P. Parey, Berlin, Germany.)

A discussion of the agricultural crisis and the question of indebtedness in Denmark. - H. E. Brockway.

Agricultural Indebtedness - Mysore

Krishnaswamiengar, B. S. Causes of mortgage indebtedness in Mysore. Mysore Econ. Jour. 19 (3): 188-191. Mar. 1933. (Published at Bangalore City, Mysore, India.)

Agricultural Marketing Bill - Great Britain

The agricultural bill. Economist 116 (4672): 518. Mar. 11, 1933. (Published at 8 Bouverie St., London, E. C. 4, England.)

This is an analysis of the provisions of the new agricultural bill. "Its first clause empowers the Board of Trade to make an order regulating the imports of any agricultural product... Clause a provides that where the importation of an agricultural product is controlled and it appears to the Minister of Agriculture and the Secretaries for Agriculture of Scotland and Northern Ireland after consultation with the Board of Trade and the Market Supply Committee that an order under this section would conduce to the efficient organisation of any branch of agriculture,

they may determine, for such period as may be specified, the quantities, varieties and grades of the product in question which may be sold. The third clause sets up a Market Supply Committee...whose duty it will be to review the circumstances affecting the supply of agricultural products, to make recommendations to the Minister as to steps which ought to be taken for regulation, to give advice and assistance and to report on the operation of any order in force. Part II of the bill deals, on the lines recommended by the Reorganisation Commission for Pigs and Pig Products, with development schemes for organising the production of secondary agricultural products... While we welcome any measure which is calculated to improve the marketing of agricultural produce in this country, we cannot but view with uneasiness the granting of wide powers to limit supplies from abroad, accompanied only by comparatively modest powers to improve the efficiency of home production."

Farmers' glory? Economist 116 (4674): 625-626. Mar. 25, 1933. (Published at 8 Bouverie St., London, E. C. 4, England.)

This is an analysis and criticism of the Agricultural Marketing Bill which has passed its second reading in the House of Commons.

Agricultural Markets

Die landwirtschaftlichen märkte: Rückblick 1932 - ausblick 1933. Blatter für Landwirtschaftliche Marktforschung 3 (8-9): 333-436. Jan.-Feb. 1933. (May be obtained from P. Parey, Berlin, Germany.)

A comprehensive survey of world and German agricultural markets in 1932 and prospective markets for 1933. Economics as a whole is covered in the first part. Subdivisions: General business cycle (1) international, (2) Germany: Agricultural economics, (1) international, (2) Germany, (3) cooperative trading and standardization. The following individual markets are dealt with in the second part: Grain, potatoes, sugar, slaughter cattle, eggs, poultry, milk and dairy products, vegetables, fruit (including fruits from the South). A number of graphs and other diagrams are included. In the summary it is stated that a far-reaching improvement in agriculture as a whole can only be expected following a lasting betterment in general economic conditions. - H. E. Brockway.

Agricultural Relief - Canada

Canadian measures for increasing agricultural export prices. Com. Rpts. 14: 218-219. Apr. 8, 1933. (Published by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Washington, D. C.)

The following is quoted from the first part of this item from Commercial Attaché Lynn W. Meekins: "The proposal to establish an agricultural stabilization fund, contained in the budget speech (Mar. 21), is a novel feature of the Dominion Government's reconstruction policy. From this fund it is intended to pay Canadian exporters at the rate of \$4.60

in Canadian currency per pound sterling on their shipments to the British market of animals, meats (including bacon and hams), poultry, fresh and canned fish, tobacco, cheese, milk products, canned fruits and vegetables, maple products, eggs and honey..."

Agricultural Relief - Netherlands

Holland regime asks broad farm powers - Dictatorial authority sought to curb output in effort to raise prices. Com. & Financ. Chron. 136: 2332. Apr. 8, 1933. (Published at William St., corner Spruce St., New York, N. Y.)

"From the Hague, March 29, the New York 'Times' reported the following: The Netherlands Government, seeking almost dictatorial powers to relieve Dutch farmers, has introduced a bill proposing the creation of a general fund to be distributed in the relief of the various branches of agriculture. The Government asks the right to forbid or to reduce the production of storage of or even dealing in certain products.

"A central commission would be formed, embracing existing commissions, for the relief of breeders of dairy cattle and pigs and another commission would be set up for the execution of the wheat Act. Infringements of the law would be punishable by imprisonment for one year or a fine of \$4,000. The government holds that improvement in prices can be effected only by regulation of production..."

Agricultural Relief - United States

An agricultural program. Northwest. Miller 173 (10): 721, 738. Mar. 29, 1933. (Published at 118 S. 6th St., Minneapolis, Minn.)

"Prepared by the Kansas City Chamber of Commerce."

"This program is submitted as one which is positive and definitely designed to create conditions under which farmers can work out their own problems and in doing so aid industrial organizations, transportation agencies and financial institutions dependent upon agriculture for their success."

The following subjects are considered in the program: foreign markets, adjustment of farm mortgages, land utilization, freight rates, co-operative marketing, land reclamation, and agricultural legislation.

An editorial on this plan entitled "A practical farm plan" appears on p. 723. According to the editor the plan "merits more than passing attention."

The American farm relief bill. Economist 116 (4675): 677-678. Apr. 1, 1933. (Published at 8 Bouverie St., London, E.C.4, England.)

This is an analysis and criticism of the farm relief bill.

Black, W. P. The new farm-relief bill. Recognizes law of supply and demand, but is silent on inflated mortgages. Barron's 13 (12): 5, 10. Mar. 20, 1933. (Published at 44 Broad St., New York, N. Y.)

"The Administration's program for farm relief has been presented to the House and Senate. Insofar as it affects farmers of the corn and wheat-belt areas, it offers features adopted from the original Domestic

Allotment bill and ties them into a landleasing plan that promises a definite contraction of production. In this respect, it is an improvement on previous programs in that it recognizes the law of supply and demand.

"Mr. Black... sees one important omission in the Administration's farm bill. He points out that a large part of the farm mortgage indebtedness was incurred at the inflated land-value levels of 1917-20. That these mortgages must be scaled down before lasting improvement can be brought to agriculture is his conclusion." p. 1.

Case, W. W. The fiction of 1909-1914 farm price parity - cost of the "untrod path." Annalist 41 (1056): 523-524. Apr. 14, 1933. (Published by the New York Times Company, New York, N.Y.)

A criticism of the farm bill, particularly the so-called "price parity" feature.

Clayton, W. L. Farm relief. Cotton Digest 5 (19): 8-9. Mar. 25, 1933. (Published at Houston, Tex.)

Also in Acco Press 11 (4): 4-7. Apr. 1933, and in Cotton and Cotton Oil News 34 (12): 3-5. Mar. 25, 1933.

Address made at Texas Cotton Association meeting in Galveston, Tex., Mar. 24-25, 1933.

The farmer "needs relief on debts and taxes... from the operations of Government agriculture lending agencies, from Governmental competition with existing agencies... for the merchandising of farm products... from excessive transportation costs... from the brand of farm relief which the political farmers who infest the lobbies of the National Capitol have been serving up to him."

Hibbard, B. H. Will the farm bill work? Nation 136 (3535): 366-367. Apr. 5, 1933. (Published at 20 Vesey St., New York, N. Y.)

The writer analyzes the proposed agricultural relief giving the contentions of the proponents of the bill as well as his own views. His concluding paragraph is as follows: "Our land system needs revamping, so as to keep out of agricultural use much land which threatens to come in at the first opportunity. We need a foreign-trade policy of vigor and vision. We need a settlement of inter-Allied debts. It is true that we want to see prices scaled up, not down. Some sort of inflation is greatly to be desired over continued deflation. We may profit, while other and more fundamental reforms are in the making, by some sort of agricultural allotment act, but we should like to see in clearer perspective than the present bill affords the lines of its outer limits, and know with more certainty its center of gravity."

Is farm relief really needed? Inform. Serv. 12 (14): 1-2. Apr. 8, 1933. (Issued by the Department of Research and Education, Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, 105 East 22nd St., New York, N. Y.)

Presents data to refute the thesis of an editorial published March 23 in the New York Herald Tribune in which "the significance of the basic

data generally appealed to by the advocates of farm relief" was challenged. A summary of the thesis of this editorial as given in this article is as follows:

"'All things considered, a prolonged depression falls in the long run with about equal force on all groups.' The gap between farm prices and those of other commodities has been played up too much. A better basis of comparison would be the gross income of agriculture, the volume of industrial pay rolls and the volume of dividends, which all show drastic declines from 1929 to 1932. Agriculture has fairly well sustained its volume of production since 1929, whereas the volume of manufactured products has fallen off greatly. That the farmer has suffered is not questioned but has he suffered more severely than the wage worker, the salaried person or the proprietor? 'Possibly he has,' says the Herald Tribune, but it contends that more convincing proof is needed than the comparison of the indices of agricultural and non-agricultural prices."

Kemmerer, E. W. Finds farm relief wrong in principle. Plan violates fundamental canons of taxation, Prof. Kemmerer holds. Few would benefit by it. Heavy cost would hit poor and rich alike - danger of extension seen. New York Times, Apr. 2, 1933, section 4, p. 1, col. 3, p. 7, col. 3-5. (Published at New York, N. Y.)

Ostrolenk, Bernhard. A "new deal" for the farmers: the plans now under debate. They fall into two general categories, one for raising prices and the other for easing the burden of farm debts. New York Times, Mar. 26, 1933, section 8, p. 3. (Published at New York, N. Y.)

The writer discusses the two proposed farm legislative activities, those dealing with acreage reduction as a price-advancing scheme, and financial proposals. Under the first heading are discussed the Smith cotton-option plan, the land leasing, and the voluntary allotment plans. The second program "contemplates (1) refinancing of farm mortgages, (2) the provision of additional intermediate credit for crop production and (3) a more vigorous program for commodity cooperation."

Torrence, G. P. Reconstruction by direct action. Manfrs. Rec. 102 (4): 16. Apr. 1933. (Published at Baltimore, Md.)

"Essential features of Mr. Torrence's plan for reconstruction, as outlined herewith, present control of supply without the complication of price fixing and process taxes. Dictators are suggested for agriculture and basic manufacturing groups."

To quote the writer's words: "My suggestion is that the President appoint a dictator for each major market crop; wheat, corn, oats, and cotton. That each dictator be given authority to limit the acreage of any crop to some fixed percentage of a five-year average for each farm. That a license to market this crop be given to a farmer only after he has conformed with the regulations. That suitable penalties be provided for anyone who buys unlicensed commodities. That in the beginning this system be confined to the basic commodities, not including livestock, on the supposition that the price of corn and oats will control the livestock prices. If the dictatorship works in these commodities, it can be extended."

Wallace, D. A. The "new deal" for agriculture. Farmer and Farm, Stock & Home 51 (7): 5, 17. Apr. 1, 1933. (Published at St. Paul, Minn.)

Agricultural Statistics - England and Wales

Agricultural returns of England and Wales, 1932. Gt. Brit. Min. Agr. Jour. 39 (10): 951-954. Jan. 1933. (Published by H. M. Stationery Office, London, England.)

Agriculture - Eastern Rocky Mountain Region

Problems of agricultural organization in the eastern Rocky Mountain region. Univ. Denver Business Rev. 8 (12): 1-4. Dec. 1932. (Published at Denver, Colo.)

Agriculture - Egypt

Schatz, Jean. Aperçu général sur les principales cultures égyptiennes. L'Égypte Contemporaine 138: 611-733. Dec. 1932. (Published at 16, Avenue de la Reine Nazli, Le Caire, Egypt.)

A survey of Egypt's principal crops, including cotton. Statistics of area, production, consumption, and price are given.

Agriculture - England

Orwin, C. S. Farming to meet the times. Scot. Jour. Agr. 16 (1): 15-23. Jan. 1933.

Library has a reprint of this.

An account of an attempt by a Wilkshire farmer "to develop a new theory of farm management, a new standard of farm equipment and new methods in the cultivation of the land and the handling of crops and stock ... The work... can best be considered under the following heads: (1) the equipment of the land; (2) the dairy herd; (3) poultry; (4) arable cultivation and labour organisation; (5) methods of disposal of his produce."

Agriculture - Spain

Arrue-Rojas, José Rojas. El problema agrario. El Progreso Agrícola y Pecuário 38 (1749): 801-803. Nov. 7, 1932; 39 (1759): 41:43. Jan. 22, 1933; 39 (1761): 81-84. Feb. 7, 1933. (Published at Plaza de Oriente, 7, Madrid, Spain.)

A more comprehensive study of a subject already discussed by the author in this same publication (Aug. 22, 1932), entitled "El problema agrario, su planteamiento y solución" (The agrarian problem propounded and solved). He now takes up, in turn, three aspects of man's relation to the soil: (1) The peasant home, bringing out the conditions which should be aimed at in a farmhouse as compared with those which now obtain; (2) the plot of land adjoining the peasant home; (3) the soil regarded as a labor market. - H. E. Brockway.

Alcohol as Fuel

Cruz, S.R., and Ang, I. R. The use of alcohol as fuel for small gas engines. Philippine Agr. 21 (9): 613-623, charts. Feb. 1933. (Published by the College of Agriculture, University of the Philippines, Laguna, P. I.)

The object of the investigation reported in this paper and carried on from June-December, 1931 was "to determine the feasibility of using denatured alcohol and gasanol as fuels for small stationary gas engines."

Allotments - Great Britain

Allotments. Gt. Brit. Min. Agr. Jour. 39 (11): 999-1007. Feb. 1933. (Published by H. M. Stationery Office, London, England.)

A historical summary of the allotment system in Great Britain.

American Statistical Association

American statistical association. Papers and proceedings of the ninety-fourth annual meeting... edited by Frank Alexander Ross, held at Cincinnati, Ohio, December 28-31, nineteen hundred and thirty-two. Jour. Amer. Statis. Assoc. 28 (181A): 1-239. Mar. 1933, suppl. (W. I. King, Secretary-Treasurer, Room 530, Commerce Bldg., New York University, New York, N.Y.)

Partial contents: Physical volume of production of gold, silver, and other commodities, by G. F. Warren and F. A. Pearson, p. 113-117; Relationship of gold to prices, by G. F. Warren and F. A. Pearson, p. 118-126, discussion by E. W. Kemmerer, p. 126-132; Agriculture: illustrating limitations of free enterprise as remedy for present unemployment, by Mordecai Ezekiel, p. 182-189.

Barley-Hog Ratio - Saskatchewan

Wilkinson, C. J. Barley-hog ratio for Saskatchewan. Sci. Agr. 13 (6): 349-355. Feb. 1933. (Published by the Canadian Society of Technical Agriculturists, Ottawa, Canada.)

"This paper is the result of a statistical study of the relationship between the farm prices of barley and the farm price of live hogs in Saskatchewan for the period 1910 to 1932. In Canada barley generally takes the place of corn as a feed for swine, and, apart from screenings and low grade wheat and oats is probably fed in larger volume than other grains in Saskatchewan. For these reasons it was considered that the ratio between barley prices and hog prices would serve as the best single indicator of probable expansion and contraction of swine production in this province."

Barter and Scrip

Cohrssen, H. R. L. Mayor Unterguggenherger's plan. New Outlook 161 (6): 42-44. Mar. 1933. (Published at 515 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y.)

The story of the use of stamped scrip in Woergl, Austria.

Cooperative self-help activities among the unemployed. Mo. Labor Rev. 36 (3): 449-495. Mar. 1933. (Published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Dept. of Labor, Washington, D.C.)

This article presents the results of a field survey to date of the cooperative self-help activities of the unemployed now being carried on in various sections of the United States. The activities reported on in this number of the Monthly Labor Review are the Barter and exchange movement in Utah (the Natural Development Association); Unemployed citizens' league of Denver, Colo.; Barter and exchange activities among unemployed in Cheyenne, Wyo. (the Unemployed citizens' league of Cheyenne, Wyo.); the Midwest exchange, Yellow Springs, Ohio; Cooperative production units, Dayton, Ohio; Emergency exchange association, inc., New York City; Nyack, N. Y. trading post; Emergency exchange association of Pennsylvania; and the Unemployed citizens league of Philadelphia.

Davila, Carlos. Nations turn to barter. New Outlook 161 (6): 37-41. Mar. 1933. (Published at 515 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y.)

"First people, now nations, are going back to simple barter. The story of return to direct swapping of goods between nations is told by Carlos Davila, former Provisional President of Chile."

Business Depression

Adams, J. T. America's real job. Scribner's Mag. 93 (4): 197-203. Apr. 1933. (Published at New York, N. Y.)

The writer believes "that if we would for a while stop making grandiose but impossible plans or talking about avoiding revolutions by scrapping the constitution, and instead would tackle the specific problems which are becoming more and more clearly understood, we would make more rapid progress toward that restoration of our economic life which is essential.

Tinsley, J. F. Depressions past and present. Bul. Business Hist. Soc., Inc. 7 (2, whole no. 41): 2-13. Mar. 1933. (Published at the Baker Library, Soldiers Field, Boston, Mass.)

Cattle and Meat - Export Bounties - Union of South Africa

Union of South Africa. Bill to regulate the livestock and meat industries. Gt. Brit. Bd. Trade Jour. (n.s.) 130 (1892): 396. Mar. 9, 1933. (Published by H. M. Stationery Office, London, England.)

"A Bill, to be known as the Livestock and Meat Industries Act, 1933... proposes to establish a Livestock and Meat Industries Control Board. The Board is to have power to impose a levy on all cattle and sheep slaughtered at approved abattoirs in the Union, and to pay to any person who exports beef, mutton or slaughter cattle from the Union a bounty or premium, of an amount to be determined, varying according to the grade of the article exported. The Ordinance also authorises the Governor-General to make regulations prescribing standards of quality and rules for the inspection and grading of meat, and provides, inter alia, that the provisions of the Act may be applied by proclamation to

other classes of slaughter animals or other kinds of meat.

Citrus Fruit Industry - California

Lord, Russell. Gold on the limb. Country Home 57 (4): 10-11, 29, 30, 31. Apr. 1933. (Published at 250 Park Ave., New York, N. Y.)

An illustrated article on citrus fruit-growing in California. A part of the article deals with marketing, and control of surplus of this crop. In conclusion the author writes in part: "Uncontrolled over-production has pushed the California citrus growers into new attacks and more exposed positions. They have not abandoned their original ground. They stand, as always, for intelligent cooperative production and marketing. But in order to maintain that stand they have been forced into a scramble, on their own, toward the goal proposed by the Voluntary Domestic Allotment Plan - a cooperative reduction of output within the limits of paying demand."

Coffee - Brazil

Nortz, F. Eng. The solution of Brazil's economic crisis. Wileman's Brazilian Rev. 24 (5): 91-95. Feb. 4, 1933. (Published at Rua da Quitanda, 163, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.)

A plea for freedom of trade and elimination of politics from the coffee business.

Regray, Léon. The past ten years of coffee defense. IV. - The general situation since 1930. Tea and Coffee Trade Jour. 64 (2): 121-123. Feb. 1933. (Published at 79 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.)

"A rapid survey of the measures adopted for coffee defense since Washington Luiz left the presidency of Brazil, wherein they are all presented together in order to make it easier to examine them progressively and estimate the results."

Cost and Standard of Living - Scales for Measuring

Tough, E. G., and Kirkpatrick, E. L. Scales for measuring the standard of living. Jour. Amer. Statis. Assoc. 28 (181): 55-63. Mar. 1933. (W. I. King, Secretary-Treasurer, Room 530 Commerce Bldg., New York University, New York, N. Y.)

"This article gives attention to three sets of scales which have been used for comparing the cost of family living; the adult male equivalent, the ammain and the cost consumption unit. These are considered briefly from the standpoint of their development and more fully from the standpoint of their applicability and their adequacy as a means of measurement." p. 55.

Cotton Textile Industry

Murchison, C. T. Requisites of stabilization in the cotton textile industry. Amer. Econ. Rev. 23 (1): 71-84. Mar. 1933, suppl. (Published by the American Economic Association, Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.)

Council of Agriculture - England

Council of agriculture for England. Gt. Brit. Min. Agr. Jour. 39 (10): 930-951. Jan. 1933. (Published by H. M. Stationery Office, London, England.)

A summary of the proceedings of the thirty-ninth meeting of the council on December 8, 1932. Four appendixes contain reports from the standing committee of the council on (1) Interim and final reports of the Central landowners' association on agricultural policy; (2) Purity of the milk supply; Report of the Reorganisation commission for pigs and pig products; (4) The Dutch auction system.

Domestic Allotment Plan

Burton, L. V. What the voluntary domestic allotment plan may mean to the food industries. Food Indus. 5 (1): 25-27. Jan. 1933. (Published at 330 W. 42d St., New York, N. Y.)

The writer thinks that the plan is unworkable and that it will have a bad effect on the food industries. He favors the removal of marginal and submarginal lands from cultivation.

Congress and the domestic allotment plan. Cong. Digest 12 (2): 33-56. Feb. 1933. (Published at Munsey Bldg., Washington, D.C.)

Contents: Foreword; Agriculture price-supporting measures in foreign countries; U. S. Congress and American farm problem, 1920-1932, by Thomas A. Jenkins; The origin of the domestic allotment plan, by W. R. Ronald; Provisions of the pending domestic allotment bill, by Marvin Jones; Would the domestic allotment plan help the American farmer? varying views on production control and price fixing of basic agriculture products discussed by members of Congress, farmers and economists. On p. 64 are given sources of extracts used in the above-named articles.

Eastman, E. R. Allotment plan explained. Amer. Agr. 130 (3): 67, 72. Feb. 4, 1933. (Published at 415 Lexington Ave., New York, N. Y.)

The writer thinks "it is very probable that the principles of this bill [Domestic Allotment] will become a law... For this reason and because the bill will affect the lives and fortunes of every farmer... [he] analyze[s] the bill and explain[s] it in the simplest language and give[s] a concrete example of how it might actually work for dairymen, providing butterfat is included in the final law."

Lord, Russell. The new deal - for the farmer. Country Home 57 (2): 12-13. 36,37,38,39,44. Feb. 1933. (Published at 250 Park Ave., New York, N. Y.)

"The whole story of the Domestic Allotment Plan."

Riffel, J. K. A farmer's call for relief. Can the equivalent of a tariff benefit be paid by the consumer? Mag. Wall St. 51 (11): 589. Mar. 18, 1933. (Published at 90 Broad St., New York, N. Y.)

The writer thinks that "just as the tariff has operated to benefit a certain class, so this plan [call it internal tariff or prosperity by allotment or what you will] can operate to benefit the farmer class."

Ronald, W. R. Will farm allotment help? Yes! The Dakota Farmer 53 (5): 85, 86. Mar. 18, 1933. (Published at Aberdeen, S. D.)

"Editor Mitchell (S.D.) Evening Republican, in the Rotarian for March, 1933."

In conclusion: "Admittedly, the Voluntary Domestic Allotment Plan is not an ideal solution. But so long as narrow nationalism attempts to repeal economic law by continuing for a creditor nation the policies that were applicable to a debtor nation, just so long must agriculture have some help if it is to rise again."

Economic Conditions - Germany

Deutschland: agrarpolitische übersicht. Berichte über Landwirtschaft (n.f.) 17 (1): 92-125. 1932. (May be obtained from P. Parey, Berlin, Germany.)

A survey of agraro-political happenings in Germany up to Aug. 15, 1932, under the following captions: Unemployment relief; other measures in the field of jurisprudence and administration; crop financing; further commercial policy measures; East German relief; colonization; and sales promotion. - H. E. Brockway.

Economic Conditions - Iowa

McCrea, Paul. I found no revolution in Iowa. Nation's Business 21 (4): 13-16, 52, 54. Apr. 1933. (Published by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Washington, D. C.)

The writer gives his impression of conditions in Iowa after a visit to his home town. He found no revolution there but he did find the depression.

Economic Cycles

Steding. Konjunkturforschung und wirtschaftspolitik. Landwirtschaftliche Jahrbücher '76 (6): 889-895. 1933. (May be obtained from P. Parey, Berlin, Germany.)

The author claims that economic-cycle research and economic policy are interdependent, provided both aim at the advancement of rural economy and of those engaged in farming activities. Research into economic cycles calls for a careful study of the requirements of economic policy if the results of its investigations are to be accepted by it and turned to good account. - H. E. Brockway.

Eggs - Export Bounties - Irish Free State

Irish Free State. Export bounties on eggs. Gt. Brit. Bd. Trade Jour. (n.s.) 130 (1892): 393. Mar. 9, 1933. (Published by H. M. Stationery Office

London, England.)

The export bounties on eggs are to be extended beyond February 28, 1933. The rates are given.

Eggs - Italy

Italy. Control of eggs. Gt. Brit. Bd. Trade Jour. (n.s.) 130 (1890): 313-314. (Published by H. M. Stationery Office, London, England.)

"Two Decrees dated October 14 and 15, 1932, and published in the 'Gazzetta Ufficiale' (Rome) of January 31, 1933, contain provisions for the control of poultry eggs. These provisions include a requirement that imported eggs, as well as the packing cases in which they are contained, must be stamped with the name of the country of origin; detailed particulars in regard to marking and other requirements are given in the Decrees."

Eggs - Marketing

Tenhaeff, H. Stand und entwicklungsmöglichkeiten der genossenschaftlichen eierverwertung in verschiedenen ländern. Berichte über Landwirtschaft (n.f.) 17 (1): 80-91. 1932. (May be obtained from P. Parey, Berlin, Germany.)

Author's summary: 1. In case of a crisis in the marketing of agricultural products, with diminished returns, poultry keeping and the marketing of eggs acquires especial significance, particularly in view of the high value of poultry and egg production. 2. A prerequisite for successful poultry raising and egg marketing is the profit-making possibilities, in which connection the egg-laying output and ratio of cheap feed to the aggregate feed is a determining factor. 3. The cooperative marketing of eggs, already practised in some countries with some measure of success, makes possible a systematic organization of the work of production, assembling and marketing. 4. The building up of cooperative egg-marketing is to be recommended, even in view of the absorptive capacity of the world market, which is still capable of being increased. - H. E. Brockway.

L'Est Européen Agricole

L'Est européen agricole... Revue trimestrielle des questions agraires et agricoles internationales. (May be obtained from Librairie Jouve et Cie, 15, Rue Racine, Paris, France.)

No. 3, October 1932 contains articles on the organization of agricultural credit in Bulgaria and the rôle of the agricultural bank of Bulgaria in the economic life of the country, by Dr. N. Sacaroff; the Franco-Polish commercial relations from the agricultural standpoint, by St. Zembrzuski; the flax problem in Poland, by R. Sliwa; agricultural training in Rumania, by T. Mandru and surveys of certain commodity markets in Poland and Rumania.

No. 4, January 1933 contains articles on the economic activity of the agricultural bank of Bulgaria in 1932, by Dr. N. Sacaroff; Poland's

agricultural policy and the relief of agricultural indebtedness, by S. Rusinek (see review in this issue of Agricultural Economics Literature); grain production in Poland, by Dr. Kostecki; Brazil's coffee valorization experiment, by E. Quoniamde Schompre; a number of short papers on agricultural problems, mostly in Poland; a survey of certain commodity markets in Poland and Rumania; the text of the Rumanian law on the valorization of agricultural products; and a review of Cornateanu and Ciulei's *Les Dettes Agricoles*.

Exchanges, Commodity

Burton, C. S. Improving prospects for commodities. Public interest increases in organized markets as outlook brightens for leading staples - possibility of ultimate inflation anticipated. *Mag. Wall St.* 51 (12): 620-623, 646, 647. Apr. 1, 1933. (Published at 90 Broad St., New York, N. Y.)

The writer states that he attempts here "to outline the work of various futures markets, the principal factors which influence their movements, the manner in which the public may participate, the current situation and the long time outlook so far as the confusion of the times will permit." Commodities are wheat, cotton, sugar, copper, silk and rubber.

Killough, H. B. The effects of governmental regulation of commodity exchanges in the United States. *Natma-Bulletin*, 1933 series, Jan., no. 1, p. 39-50. (Published by the National Association of Teachers of Marketing and Advertising, 100 Washington Square East, New York, N. Y.)

"Professor Killough discusses the effects of governmental regulation of commodity exchanges... Starting with a brief summary of the relation of risk to business and the functions of organized trading, he turns to the commodity exchanges citing a list of the commodities in which future trading on organized exchanges is now possible. Regulation of commodity exchanges by state governments is shown to be chiefly concerned with curbing bucket-shop activities. Federal regulation is discussed from the standpoint of two laws, the Cotton Futures Act and the Grain Futures Act. The beneficial effects of these acts in curbing speculation abuses while maintaining the advantages of the organized exchanges is clearly brought out in this paper." p. 38.

An article of the same title and practically the same in content as the above is in *Harvard Business Rev.* 11 (3): 307-315, Apr. 1933, pt. 1.

Farm Family and Its Future

Dickinson, L. J. The future of the farm family. *Review of Reviews and World's Work* 87 (3): 22-24. Mar. 1933. (Published at 55 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.)

The writer summarizes as follows:

"(1) The family on the farm supplying its own needs is a better guarantee to the stability of our institutions than the sky-scrapers of our cities. (2) Cooperative marketing has demonstrated its beneficial effects, and expansion of the movement is the most helpful sign

in farm movements today. (3) Further legislation is still uncertain of passage and doubtful in benefits.

"The farm family of the future is secure in possessing the advantages of our early forefathers. We cannot expect them to be thus content. Additional advantages are demanded and warranted. An adjustment period is ahead of us. Governmental panaceas are impossible, but directing legislation can be of assistance.

"However, unless the farm home can be made more secure and its standard of living maintained, a century of time will not suffice to erase the dire effects of this present collapse."

The Farmer in History and Society

Grand, Roger. Le paysan; son rôle dans l'histoire et dans la vie sociale. La Vie Agricole et Rurale 22 (6): 87-90. Feb. 5, 1933. (Published by J. B. Baillière & Fils, 19, Rue Hautefeuille, Paris (6e), France.)

The author discusses the part played by the farmer in history and society. He believes that the work of the farmer is the only work that is indispensable to humanity.

Five-Year Plan - U.S.S.R.

Berkenkopf, Paul. Russland am ende des ersten fünfjahresplans. Wirtschafts-dienst 18 (6): 175-179. Feb. 10, 1933. (May be obtained from Friederichsen, de Gruyter & Co., Hamburg 1, Germany.)

The situation in Soviet Russia at the close of the first 5-year plan, which ended Dec. 31, 1932, is discussed under the following chapter headings: Industry; effects and consequences of hurried industrialization; systematized economy ('Planwirtschaft'); agriculture; repercussions on foreign trade. The author states that the present-day economic and organizational situation of the collective farms is more difficult and unstable than ever, not only because it is not possible in so short a time to train people to direct and build up such an organization; but also because technical contrivances are still lacking for equipping this organization in such a way as to operate fairly rationally. - H. E. Brockway.

Flowers - Italy

Busse, W. Italien: blumenerzeugung und blumenhandel. Berichte über Landwirtschaft (n.f.) 17 (1): 166-171. 1932. (May be obtained from P. Parey, Berlin, Germany.)

The production of flowers, ornamental plants and the like for the market, or for the manufacture of perfumery, is concentrated for the most part in Liguria, Piedmont and Latium. Flowers grown in Latium, Southern Italy and Sicily serve Italian markets almost exclusively. - H. E. Brockway.

Food Industry

Chester, C. M. What lies ahead in the food industry. Food Indus. 5 (1): 3-5. Jan. 1933. (Published at 330 W. 42d St., New York, N. Y.)

The writer reviews the favorable and unfavorable factors in the food picture of today. Among the unfavorable factors which have hurt the industry are the back-to-the-farm movement and home and industrial gardening.

Food Supply - Government Regulation

Veblen, Thorstein. An unpublished memorandum of Thorstein Veblen on government regulation of the food supply [with an introduction by Joseph Dorfman]. Southwest. Social Sci. Quart. 13 (4): 372-377. Mar. 1933. (Published by the Southwestern Social Science Association, Austin, Tex.)

This unpublished memorandum, "A Schedule of Prices for the Staple Foodstuffs," which is printed in full with the exception of the tables and charts which accompany a carbon copy of the original manuscript, "was the outgrowth of a study which Isador Lubin, his assistant and former student at the University of Missouri, made of the effects of government price fixing on the small grains not affected by price stabilization."

Fur Products - U.S.S.R.

Buchholz, Erwin. Die jagdwirtschaft, die pelztierzucht und der rauchwarenhandel Sowjet-russlands. Berichte über Landwirtschaft (n.f.) 17 (1): 37-60. 1932. (May be obtained from P. Parey, Berlin, Germany.)

A treatise on game husbandry, the breeding of fur-bearing animals and the fur goods trade in Soviet Russia, which is rapidly becoming a specialized and independent branch of the agricultural industry. - H. E. Brockway.

Gardens (Company) and the Unemployed

Company gardens and the problem of relief. Conf. Bd. Serv. Letter 6 (3): 17-20, 24. Mar. 30, 1933. (Published by the National Industrial Conference Board, 247 Park Ave., New York, N. Y.)

Gold

Martin, P. W., and Riches, E. J. The social consequences of a return to gold: an analysis of certain current proposals for an international monetary standard. Internatl. Labour Rev. 27 (1): 25-50. Jan. 1933. (Published by the International Labour Office. Distributed in the United States by the World Peace Foundation, 40 Mount Vernon St., Boston, Mass.)

"It is now common ground that, with the gold standard operative in some half-dozen countries only, a reshaping of the world's monetary system has become imperative. One of the chief tasks of the forthcoming International Conference on Monetary and Economic Questions will un-

doubtedly lie in this field. In the ensuing analysis an attempt is made to clarify certain of the major issues on which decisions must be taken and to indicate their relevance to the work of the International Labour Organisation." p. 26-27.

Warren, G. F. Make gold our servant - not our master. Successful Farming 30 (3): 16, 26. Mar. 1933. (Published at Des Moines, Iowa.)

"More than 118 assumed causes of the present depression have been tabulated. They include prohibition, high taxes, installment buying, and overproduction. Of the multitude, overproduction seems most generally accepted by the public. Professor Warren points out in this article which is the first of a series of two, that overproduction results from unemployment and is a consequence of the depression, but not a cause."

"Some of the material in this article is taken from 'Prices' by G. F. Warren and F. A. Pearson."

The second article is entitled "Demand for Gold Caused the Depression" and is in the April 1933 issue, p. 10, 16, 37.

Grain Tax System - U.S.S.R.

Soviet adopts grain tax system for 1933 crops. The Northwest. Miller and Amer. Baker 10 (3): 507. Mar. 1, 1933. (Published at 118 South Sixth St., Minneapolis, Minn.)

"Washington, D.C. - The Soviet government has established a system of grain taxes to apply to the 1933 crop instead of the procuring system, the Berlin office of the Department of Agriculture reports. The farmer is free to sell any grain he produces in excess of his tax, and it is believed that this appeal to individual initiative will result in larger grain supplies. The tax is to be calculated in certain quantities per acre sown, and will fluctuate considerably according to regions, crops and status of the farmer. It ranges from about .9 to 6 bus per acre, and there is to be no substitution of other grains for wheat and rye."

Grapes - Production and Trade

Ritter, K., and Gutfeld, M. World production of and world trade in table grapes. Mo. Bul. Agr. Econ. and Sociol. (reprint from the Internatl. Rev. Agr.) yr. 23 (9-12): 285-299, 303-316, 339-349, 373-382. Sept.-Dec 1932; yr. 24 (2): 57-69. Feb. 1933. (Published by the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, Italy.)

Group Consciousness and Agricultural Progress - Canada

England, Robert. A project in the use of group consciousness as a lever in agricultural progress. Sci. Agr. 13 (4): 260-272. Dec. 1932. (Published by the Canadian Society of Technical Agriculturists, Ottawa, Canada.)

This is an account of a project inaugurated in Western Canada in 1930. The reason for the inauguration of this project is given in the following paragraph:

"... the difficulty of making contacts with a non-English community in the years immediately after the war led some of us to believe that racial group settlements were undesirable and such settlements became suspect as being subversive of national unity and unprogressive in agriculture. Contacts were difficult to establish. Early in 1930, Dr. W. J. Black... canvassed the situation as to whether a plan of community competitions could be developed to bring within the sweep of our Canadian culture and life, the traditional skills, homecraft and handicrafts of our European peoples and to interest them in the services provided by our Provincial Institutions in education, health and agriculture. As a result, the competition was inaugurated in 1930, and prizes made available for districts who had made the most satisfactory progress according to the score card arranged."

Hogs and Pork

Pig industry in 1932. Land Union Jour. 30 (1): 10-11. Jan. 1933. (Published at 15 Lower Grosvenor Place, Westminster, S.W. 1, London, England.)

Stewart, J. L., and Johnson, E. H. The world situation in hogs and pork. Foreign Crops and Markets 26 (13-14): 342-372, 379-400. Mar. 27, Apr. 3, 1933. (Issued by the Division of Foreign Agricultural Service, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.)

"Detailed statements on current market developments have been omitted from this survey since they appear monthly in 'World Hog and Pork Prospects.'"

Import Control - Belgium

Belgium. Proposed modification of import restriction system. Gt. Brit. Bd. Trade Jour. (n.s.) 130 (1889): 278. Feb. 16, 1933. (Published by H. M. Stationery Office, London, England.)

"The Belgian Government have announced that, in order to counter the making of excessive profits on goods subject to import restrictions in Belgium, they propose to withdraw the existing quotas on the import of various kinds of agricultural produce, and instead to grant licenses for the import of such goods up to the total quantities for which applications are received, making the issue of the licences subject to the payment of special taxes, the rates of which will be fixed by Decree so that it will be possible to alter them in accordance with the variations in world price levels."

Income, Relation to Milk Consumption - Cape Breton.

Booth, J. F. The relation of income to the consumption of milk in industrial areas of Cape Breton. Econ. Annalist 3 (3): 27-28. Mar. 1933. (Published by the Agricultural Economics Branch, Dept. of Agriculture, Ottawa, Canada.)

The information given in this article was obtained in connection with an analysis of the milk marketing problem in the city of Sydney, Nova

Scotia, and nearby urban centers in 1931. The survey was conducted by the Extension Division, College of Agriculture, Truro, Nova Scotia, and the Economics Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, with the active cooperation of St. Francis Xavier University, Antigonish, Nova Scotia.

International Agricultural Commission

Weber. Die generalversammlung der Internationalen landwirtschaftlichen kommission in Lausanne. Berichte über Landwirtschaft (n.f.) 17 (1): 72-79. 1932. (May be obtained from P. Parey, Berlin, Germany.)

A report of the general meeting, held in Lausanne on July 22-23, 1932, of the International Agricultural Commission. - H. E. Brockway.

International Labor Office.

The International labor organization; edited by Alice S. Cheyney. Ann. Amer. Acad. Polit. and Social Sci., v. 166, Mar. 1933. 239 p. (Published at 3457 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.)

"A survey by 21 experts of the work and the relations of one of the three permanent international agencies established under the Treaty of Versailles."

Journal of Farm Economics

Journal of Farm Economics, v. 15, no. 2, Apr. 1933. p. 217-419. (Published by the American Farm Economic Association, Asher Hobson, Secretary-Treasurer, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.)

Contents: A land use program for the Federal Government, by M. L. Wilson, p. 217-235; Land use planning by the States, by Raphael Zon, p. 236-242; State land use commissions and programs of land use, by C. E. Ladd, p. 243-244, discussion by G. S. Wehrwein and A. B. Lewis, p. 245-246; An evaluation of the present economic position of agriculture by regions and in general. I. Prices of farm products, by J. S. Davis, p. 247-254, discussion by O. C. Stine, p. 254-259. Part II. Farm real estate values, by E. H. Wiecking, p. 260-269, discussion by C. L. Stewart, p. 269-272; The nature and possibilities of type-of-farming readjustment programs, by L. G. Allbaugh, p. 273-284; The technique of assisting farmers in individual farm adjustments, by L. M. Vaughan, p. 285-293; Technique of extension use of material from farm accounting associations, by R. R. Hudelston, p. 294-304, discussion by F. P. Weaver and W. J. Roth, p. 304-309; Developments with respect to short-term and emergency agricultural credit, by N. J. Wall, p. 310-318; Reorganizing our agricultural credit facilities, by Frieda Baird, p. 319-330; Short-term borrowing policies of farmers, by V. B. Hart, p. 331-345, discussion by L. J. Norton, p. 345-348; Measuring the effect of supplies on prices of farm products, by L. H. Bean, p. 349-374, discussion by H. A. Wallace, p. 374-377; The nature of statistical supply curves, by J. M. Cassels, p. 378-387.

Also the following "notes": Collegiate mathematics needed in the social sciences, a report prepared for the Social Science Research Council

by a committee composed of H. R. Tolley, F. L. Griffin, Holbrook Working, C. H. Titus, and Mordecai Ezekiel, p. 388-395; Comparative cost of food at farm and city prices, by Aileen Cripps and E. L. Kirkpatrick, p. 395-397; Marketing attitudes of large-scale wheat producers of Kansas, by J. H. Coolidge, p. 397-400; Proportion of production on areas of high and low yield, by W. C. Waite and R. W. Cox, p. 400-492; The struggle against the agricultural crisis in Czechoslovakia, by S. Borodaewsky, p. 403.

Labor - France

Ballot, P. La question de la main-d'oeuvre agricole après guerre et son évolution. La Vie Agricole et Rurale 21 (50): 393-394. Dec. 11, 1932. (Published by J. B. Baillière & fils, 19, Rue Hautefeuille, Paris (6e), France.)

An account of the dearth of agricultural labor in France.

Labor - Italy

Albertario, Paolo. L'imponibile di mano d'opera nell'economia agraria del bassopiano lombardo. Giornale degli Economisti 47 (12): 924-945. Dec. 1932. (Published at Via del Tritone 67, Rome (104) Italy.)

A somewhat technical discussion of the complex problem of the taxability or assessability of labor in agrarian economy in what is known as the lowlands of Lombardy (Bassopiano Lombardo). - H. E. Brockway.

Land - Great Britain

The Crown lands. Estate Mag. 32 (2): 81-86. Feb. 1933. (Published by Country Gentlemen's Association, Ltd., Letchworth, Herts, England.)

A summary of a paper read by R. S. Gaye at a meeting of the Chartered Surveyors' Institute, January 8, 1933.

Land - India

Dubey, D. L. Dangers of land alienation act. Mysore Econ. Jour. 19 (2): 88-92. Feb. 1933. (Published at Bangalore City, Madras, India.)

Land Leasing Plan

James, D. L. The farm acreage leasing plan. Nation's Business 21 (4): 44. Apr. 1933. (Published by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Washington, D. C.)

"One of the agricultural relief plans receiving current attention provides for government leasing of farm lands, thus holding these lands from production. Mr. James tells here some of the things which proponents of this plan believe it will accomplish."

Land Purchase Annuities - Irish Free State

Land annuities bill becomes law with passage by Irish Free State senate. Com.

& Financ. Chron. 136: 2330. Apr. 8, 1933. (Published at William, corner Spruce Sts., New York, N. Y.)

The following is quoted in part from the Montreal Gazette: "The Senate today [March 30] passed the land purchase annuities bill, empowering the Government to transfer the moneys collected for annuity payments to Great Britain from a suspense account to the Exchequer for general purposes..."

Land Reclamation - Italy

Jandolo, Elisec. I precedenti della nuova legge sulla bonifica integrale. L'Italia Agricola 69 (10): 871-874. Oct. 1932.; (11): 956-960. Nov. 1932. (Published by the Federazione Italiana dei Consorzi Agrari, Via Vittorio Veneto, Rome, Italy.)

Earlier unsatisfactory legislation providing for various works of improvement in rural districts has, it is claimed, been remedied in the "Mussolini Law," No. 3134, of Dec. 24, 1928, providing for a comprehensive reclamation scheme known as "bonifica integrale." The Government is entrusted with the carrying out of this complex undertaking, which in its original concept meant complete agrarian utilization of the lands drained by hydraulic methods. Under the Mussolini law is further implied the activity of general progress in agriculture, whether realized by means of radical transformation or in perfecting the regulations governing production. It must not be inferred that there is no reclamation if public and private endeavor fail to work together, resulting in the lands drained remaining uncultivated, the swamp being thus transformed into a desert. - H. E. Brockway.

Land Settlement - Germany

Oberascher, Leonhard. Umstrittenes siedlungswerk. Wirtschaftsdienst 18 (7): 214-218. Feb. 17, 1933. (May be obtained from Friederichsen, de Gruyter & Co., Hamburg, 1, Germany.)

The colonization movement was initiated in 1919. The upswing in colonizing activity began in 1928, its highest point being reached in 1931, when some 9,000 new holdings were created. Since then a decline has set in. The various types of land settlement are discussed, including what has come to be termed "crisis colonization" (settlements created to relieve unemployment), defined by the author as being "practically a migration from industrial divisions of labor into the domain of self-dependence." Nowadays, it is pointed out, there is a lack of fundamental studies on the future value of settlements. - H. E. Brockway.

Schmid-Burgk, O. Die saisonierung des erwerbslebens und innere kolonisation. Berichte über Landwirtschaft (n.f.) 17 (1): 1-18. 1932. (May be obtained from P. Parey, Berlin, Germany.)

A discussion of the relation of living conditions to the seasons from the standpoint of internal colonization, under the following headings: The menace to unemployment insurance and relief; Increase in risk groups in unemployment insurance; Relief in the form of further means of subsistence. - H. E. Brockway.

Land Settlement - Italy

Chini, Amilcare. Reddito di lavoro colonico e reddito capitalistico in ordinamenti fondiari a colonia parziaria pura di una zona agraria del Trevigiano. Annali di Tecnica Agraria 5 (5-6): 511-536. Nov. 1, 1932; 6 (1): 1-21. Jan. 1, 1933. (Published by Sindacato Nazionale Fascista Tecnica Agricoli, Rome, Italy.)

In this report of an investigation of revenue derived from colonist labor and "capitalistic" revenue under the regulations of the system termed "colonia parziale," the author points out that this system (with more or less prevalent characteristics of "métayage"), if the customary economy is exercised, may in times of great economic stress place the colonist in an advantageous position as compared with other classes of agricultural workers associated with the enterprise on a wage or a mixed basis but would be an unsuitable type of contract for the tenant - owner or otherwise. The two farm colonies selected for the enquiry are located in the Trevigiano (Treviso) plain. - H. E. Brockway.

Land Settlement - North Carolina

Farm colonies near Wilmington, N. C. The Carolinas 1 (4): 3-5. Mar. 1933. (Published at 324 S. Church St., Charlotte, N. C.)

This is the story of the colonies established by the Carolinas trucking development company which was organized by Mr. Hugh MacRae of Wilmington, N.C. These colonies now include the St. Helena Colony; Van Eden, in Pender County; Newberlin, in Columbus County; Marathon and Castle Haynes, both in New Hanover County.

Land Settlement and the Unemployed - England

Suggested scheme for land settlement colony. Rural Indus. no. 30, Spring 1933, p. 12-13. (Published by the Rural Industries Bureau, 6 Bayley St., London, W. C. 1, England.)

The scheme suggested here is for unemployed men from towns in England. It has been tried successfully in Essex. The form of cultivation recommended is a combination of pigs and poultry with market garden produce.

Land Tenure

Gosselin, A. Land tenure. Econ. Annalist 3 (3): 30-31. Mar. 1933. (Published by the Agricultural Economics Branch, Dept. of Agriculture, Ottawa, Canada. A brief review of the history of land tenure.)

Land Tenure - Mauritius

Leake, H. M. Studies in tropical land tenure...VII.-Mauritius. Trop. Agr. 10 (4): 111-113. Apr. 1933. (Published by the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, Trinidad, B.W.I.)

Land Utilization

Farrell, F. D. Developing a satisfactory land-utilization policy. Ext. Serv. Rev. 4 (2): 17-18. Mar. 1933. (Published by the Extension Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.)

The six requirements for a satisfactory land utilization policy as given in this article are: There must be "a widespread willingness of individuals using land to adjust themselves to the requirements of the common welfare; sectionalism must be subordinate to national interest; publicly owned land must be administered in the public interest; in exercising the taxing power and other governmental powers we must take definite cognizance of the requirements for satisfactory land utilization; the control of agricultural credit by both public and private credit agencies [must] be exercised in the interest of sound land utilization; a comprehensive policy of land utilization for the United States must have, not 48 heads, but one."

Livestock - Cooperative Marketing

Ewing, C. A. The National live stock marketing association makes progress. Ext. Serv. Rev. 4 (2): 31, 32. Mar. 1933. (Published by the Extension Service, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.)

Livestock - Germany

Fischer, Karl-Heinz. Untersuchungen über die viehhaltung in 130 bäuerlichen betrieben. Landwirtschaftliche Jahrbücher 76 (6): 897-951. (May be obtained from P. Parey, Berlin, Germany.)

The material for this report on stock raising on a large number of rural farms is based upon an investigation carried out at the behest of the Prussian Ministry of Agriculture in 1929-30 (cf. Zörner, Betriebserhebungen in Bauernwirtschaften Preussens; Landwirtschaftliche Jahrbücher, 74 (6): 939). Apparently the farms carrying the largest number of cattle are those devoted to hoe crops; grazing farms come next, those having the smallest number of cattle being the grain farms. So far as horned cattle are concerned, grazing farms in Rhineland are the most heavily stocked, followed by those of Schleswig-Holstein. Next come farms cultivating sugar beet and potatoes, the western grain farms, those in the East, and, finally, the eastern grazing farms. A number of diagrams and a brief bibliography are included. - H. E. Brockway.

Livestock - Great Britain

Turnor, Christopher. The quota and its effects upon the home production of livestock. Land Union Jour. 30 (2): 22-27. Feb. 1933. (Published at 15 Lower Grosvenor Place, Westminster, S. W. 1, England.)

Also published in the Journal of the Farmers' Club, part 1, Feb. 1933, p. 1-9; discussion, p. 9-19.

Marketing - Regulation

Lloyd, E. M. H. Planning and world markets. Scot. Jour. Agr. 16 (1): 3-15. Jan. 1933. (Published by H. M. Stationery Office, Edinburgh, Scotland.)

The author discusses the advantages and the difficulties of scientific planning and guidance of marketing and distribution, and illustrates the complexities of the problem by a summary of the recent attempts at artificial regulation of rubber, coffee, sugar, canned peaches, meat, fruit and berries. He stresses the "importance of more knowledge, not merely statistics and market intelligence, which are the foundation of all planning and orderly marketing, but studies of demand and objective analyses of marketing schemes, with as much emphasis on failures and the reasons for them as on successes achieved... It was the agricultural depression of the eighties and nineties which led to the immense development of agricultural research. It would be encouraging if the present depression gave a similar stimulus to research in applied economics and particularly to the study of marketing problems."

Meat - Import Control - Great Britain

The regulation of meat imports. Ottawa and emergency arrangements. Gt. Brit. Min. Agr. Jour. 39 (10): 899-904. Jan. 1933. (Published by H. M. Stationery Office, London, England.)

Mortgage Indebtedness

[Fields, John] The real "forgotten man." Com. and Finance 22 (13): 290. Mar. 29, 1933. (Published at 95 Broad St., New York, N. Y.)

An editorial note states that this statement by "John Fields, president of the Federal Land Bank of Wichita, Kansas, seems to confirm our recent statement that 'farm lands still furnish abundant security for the loans made upon them'" The real forgotten man is the "farmer who lives on and operates the land which he owns and who, through industry and good management, has kept his debts and taxes paid." The concluding paragraph is as follows: "It is not those who lent actual funds on the security of farms who produced the situation which 18 percent of owner-operating farmers are finding so difficult, although in some cases they may have contributed to it. The 82 percent of such farmers who pay their debts should not be expected to take over the losses of the unsecured and inadequately secured creditors of the other 18 percent."

Holden, A. C. The menace of mortgage debts. Harpers Mag. 166 (995): 575-581. Apr. 1933. (Published at 49 East 33d St., New York, N. Y.)

The writer discusses the seriousness of the mortgage debt situation in the United States and three ways of solving the difficulty. He thinks that our hope lies in the third method suggested which "offers the substitution of new machinery for the adjustment of contracts which cannot be carried out in their original terms."

To pay off all mortgages. Financ. Age 67 (12): 231. Mar. 25, 1933. (Published at 132 Nassau St., New York, N. Y.)

"Among the many fantastic schemes offered to restore normal conditions is one put forward by Charles A. Birch-Field which he claims will solve all of the problems of the present age.

"Through a complicated system of notes, extending from the individual mortgage debtor to the United States Treasury, Mr. Birch-Field would wipe out the entire real estate and farm mortgage indebtedness, and with one stroke replace the tens of billions of mortgages with notes at 1 per cent per annum, the principal to be paid off at the rate of 1 per cent each six months."

Tucker, R. S. Relief for debtors without inflation. Econ. Forum 1 (2): 179-185. Spring 1933. (Published at 66 West 12th St., New York, N. Y.)

In part III of this article the writer presents a plan which "can relieve both the majority of deserving debtors and the most indispensable creditors." This plan is, in part, as follows:

"Every owner of a first mortgage on farm property or residential property shall be entitled to sell his mortgage to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in exchange for government bonds maturing in fifteen years and bearing interest at 2 per cent, subject to income tax, and not carrying any circulation privilege. The principal amount of these bonds shall not be in excess of the principal amount of the mortgage (after deducting payments on principal already made and after deducting unpaid taxes) nor in excess of one-half of the fair value of the pledged property in 1929, nor in excess of 80 per cent of the present fair value of the property if in the meantime the property has deteriorated physically or lost value for special reasons other than the drop in commodity prices and the general effects of the depression (for example, a fire or a flood or a change in boundaries or in zoning regulations). In administering this provision the Reconstruction Finance Corporation must be given wide discretion. These bonds would be negotiable and would have a market price, but if received by banks or financial institutions subject to regulation by federal authorities (or by state authorities, if the state will pass the necessary legislation) may be carried as assets at the value now stated for the mortgage given in exchange, irrespective of market value..."

Muscle Shoals

Guy, D. J. Muscle Shoals - operate it or scrap it? Nation's Business 21 (4): 20-22, 55, 56. Apr. 1933. (Published by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Washington, D. C.)

"President Roosevelt's seven-point program for developing Muscle Shoals has renewed interest in a problem which has agitated Congress since the war. So far only the advantages of the plan have been stressed. Mr. Guy looks at it here as a taxpayer and an engineer."

Population - Germany

Kunz, Hans. Die bevölkerungsentwicklung in der Eifel. Berichte über Landwirtschaft (n.f.) 17 1): 19-36. 1932. (May be obtained from P. Parey,

Berlin, Germany.)

A statistical discussion of population development in that part of the Rhineland known as the Eifel. Chapter headings: Population movement according to national census; distribution of the population in city and country; vocational activities of the Eifel population; birth frequency and mortality rate; migration balance sheet for the Eifel. - H. E. Brockway.

Population - United States

Dublin, L. I. Are there too many of us? New Outlook 161 (6): 27-29. Mar. 1933. (Published at 515 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y.)

In this article the writer presents briefly the results of a ten-years' investigation of American population which show that a new trend in population growth has set in.

Population, Consumption and Profits

Arnold, J. R. Falling population growth and consumption indicate lower profits. Annalist 41 (1054): 459-460, 485. (Published by the New York Times Co., New York, N. Y.)

Price Control - England

Astor, Viscount. Price control in agriculture. Nineteenth Century and After 113 (674): 429-437. Apr. 1933. (Published at Orange St., Leicester Square, London, W. C. 2, England.)

The writer who is quite apprehensive about the proposed price control activities of the British Government discusses briefly in this article "whether the policy sponsored by the Government is likely to meet the case, whether the provisions of the new Agricultural Marketing Bill are in the permanent interest of British farming, and whether these provisions can be carried into effect without creating a reaction against control which must prove most dangerous to the future."

Price-Cutting

Macklin, Theodore. Suppression of price-cutting as business stimulation. Dominance of market in hands of responsible operators described as resulting in increased revenues for producers. U. S. Daily 8 (2): 16. Mar. 6-18, 1933. (Published at Washington, D. C.)

Price Fixing

Plant, Arnold. The maintenance of resale prices by manufacturers. Rev. Internatl. Coop. 26 (3): 86-91. Mar. 1933. (Published at Orchard House, 14, Great Smith St., London, S. W. 1, England.)

Prices

The raising of world prices. An incidental problem. Statist 121 (2875):

475-476. Apr. 1, 1933. (Published at 51 Cannon St., London, E. C. 4, England.)

The writer discusses the probable effects of a rise in world prices upon the balance of trade and payments.

Prices, Wholesale

Atwood, A. M. Relative changes in wholesale prices, 1929-1932. Chicago Univ., School of Business News Bul. 1 (7): 1-3. Mar. 14, 1933. (Published at Chicago, Ill.)

Reflation of the Currency

Graham, Benjamin. Stabilized reflation. Econ. Forum 1 (2): 186-193. Spring 1933. (Published at 66 West 12th St., New York, N. Y.)

In this article the writer presents a plan by which "the general level of commodity prices will be advanced and stabilized, and the present surplus of basic raw materials will be transformed from a cause of national disaster into a source of national strength." The essential nature of the proposal is explained and its operation, accomplishments and benefits are discussed. Its essential nature is explained by the writer as follows:

"By this measure we substitute commodity units - made up of wheat, sugar, cotton, petroleum, copper, rubber and other eligible basic raw materials, at least twenty-five in all, - for that portion of our Federal Reserve currency now represented by commercial paper and Government Bonds. The gold coverage and redemption features remain the same. Every dollar issued under this plan will be backed by forty cents in gold and sixty cents in basic-commodities-units. No dollars will be issued against deposit of any individual commodity, but only against complete units. The value of these units at the 1926 level will exceed the money issued against them by $33\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. This backing will be more substantial and valuable than the backing of a good part of our present currency which is secured by Government Bonds... or by silver at five times its present price. Behind this proposed money, and exchangeable for it (in addition to the proportion in gold), will be things we want and use. The right to exchange the Federal Notes for commodity units and gold will give the holder a redemption privilege superior to that enjoyed by any currency now in existence."

Research - U. S. Department of Agriculture

Research in the Federal department of agriculture. Expt. Sta. Rec. 68 (3): 285-287. Mar. 1933. (Published by the Office of Experiment Stations, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.)

This is an editorial summary of the expenditures for research in the U. S. Department of Agriculture as given in the annual report of the Secretary.

Sheep Ranching - Western Canada

Kindt, L. E. The percentage of lamb crop and weight of lambs in relation to sheep ranchers incomes. Econ. Annalist 3 (3): 29-30. Mar. 1933. (Issued by the Agricultural Economics Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Canada.)

"This article is an excerpt from a preliminary report entitled 'An Economic Survey of Range Sheep Production in Western Canada,' by L. E. Kindt."

Silk Bounty - Spain

Spain. Bounty on cocoon silk. Gt. Brit. Bd. Trade Jour. (n.s.) 130 (1883): 32. Jan. 5, 1933. (Published by H. M. Stationery Office, London, England.)

"The 'Gaceta de Madrid' for December 16 contains an Order, dated December 13, providing for the grant of a bounty of 75 centimos per kilog. on cocoons of silk imported into Spain for spinning during the spinning period of 1932-33. The bounty is limited to a quantity of 52,000 kilogs. of cocoons."

Spice Trade and World History

Sykes, Percy. The influence of the spice trade on world history. Nineteenth Century and After 113 (674): 479-490. Apr. 1933. (Published at Orange St., Leicester Square, London, W. C. 2, England.)

Sugar Beets - Great Britain

Sugar-beet industry in Great Britain. Financial position of the factory companies. Gt. Brit. Min. Agr. Jour. 39 (12): 1129-1133. Mar. 1933. (Published by H. M. Stationery Office, London, England.)

"Table I gives a summary of the combined balance sheets of 15 companies (representing 18 factories) operating in Great Britain and shows the financial position of the companies as a whole as at March 31, 1932... Table II... shows the total manufacturing costs and charges under the various main subheads of expenditure, together with the corresponding costs per ton of beet worked... Table III gives a summary of the trading and profit and loss accounts for the season 1931-32, with comparative figures for the preceding season."

Sugar Cane - Cost of Production - Puerto Rico

Dodds, H. H. Payment for cane and cost of production in Puerto Rico. South Afr. Sugar Jour. 16 (11): 623, 625, 627. Nov. 30, 1932. (Published at 7 St. Andrew's Building, Esplanade, Durban, Natal.)
Contains tables.

Sugar Monopoly - Sweden

Sweden. Sugar monopoly. Gt. Brit. Bd. Trade Jour. (n.s.) 130 (1892): 396.

Mar. 9, 1933. (Published by H. M. Stationery Office, London, England.)

"The Riksdag has passed a law prolonging the regulations relating to the State monopoly of the importation of sugar from March 1, 1933 to the end of February, 1934. In connection with the extension of these regulations, minor reductions have been made in the price payable to beet growers and in the guaranteed minimum price of sugar."

Tariff

Bidwell, P. W. Tariff reform: the case for bargaining. Amer. Econ. Rev. 23 (1): 137-151. Mar. 1933, suppl. (Published by the American Economic Association, Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.)

Discussion by Ernest Minor Patterson, E. Grosvenor Plowman, and Francis Tyson.

Wright, P. G. The bearing of recent tariff legislation on international relations. Paper presented at the forth-fifth annual meeting of the American economic association, Cincinnati, Ohio, December 30, 1932. Amer. Econ. Rev. 23 (1): 16-26. Mar. 1933. (Published by the American Economic Association, Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.)

Taxation

Dynevor, Lord, Black, Crofton, and Watson, Ernest. Taxation and agriculture. Land Union Jour. 30 (2): 27-30. Feb. 1933. (Published at 15 Lower Grosvenor Place, Westminster, S. W. I. England.)

Taxation - U. S. S. R.

Swanish, P. T. Soviet Russia's single agricultural tax of 1923-24. Natl. Tax Assoc. Bul. 18 (4): 98-101. Jan. 1933. (Published at Lancaster, Pa.)

"This is the third of a series of three articles on taxation in kind in Soviet Russia." The other two articles are Soviet Russia's Tax in Kind of 1921-22 (Bul. 17 (6): 160-163. Mar. 1932), and Soviet Russia's Single Food Tax of 1922-23 (Bul. 17 (7): 203-206. Apr. 1932).

Tobacco Industry

Florance, Howard. Tobacco: a story of farming, taxes, and business. Review of Reviews and World's Work 87 (3): 32-34.50. (Published at 55 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.)

On the importance of tobacco as an industry and as a source of revenue even during depression. Information is also given on the four companies that dominate the cigarette industry - the American Tobacco Company, R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, the Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company, and the P. Lorillard Company.

Trade - Canada and Great Britain

Lattimer, J. E. Intra-Empire trade. The opportunity for agriculture. Sci.

Agr. 13 (5): 281-303. Jan. 1933. (Published by the Canadian Society of Technical Agriculturists, Ottawa, Canada.)

The writer's summary is as follows:

"1. Food imports of Britain have expanded enormously since pre-war days. 2. Judged by volume of business, supplying Britain with food is the nearest approach to regular employment appearing on the horizon at the moment. 3. The business of supplying Britain with food is carried on by many countries outside the British Empire. 4. Some of these foreign countries are endeavoring to dispose of surplus food in Britain while rigorously excluding British goods and also food products from other Empire countries. 5. Increased intra-empire trade has become a necessity. 6. The expansion of British food requirements has taken a decidedly different direction during recent years. 7. Imports of bread-stuffs have remained almost stable while imports of meats, fruits, dairy products, eggs and poultry have expanded materially. 8. Products of grazing lands are pretty well supplied by Empire countries of the southern hemisphere. 9. Dependence upon foreign countries for imports of bacon, eggs and poultry products has recently increased. 10. British imports of grain have not expanded, while European markets outside of Britain have become somewhat inaccessible. 11. Conversion of grain products into some form at present in greater demand in the market is now essential. 12. Herein lies the opportunity for Canadian agriculture in increased intra-empire trade."

U.S.S.R.

The five-year plan and the regulation of the labour market in the U.S.S.R. Internatl. Labour Rev. 27 (3): 349-377. Mar. 1933. (Published by the International Labour Office. Distributed in the United States by the World Peace Foundation, 40 Mount Vernon St., Boston, Mass.)

"While all studies of the over-population of the countryside in Russia seem to show a surplus of labour very much in excess of what industry is at present capable of absorbing, the unemployment which would normally result from this situation, and which did in fact year by year up till 1929, has since then disappeared and has even been replaced by a growing shortage of industrial workers. This apparent paradox, which is connected with certain consequences of the application of the Five-Year Plan, has obliged the Soviet Government to modify the regulation of the labour market in order to safeguard the Plan, and to replace the policy formerly adopted to cope with an excessive influx of agricultural workers into the industrial centres by a new policy of distribution of labour. The methods of the new policy include the rational utilisation of the labour already in employment and the fight against high labour turnover, on the one hand, and on the other the recruiting of new contingents of workers to meet the needs of the Five-Year Plan. The development and the application of this policy are described in the following article." p. 349.

Huntington, Ellsworth. Russia's worst enemy [the peasants]. New Outlook 161 (7): 36-39. Apr. 1933. (Published at 515 Madison Ave., New York,

N. Y.)

"American labor's new argument for not recognizing Russia is that the horde of Russian workers can down the American laborer. When an eminent geographer looks at Russia he fails to find any basis for this argument..."
- Editorial note.

The progress of collectivization. Russian Econ. Notes (223): 1-2. Mar. 10, 1933. (Issued by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Washington, D.C.)

This article is based on material in Pravda, Jan. 31, 1933.

Soviet agriculture. Economist 116 (4674): 627-628. Mar. 25, 1933. (Published at 8 Bouverie St., London, E.C. 4, England.)

To the methods of the individual peasantry still remaining within the Collective are "attributed the shortcomings visible in Soviet agriculture during the last year." The Congress of Collectives found that the main defects of the Collectives were lack of discipline, inadequate accountancy, frequent redistribution of land, incorrect allocation of responsibility, errors in harvest distribution, errors in classification, insufficient care of tractors and horses in Collectives, and unstable rotation of crops. "All these mistakes... have arisen around the problem of the re-education of the individual for work in Collectives." In order to meet the difficulties encountered in the technical education of workers in agriculture "a special section of Collectives and Tractor stations has been organized for the cultural and political education of their workers."

Wheat - Cost of Production - France

Gibon, Jean de. Le prix de revient du blé il y a cent ans. La Vie Agricole et Rurale 22 (4): 61-63. Jan. 22, 1933. (Published by J. B. Baillière & fils, 19, Rue Hautefeuille, Paris (6e), France.)

An account of the cost of production of wheat a hundred years ago derived from answers to a questionnaire issued in 1831.

Wheat - France

France in wheat plan. Southwest. Miller 12 (3): 40. Mar. 21, 1933. (Published at 306-12 Board of Trade Building, Kansas City, Mo.)

According to a mail report from Paris published by The Wall Street Journal, a recent French law authorizes the Ministry of Agriculture "to expend up to 300,000,000 francs in buying contracts for delivery of wheat on Sept. 30, which contracts can be renounced by the farmer if he can obtain a better price on the market, while the State may defer payment until Dec. 31 if the market price on Sept. 30 is less than the price stipulated in the contract. The farmer in any case is entitled to a premium of about 8% of current value of the wheat to cover interest and costs of stocking, for which an additional credit of 30,000,000 francs is authorized. The treasury also is authorized to advance up to 300,000,000 for one year at 2% to the National Agricultural Credit Fund for

the purpose of facilitating financing of 1932 cereal crops through the regional organizations under its control."

Loi relative à la défense du marché du blé. France. Journal Officiel 65 (23): 874. Jan. 27, 1933. (Published at Quai Voltaire 31, Paris (8), France.)

Gives full text of the law of Jan. 26, 1933, providing for the defense of the wheat market. The expenditure of up to 300 million francs is authorized by the Minister of Agriculture in order to constitute the 'safety' supply of wheat for feeding the nation. To facilitate the purchasing procedure, the Minister of Finance has been empowered to grant to the Caisse Nationale de Crédit Agricole, for a maximum of one year, advances enabling it to facilitate the financing of the 1932 grain crop through the regional banks of agricultural credit. These advances, which may aggregate 300 millions, will bear 2 percent interest. The funds needed by the Minister of Finance for this purpose may be obtained by him through advances to be made to the Treasury by the Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations, either from its own funds or those held by the banks under its control.

Provision is also made up to an amount of 30 million francs for carrying out experiments with previously denatured wheat for purposes other than use as human food and the manufacture of alcohol. - H. E. Brockway.

Wheat-Marketing - New Zealand

New Zealand. Wheat regulations, 1933. Gt. Brit. Bd. Trade Jour. (n.s.) 130 (1892): 393. Mar. 9, 1933. (Published by H. M. Stationery Office, London, England.)

"The New Zealand 'Government Gazette' of January 6, 1933, contains an Order-in-Council providing for the establishment of a Wheat Purchase Board and the methods to be employed by that Board in the purchase and sale of wheat in, and the export of wheat from, New Zealand.

Wheat Futures - Chicago

Working, Holbrook. Price relations between July and September wheat futures at Chicago since 1885. Wheat Studies of the Food Research Institute 9 (6): 187-238. Mar. 1933. (Published at Stanford University, Calif.)

This study is in five parts: Relations among prices and spreads; Basic spread-determining factors; Other factors affecting the spread in June; Seasonal tendencies in prices and spreads; Forecasting the spread.

Wool - China

The wool trade in Paotow. Chinese Econ. Jour. 12 (1): 33-42. Jan. 1, 1933. (Published by Bureau of Foreign Trade, Ministry of Industry, Customs Building, Shanghai, China.)

World Monetary and Economic Conference

Pasvolsky, Leo. Agenda for the world economic conference. Conflicting na-

tional attitudes indicated - preliminary negotiation essential. Barron's 3 (9): 18, 19. Feb. 27, 1933. (Published at 44 Broad St., New York, N. Y.)

Pasvolsky, Leo. The world prepares for conference. New Outlook 161 (7): 17-19. Apr. 1933. (Published at 515 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y.)

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Beveridge, Sir W. H., and others. Changes in family life. 160p. London, G. Allen & Unwin Ltd. [1932] 324 B46

"Seven wireless talks ... given between February 17th and April 7th, 1932. Four of the talks were monologues... three were dialogues." - Pref.

Cambridge, Eng. University. Dept. of agriculture. Farm economics branch. Farmers' bulletin, no. 1-2. [Cambridge, Eng.] 1932-33. 281.9 C14F

Contents. - no. 1. Interpretation of farm accounts. - no. 2. Financial results of farming in the eastern counties of England; preliminary statement for 1932.

Committee for the nation to rebuild prices and purchasing power. Five next steps in the program of the Committee for the nation to rebuild prices and purchasing power. 6p. New York City [1933]

Conference of West Indian Sea Island cotton growers, Barbados, 1932. West Indian cotton conference, Barbados, 1932. 42p. [n.p.] Advocate co., ltd., 1932. 281.3729 C76

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At head of title: Federacao das associacoes ruraes do estado do Rio Grande do Sul.

Proceedings of the sixth rural congress held at Porto Alegre, Brazil, July 10-13, 1932 and of the first Brazilian Viticultural Congress.

Donham, W. B. National ideals and internationalist idols... Part II. p. 389-408. [York, Pa., 1933]

Supplement to April 1933 issue Harvard business review.

Address delivered at the Wharton Alumni Institute, March 23, 1933.

The author argues that domestic trade is fundamental and foreign trade relatively unimportant and that "our primary obligation is to put our own national house in order and by restoring our own balance to re-establish our great social groups."

Duke university. Law school. Dept. of legislative research and drafting. The sales tax; a study of sales taxes in the United States and foreign countries, with a consideration of underlying principles and policies. 45p, mimeogr. Durham, N. C., 1932. 284.5 D93

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On cover: A study of the cause, effects and correction of depression based on the theory of market depletion and balanced value exchange. With critical comment by Dr. Edwin R. A. Seligman, Dr. Addison T. Cutler, Dr. S. S. Huebner [and others].
- Estonia. Laws, statutes, etc. Seadused ja määrused maareformi, maakorralduse ja pollumajanduse alal, ühes riigikohtu otsustest voetud seletustega. koostanud Joh. Kaiv. 567p. [Tallinn] Pollutööministeeriumi kirjastus, 1930. 282 Es8
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- Hesterberg, G. A. Beiträge zu fragen der bäuerlichen wirtschaftsberatung in Preussen unter besonderer berücksichtigung der optimalen grösse der beratungsbezirke. 95p. Hohen Neuendorf b. Berlin, 1931. 281.175 H46
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A study of the organization of the Prussian system of advising farmers with regard to farm management and marketing problems.
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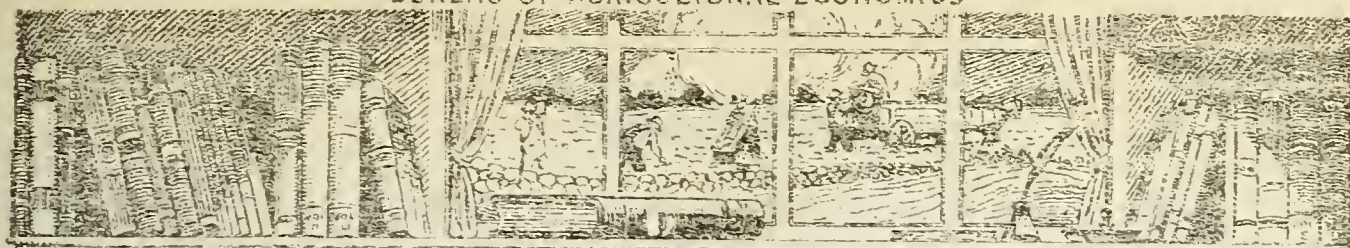
U. S. Office of education. National survey of school finance. Research problems in school finance, by the research staff and special consultants. 164p. Washington, D. C., The American council on education. 1933. 275 Un392
"This is the second study of The National Survey of School Finance series."

Warburton, Clark. The economic results of prohibition. 275p. New York, 1932. 390.1 W19
Bibliography, p. 264-268.

Warren, Richard. Hollerith machine computation of least squares trend lines. 35p. [New York] 1933. (Columbia university. Statistical bureau. Document no. 2) 251 C72 no.2

399 AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS LITERATURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS



Heretofore the emphasis has been put on showing farmers how to produce more. This is right and proper. But we propose to put the same emphasis on helping farmers get fair prices for their crops by adjusting their production to the probable demand and by better methods of marketing. - Henry C. Wallace, former Secretary of Agriculture, Frankfort, Ind., Oct. 21, 1922

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Prepared by the staff of the library of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics mainly from material received in the library of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

This bureau cannot supply the publications listed herein other than those expressly designated as publications of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Books, pamphlets, and periodicals mentioned may ordinarily be obtained from their respective publishers or from the secretary of the issuing organization. Many of them are available for consultation in public or other libraries.

Mary G. Lacy, Librarian,
Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS LITERATURE will not be published in July or August. V. 7, no. 7 will appear in September.

SIGNED REVIEWS

Brunner, Edmund De S., and Kolb, J. H. Rural social trends... 386p. New York and London, McGraw-Hill book company, inc., 1933. [President's research committee on social trends. Recent social trends monographs] 281.2 B83R

This volume, prepared for the rural section of the President's Research Committee on Social Trends, is a valuable addition to the literature of rural life. Its chief purpose, as stated by the authors is "to present the results of a study of changes in rural social life in the first three decades of the present century, and especially in the decade, 1920 to 1930." Many of the separate research projects upon which this report is based were undertaken originally by the Institute of Social and Religious Research. The Committee made possible a re-survey of a number of areas and conducted several additional pieces of research work. Others were carried out by the United States Department of Agriculture and the State agricultural experiment stations. The research work of additional institutions and agencies was drawn upon in some instances. Much use was made of census data, including special tabulations of a number of items.

The dozen chapters that make up the main part of the volume deal with a wide range of social and economic trends and problems and their inter-relationships. To mention the individual topics that are treated would almost necessitate copying the index. There are chapters on rural population mobility and composition, agriculture and country life, village changes and relations with surrounding areas, rural and urban relationships, and the major off-the-home-farm contacts and activities of rural people including trade and commerce, education, religion, recreation, social service, and local government. A final chapter, somewhat in the nature of a postscript, points out a number of the most recent effects of the current depression on rural life - changes that are not fully reflected in the statistical data, most of which end with 1930.

With but minor exceptions, the book maintains a thoroughly objective view point. The method of "tiering" counties that surround representative urban centers and then comparing agricultural, population, and retail distribution statistics for the several tiers brings to light some interesting and significant differences in the transition from urban to rural. If these same data were available for and could thus be tiered by minor civil divisions instead of by counties perhaps the trends and contrasts might be even more clearly observable. The authors are careful to explain their innovations in methodology so that the reader may understand just how the data were manipulated. The inclusion of additional notes and statistical tables in a generous appendix also aids in an understanding of the conclusions that are drawn.

The authors have done a real service by cutting across many of the more or less artificial lines of demarcation that some people have tried to set up between the several social sciences. In so doing, they have rightly assumed that rural social trends cannot be adequately explained or described by approaching these trends from but one or two highly specialized fields of study. Instead, they have drawn upon economics, sociology, political science, psychology, and to a lesser extent upon other sciences to furnish the many colors that are required in painting the complex moving picture of rural life.

To some farm-minded folks, the lines of interdependence established between the farm population, the population of the agricultural villages, and the population living in hamlets or in other unincorporated territory but not on farms, may seem to deflect attention from the so-called farm problem. However, the case for a more widespread recognition of this interdependence among these large population groups is certainly much clearer after a careful reading of this report.

Although it does not have the format of a source book in the ordinary sense of the word, Rural Social Trends brings together in condensed form the major findings of many research projects, the original reports of which are no longer obtainable except through libraries. Many of the census data that are included are otherwise unpublished. It is to be hoped that the 177 villages and 22 counties, and 18 trade areas around larger cities included in the special research projects will be studied again at the end of the present decade in order that the trends for the preceding periods may be compared with the changes that are now under way. National, State, and local policies affecting rural life can be formulated and administered more effectively if such searching analysis can be repeated from time to time.

Unfortunately, the book shows a few evidences of hurried preparation. Typographical errors here and there detract somewhat from its appearance. Occasionally official titles or designations are incorrectly written, authors' names misspelled, and one or two errors of statement are encountered. An illustration of the last-named occurs near the bottom of page 8, where it is stated that the population estimates in table 3 were made through the cooperation of the rural mail carriers. Rural mail carriers were called upon to furnish information on farm population movements for only one year. Since 1923, these annual estimates have been based on schedules mailed directly to thousands of farmers who were asked to supply this information for their own farms. The arrangement and wording of some of the tables could be improved upon. But these difficulties, after all, do not reduce the basic value of a book that is a major contribution to our better understanding of rural life. -T. B. Manny, Senior Agricultural Economist, Division of Farm Population and Rural Life.

Landis, B. Y., and Willard, J. D. Rural adult education. 229p. New York, The Macmillan company, 1933. (Studies in Adult Education) 275 L23 Bibliography, p. 203-223.

With a comprehensive setting in which are briefed the significant characteristics and the recent developments of rural life in this country, the major enterprises of adult education are here considered in a factual way, followed by a frank discussion of the needs of the movement as a whole in the light of a critical appraisal of past experience and the chief problems involved. This, one would think, might be a fruitful

contribution in itself, but it is followed by pointed and comprehensive suggestions for a national program. In fact, as we look back over the book, checking up on arrangement, plan, and content, we are impressed with a thought that had been forming throughout the reading - here is a small book on a large subject that seems to give us just about everything we could hope for.

Moreover, although the book is well bulwarked by lists of agencies, bibliography, and index, it is written in such an alert and readable way that, were we not told, we would not be conscious that it gives us the findings of the national study conducted during the past several years by the American Association for Adult Education. The authors have even been willing to risk "dating" the book unduly and to make the text simple, direct, and alive by the natural use of names of both unknown and well-known persons and by occasionally introducing such movingly human paragraphs as the letter from the forest-ranger's wife on her snow-bound summit.

Influences in adult education here described, a chapter for each, include library services, public schools, agricultural extension services, college and university extension, parent education, religious organizations, farm organizations, rural developments in the cultural arts, radio programs, folk schools, and agencies for community study and organization.

The infinite variety of effort, when it comes to detail, is suggested by the names given to different forms of these folk schools in different areas - moonlight schools, opportunity schools, week-end schools. The authors have a lively appreciation of the value of spontaneity and personality in much of this work - characteristics that often cannot be attained through organization otherwise effective: "The degree of leadership of the library of course depends upon its resources and upon the ability, personality, and interest of the librarian ..."; "... the schools grew up around an interesting personality ... they tended to wane when that personality was removed ..."; "'Ashland Folk School has no significance as a school apart from its relation to the neighborhood in which it is located'"; "Above all, teachers and students are friends. Techniques of teaching are of secondary consideration."

This same freedom from the trite characterizes many of the conclusions: Ultimately, rural and urban education in all of their forms should be the same; only the more specific and secondary objective need have differences; adult education should not become a separate category of education - continuing education is the need; possibly the richest learning abilities come when experience has given maturity to judgment, and when values have become definable; the pressing need is not for more organizations but for the improvement of existing services and a closer association; we need relatively more emphasis upon the broadly humanistic and cultural experiences and resources of the human race ... for adult education is clearly an instrument of personal and social adjustment, and a means of use to men and women who must search for new values.

Believing that "the leadership and opportunities which the trends of American life have taken out of rural communities can still be replaced by education from within", the authors outline a 7-point objective, followed by this 7-point program which is elaborated in their text:

(1) More experimentation and the development of an experimental attitude among more professional educators; (2) the improvement of financing of adult education in rural areas; (3) the selection and direction of research projects which will supply information now lacking and form the basis for new developments; (4) greater encouragement of professional study by workers in rural adult education; (5) the formation of county committees of adult education for studying needs and planning; (6) more contacts and planning on a State basis; and (7) more systematic national guidance and consideration. - Caroline B. Sherman, Associate Agricultural Economist, Division of Economic Information.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTES AND ABSTRACTS

Agricultural Cooperation

Horace Plunkett foundation. Year book of agricultural co-operation 1933. 304p. London, P. S. King & son, ltd., 1933. 280.29 H78

More than one half of this volume is a Digest of Co-operative Law at Home and Abroad, by Margaret Digby. In this the author digests the cooperative laws of most of the countries of the world.

The first half of the Yearbook opens with a tribute of great force and beauty to Sir Horace Plunkett by Sir Daniel Hall. Then there follow summaries of cooperative progress for the year in the various countries of the world. A list of such of these as are signed follows: Western Australia, by T. H. Bath; Tasmania, by R. W. Winspear; New Zealand, by T. C. Brash; Germany, contributed by the National Union of German Agricultural Co-operative Societies (Raffaelsen); France, contributed by the National Bank of Agricultural Credit; Switzerland, by A. Borel; Czechoslovakia, by Frank Vavra; The American situation, by Robin Hood; Argentina, by Domingo Borea; Japan, by K. Sengoku; and China, by Y. S. Djang and Wang Shih-ying.

Agricultural Credit

Baird, Frieda, and Benner, C. L. Ten years of Federal intermediate credits. 416p. Washington, D. C., The Brookings institution, 1933. (Inst. of Econ., Brookings Inst. Pub. 48) 284.2 B16

Dr. E. G. Nourse, Director of the Institute of Economics of the Brookings Institution writes in part as follows in the preface to this volume:

"In 1926 the Institute of Economics published a book entitled The Federal Intermediate Credit System prepared by Claude L. Benner, one of the authors of the present volume. This study dealt with the Agricultural Credits Act of 1923, which was just then getting into operation. Obviously it was necessary at that time to set a limited objective upon our analysis of this new credit development. The author confined himself to dis-

cussion of the historical background of the Act, its general philosophy, the structure of the credit agencies which it proposed to set up, and the issues which apparently would arise in the administration of the system.

"Some five years after the passage of the Agricultural Credits Act of 1923 the Institute began a systematic study of actual results attained in operation. Through careful study of available statistics, supplemented by a considerable amount of field work, the senior author of the present volume has gained an intimate acquaintance with trends of development and the emergence of issues and problems as the several parts of the system have evolved. This permits a much more definite appraisal of the Federal Intermediate Credit system than was possible in the days of its infancy. In particular it makes it possible to show the relation of so-called 'intermediate credits' to the general field of agricultural finance. The initial chapters of the book contain in condensed form most of the background material from Dr. Benner's earlier book.

"We feel that the present is an opportune moment for the presentation of the results of such a study. The Intermediate Credit system had its birth in the period of agricultural distress which followed the depression of 1920. Other outgrowths of this period of distress have been the Federal Farm Board and recently the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Both have undertaken important credit functions with reference to agriculture. While they are to be regarded as agencies of an emergency character, we shall in the near future face the problem of bringing agricultural credit from this stage of emergency treatment to some more permanent basis and of co-ordinating our several rural credit agencies for the future service of the agricultural industry. Such is the task assigned to the Farm Credit Administration which will begin operations on May 27, 1933.

"Inasmuch as we stand, apparently, at a parting of the ways with reference to the future of farm finance, it is important that we bring together and interpret the facts developed in the experience of the Intermediate Credit system during the ten years from its inception down to the present time. Only in this way can a sound foundation be provided for important decisions which must be made during the next few years."

France. Ministère de l'agriculture. Caisse nationale de crédit agricole. Rapport sur le warrantage des produits agricoles pendant les années 1929 et 1930. 15p. Paris, 1932. 284.2 F843 1929-1930.

Ramser, J. R. Some aspects of long term debt financing in agriculture during the years 1920-1928. 4p. Urbana, Ill., 1930. 284.2 R14

Abstract of thesis (PH.D.) - University of Illinois, 1930.

Agricultural Credit - Indo-China

Indo-China, French. Inspection générale de l'agriculture de l'élevage et des forêts. Crédit populaire agricole. Rapport de gestion, 1931. 13p. [Hanoi, 1932] 284.29 In26

A sketch of the development of popular agricultural credit in Indo-China since its inception in 1926 and an account of the resources of the banks and the effect of the depression on their operation and the value of their securities.

Agricultural Economic Conditions - Italian Colonies

Maugini, Armando. Le colonie italiane di diretto domino. Flora ed economia agraria degli indigeni. 190p. [Roma?] Ministero delle colonie, Ufficio studi e propaganda, 1931. 35.4 M44

A study of agricultural production in its cultural and economic aspects, in the Italian Colonies of Tripolitania, Cyrenaica, Eritrea and Somaliland.

Agricultural Economics - England

Recent progress in agricultural economics. 44p. [Reading? Eng., 1933]

"Reprinted from Agricultural progress, vol. X, 1933, for the Agricultural economics society."

Contains bibliographies, and the articles whose titles follow: Introduction, by C. S. Orwin; The profitableness of farming, by A. Bridges; The economic investigation of farm management problems, by R. McG. Carslaw; Local surveys and their uses, by Edgar Thomas; Cost accounting, by James Wyllie; Enterprise studies, costs and results - Livestock, by A. G. Ruston and R. G. McClymont - Crops, by R. N. Dixey; Prices and price analysis, by K. A. H. Murray; Consumption and demand, by Arthur Jones; Analysis of market structure and marketing reform, by F. J. Prewett; and Co-operation, by T. Lewis.

Agricultural Policy - Italy

Donna Giovanni. Rinascita agraria. 158p. Piacenza, M. Casarola, 1930. 281.176 D71

Bibliography, p. [157]-158.

This is for the most part a collection of articles already published by the author on Mussolini and various phases of the Fascist policy, including the schemes of land reclamation, cooperation, rural credit, and agricultural training.

Agricultural Policy - United States

Campbell, Persia C. American agricultural policy. With a foreword by Dr. J. S. Davis. 304p. London, P. S. King & son, ltd., 1933. 281.12 C15

Dr. Joseph S. Davis of the Food Research Institute, Stanford University writes in part as follows:

"Books on American conditions and policies, as viewed by visitors to

the country, are often more sparkling than accurate...

"Miss Campbells's book is different. She came well prepared to study American agricultural conditions and policies. For this enterprise she had two years of freedom such as similarly qualified Americans seldom enjoy in their own country. She traveled, observed, read, listened, questioned. She visited scattered centers of thought and work, studied the pertinent literature and statistics, and conferred with those who are immersed in various phases of the subject. She was able to go into details and yet work toward a clear grasp of the whole. In consequence, her book deserves a wide reading in the United States, where much is written on agricultural economics but little of broad scope on agricultural policy...

"American agricultural policy has not developed rationally and consistently into an ordered whole, well adapted to present conditions. It has grown in response to waves of agitation, and theories true and false, as well as to changing conditions. Recent innovations, and others strongly urged in the present period of extreme distress, are too often considered without due reference to how they would actually work in the national economy as it is. A clear-cut presentation of agricultural policy in a single country, as it has grown over a period of decades, is welcome as an aid to intelligent consideration of proposals for new departures either in the United States or in other countries."

Agricultural Propaganda

Reichardt, Fritz. Absatzwerbung für deutsche landwirtschaftliche erzeugnisse (aufgaben, erfolgsmöglichkeiten und grenzen). 95p. Berlin, P. Parey, 1933. (Germany. Reichsministerium für Ernährung und Landwirtschaft. Berichte über Landwirtschaft, N.F. 73. Sonderheft) 18 C31A Sonderheft 73

This monograph provides a brief general survey of the historical development and technic of advertising. Emphasis is placed upon the basic differences between propaganda of agricultural in contrast to industrial products. It differentiates between propaganda motivated by national economics and that of purely private enterprise, takes up the methods of controlling activities and discusses publicity possibilities of individual agricultural products. The activity of German agricultural publicity services is described and criticized.

Reproductions of placards and the like, advertising German dairy products, eggs, vegetables and fruit, rye bread, meat and meat products, wine, honey, and fish are shown.

The inspiration for this contribution was furnished by a travel study to England in 1931, organized by Dr. Brandt, of Berlin, and an investigation of the organization and activities of the Empire Board.- H. E. Brockway.

Alcohol as Motor Fuel

U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Use of alcohol from farm products in motor fuel. Letter from the Secretary of agriculture transmitting in response to Senate resolution no. 65, submitted by Senator Shipstead, a report pertaining to the practicability and advantages to agriculture of using

alcohol manufactured from corn and other farm products in motor fuel. 55p. Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off., 1933. (73d Cong. 1st. Sess. Senate Doc. 57) 1 Ag36U

Report ... prepared by the Bureaus of Agricultural Economics, Chemistry and Soils, and Agricultural Engineering.

Animal Industry - Economic Aspects

Duckham, A. N. Animal industry in the British Empire; a brief review of the significance, methods, problems, and potentialities of the live-stock and dairying industries of the British commonwealth. With a foreword by J. B. Orr. 239p. London, Oxford university press, H. Milford, 1932. 281.340 D35

Bibliography, p. [223]-235.

From the foreword, by Mr. Orr, the following extract has been taken: "Four-fifths of the world's population depend for a living directly upon agriculture. Agriculture is thus the world's greatest industry."

"What proportion of this vast industry does animal husbandry form? The statistics given for the United Kingdom and the Dominions show that out of a total farming output valued at about £1,000 million (1928) approximately two-thirds is derived from domestic animals and animal products. In India and the Colonial Empire the greater part of the farming output is consumed by the producers instead of being marketed. The statistical significance of animal husbandry in these countries is, therefore, difficult to assess. On the whole, however, animal husbandry does not form such a large proportion of agricultural enterprise in India and the Colonies as it does in the Dominions and the United Kingdom.

"Animal husbandry is likely to become relatively even more important in the future. The engine and the machine are more and more replacing the human muscle and the manual tool. Engine power derived from fuel is replacing muscular power derived from cereals. Hence, in civilized countries, the consumption of cereals per unit of the population is decreasing, while the consumption of the more expensive animal products is increasing ... The consumption of animal products has, in fact, been steadily increasing in recent decades and there is every reason to believe that, as trade improves and as the standard of living rises, consumption will continue to increase."

"... In recent years most of the Governments of the Empire have recognized the economic importance of animal husbandry, and have evolved schemes for the application of scientific knowledge, either biological or economic, to the improvement and development of the industry. On the initiative of the Empire Marketing Board, some of the problems common to all parts of the Empire are now being investigated.

"One of the difficulties in applying the results and potentialities of Science to the development of animal industry has been a lack of knowledge of the state of the industry in each part of the Empire. When, in 1929, the Imperial Bureau of Animal Nutrition was established at the Rowett Institute, Aberdeen, as a clearing-house of information for research workers and others, it was decided that one of the first pieces of work to be undertaken should be a survey of animal husbandry within the British Empire, indicating the significance of the industry to each of its constituent countries and to the Empire as a whole, and also outlining the

methods of production and marketing, the possibilities of development, and the factors limiting expansion.

"Mr. Duckham was appointed to carry out this Survey. He has been successful in collecting and systematizing the available information on the subject. The results of his labours, which are given in this publication, will enable Government Departments and other organizations responsible for the administration of research to consider - in the light of their economic importance - the many biological problems presented to them. This was the primary object of the work, but, in addition, this information with regard to production, consumption, and marketing in different parts of the Empire should prove of interest to those engaged in the production of, and trade in, animal products and, also, to those economists and statesmen who are at the present time considering schemes for the development of inter-Imperial trade."

From the author's preface we have taken the following statement:

"The object and scope of this research on the animal industry of the British Empire was to determine and, where possible, to measure: (a) The economic significance of animal industry to the British Empire and to each of its constituent countries; (b) The methods employed in the production of live stock and animal products in each principal Empire country, in relation to geographical, economic, and other conditions; (c) The efficiency of land, animal and labour utilization in the chief Empire countries; (d) The problems limiting increased 'economic' production and what steps, if any, were being taken to overcome them."

Banking - Canada

Patterson, E. L. S. Canadian banking. 350p. Toronto, The Ryerson press [1932] (The Queen's Business Studies) 284 P27

The Economist (London) in its issue of March 4, 1933 reviewed this volume in part as follows:

"It consists of a full description of the theory and practice of Canadian banking, and while part of the book is of interest mainly to bankers, the sections describing the Canadian currency system and rehearsing the arguments for and against the establishment of a Canadian central bank, will be of some value to a wider circle. Canadian banking is well worth careful examination by students of economics, for it is remarkable not only for the absence of central bank control, but for being the only example of branch-banking systems extending the whole width of a Continent. During recent years the unimpaired strength of the big Canadian banks has provided a striking example to the numerous failures among the American unit banks, and this book explains clearly how the Canadian banks have conducted their business to this successful end."

Banking - United States

National industrial conference board. The availability of bank credit. 146p. New York, National industrial conference board, inc., 1932. 284 N212A

Supplement and complement of the Board's "The banking situation in the United States" published in May 1932.

"The sharp contraction of the bank loans of a commercial character, which had been going on with increasing force since the depression began

naturally raised the question in the summer of 1932 whether legitimate demands for credit on the part of business and industry were being denied. To investigate this question committees for each Federal Reserve district were organized by the respective Federal Reserve Banks. At the invitation of members of the Banking and Industrial Committee of the Second Federal Reserve District, the National Industrial Conference Board undertook a general survey, the results of which are embodied in this volume."

Business Fluctuations - Northwest U. S.

Kozelka, R. L. Business fluctuations in the Northwest. 29p. Minneapolis, The University of Minnesota press, 1932. (Bulletins of the Employment Stabilization Research Institute, University of Minnesota. v.1, no.4, April 1932) 280.12 K84

Also issued as Thesis (PH.D.) University of Minnesota, 1931, with title: Business indicators for the ninth Federal Reserve district with a tentative combined index.

"The variations in business in the Northwest frequently have been assumed to reflect the fluctuations in agricultural prosperity alone, since this region is primarily an agricultural area.

"The relation of both agriculture and business in the Northwest to national business has not been examined as closely as the problem warrants. Fortunately, an increasing amount of statistical data pertinent to this type of comparison has become available since the war, because business men have seen the value of current and exact information. A combination of these data is the basis for the Index of General Business developed in this publication."

Partial contents: Local and national business fluctuations, Economic description of the central northwest, Data used in the northwest index of general business, Fluctuations around normal, System of weights used in the northwest index of general business, and Comparison of the construction of the northwest index of general business and national indexes.

Collective Bargaining in Agriculture

International labour office, Geneva. Collective agreements in agriculture. 122p. Geneva, 1933. (Studies and Rpts. Ser. K (Agr.) No.11) 283 In8C

"Some articles in the 'International labour review' on agriculture." p. [121]-122.

"The information presented in the first two Chapters of this report suffices to prove the existence of collective bargaining in agriculture in a number of countries and shows that this system has enabled large numbers of agricultural workers to secure effective collective regulation of their working conditions. We are now in a position to discuss the problem which constitutes the real aim of our enquiry. To what extent and in what way does collective bargaining replace in agriculture an inadequate social legislation?

"The suggestion that collective bargaining can replace social legislation depends on certain assumptions. In the first place, the geographical extension of social legislation normally covers the whole national territory of a given country and normally includes in its scope either all

workers in the country or all workers falling under a given definition: the question has to be raised whether collective agreements have a similar universal application. In the second place, social legislation, by its very character, secures for the workers positive improvements in their working conditions: the question has to be raised whether collective agreements have a similar ameliorating character or whether they are limited to securing merely a status quo. In the third place, social legislation ex hypothesi can embrace any and every factor which bears on working conditions, wages, hours, protection of the worker in every direction even up to and including such forms of insurance as secure him in illness, accident, invalidity, old-age, and unemployment: the question has to be raised whether collective agreements can in any way rival social legislation in the largeness of the subject matter to be dealt with."

Chapter 3 deals with the answers to these questions.

Commission for the Export Farm Products - Uruguay.

Uruguay. Comisión de exportación de productos de granja. Resumen de su actuación de mayo de 1931 a julio de 1932. 23p. Montevideo, Castro & Pizarro, 1932. 280.39 Ur8

A summary of the proceedings in 1931-32 of the Commission for the Export of Farm Products established in Uruguay in May 1931. Special attention was paid to the export of eggs and honey.

Cotton Industry and Trade - China

Fong, H.D. Cotton industry and trade in China. 2v. Tientsin, China, Printed by the Chihli press, inc., 1932. (Nankai Univ. Nankai Inst. Econ., Indus. Ser. Bul. 4) 280.9 N15 no.4.

Bibliography, v.1, p.[321]-330.

Partial contents: History and localization, Raw cotton (including production, consumption, import and export, marketing), Manufacturing, Labor, Industrial organization, Handloom weaving, Import and export, Summary of China's cotton industry and trade, Comparative position of China's cotton industry, Factor affecting development. A revised list of cotton mills in China as of 1930 is provided in volume one.

Demand and Supply Curves

Frisch, Ragner. Pitfalls in the statistical construction of demand and supply curves. 39p. Leipzig, H. Buske, 1933. (Frankfurter gesellschaft für konjunkturforschung, hrsg. von dr. Eugen Altschul. Veröffentlichungen... n.f., hft. 5) 280.9 F85 n.f., hft.5.

Dr. Leontief's method of constructing demand and supply curves is used as a text on which to base a discussion of the mathematical pitfalls which occur in this field and in particular one which is characterized as "fictitious determinateness created by random errors." The problems of determining "a new-classical demand curve and supply curve from the same price-quantity material" are discussed, and it is shown how various assumptions about the underlying situation lead to certain values of the demand and supply elasticities. The author indicates the need for "a

new type of significance analysis which is not based on mechanical application of standard errors computed according to some more or less plausible statistical mathematical formulae but is based on a thoroughgoing comparative study of the various possible types of assumptions regarding the economic-theoretical set up and of the consequences which these assumptions entail for the interpretation of the observational data."

Distribution

Braithwaite, Mrs. Dorothea, and Dobbs, S. P. The distribution of consumable goods; an economic study... With an introduction by P. Sargent Florence. 304p. London, G. Routledge & sons, ltd., 1932. 280.3 B732

Bibliography, p. 296.

"This interesting analysis of distributive methods is... a detailed study of the part played in distribution by the producer, the wholesaler and the retailer and, following closely upon the publication of Mr. Neale's book on Retail Distribution, is a significant indication of the attention that we are beginning to give to the retail end of the marketing chain.

"The authors' general attitude to their problem may be illustrated by quoting from their final paragraph. 'We end this book, as we began it, by suggesting that at the moment we are between the devil and the deep sea - in distribution as in most other things in life. There is too much rigidity to be compatible with free competition, with the result that competition is driven into wasteful channels; and there is not yet that far-reaching measure of control towards which the world is certainly moving.'

"As its title denotes, the book deals only with the marketing of consumable goods as distinct from raw materials and producers' goods. In its general plan, it follows the orthodox lines of functional analysis and contains a wealth of valuable comparative material drawn from a wide range of trade. The careful theoretical analysis of the operations of the various intermediaries in this distributive process, however, lifts it above the plane of a purely descriptive survey.

"Those who are engaged in agricultural marketing will be particularly interested in the comparison of the methods of direct selling to the retailer and of sale through wholesale channels. While definitely critical of certain aspects of wholesale trading, the authors show clearly the inherent strength of the wholesale position. Moreover, they make an important contribution to discussion of the function of advertising in distribution, and while fully appreciating the part it plays and can play as a means of bringing 'intelligence to the consumer,' they question how far certain forms of advertising promote efficiency.

"It is interesting to note that in the preface the Orange Books of the Ministry of Agriculture are referred to as reports 'which constitute a milestone for the student of marketing methods in this country; and it is only to be regretted that similar information is not available in the case of manufactured articles.'" - From the Journal of the Ministry of Agriculture, Vol. XXXIX, No. 11, February, 1933, p. 1076-1077.

Economic Cycles

Eppstein, Paul. Die symptomatik in der konjunkturforschung. 96p. Leipzig, H. Buske, 1933. (Frankfurter Gesellschaft für Konjunkturforschung, hrsg. von dr. Eugen Altschul. Veröffentlichungen... n.f., hft. 6) 280.9 F85 n.f., hft.6

An attempt to transfer symptomatology from the realm of medicine to that of economics in connection with the theory of economic cycles.

Fruits and Vegetables - Canada

National federation of fruit and potato trades' associations (incorporated) limited. The Ottawa conference and the fruit trade. 12p. London, National federation of fruit and potato trades' associations (inc.) ltd. [1932] 285.393 N21

Fruits and Vegetables - North Africa

Clévenot, Elisabeth. La production des primeurs dans l'Afrique du Nord et leur commerce d'exportation; étude géographique et économique. 113p. Alger, Imprimerie J. Carbonel, 1932. 281.19 C59

Bibliography, p.12-16.

A study of production and export of early fruits and vegetables in and from North Africa. Separate studies are made for Algeria, Morocco, and Tunisia, and they include accounts of climate and soil conditions, the production of the individual fruits and vegetables, their export including means of transportation, ports to which they are sent, and the mechanism and system of marketing. The most important rôle is played by Algeria. In Morocco production is in its infancy and export in an experimental stage, while in Tunisia production is insufficient for domestic consumption, and there is no export trade.

Government Reorganization - Illinois

Illinois. Commission on taxation and expenditures. Report and recommendations of the Illinois Commission on taxation and expenditures, appointed by authority of an act of the fifty-seventh General assembly. January 24, 1933. 182p. [Springfield] 1933. 280.023 I16

The major part of this report is the summary of the report to the subcommittee on consolidation of local governments by Griffenhagen and Associates. Part I presents proposals for reorganization and simplification of local government in Illinois outside of Cook County. Part II deals with the problems of the Chicago-Cook County metropolitan area.

Government Reorganization - Michigan

Bromage, A. W., and Reed, T. H. Organization and cost of county and township government. 146p. [Detroit] 1933. (Mich. Com. Inquiry into County, Township and School Dist. Govt. Mich. Local Govt. Ser.) 280.041 B78

The authors summarize their recommendations as follows:

"It is our opinion that the data presented in this report lead inevitably to the conclusion that the state of Michigan is in need of a drastic reorganization of its system of county and township government. The township has become an unnecessary and hence a costly and wasteful unit of government all of whose functions can be as well or better performed on a county basis or (in the case of such optional township functions as water supply, lighting, fire protection, etc.) by assessment districts established under county authority."

"The data which we have presented also clearly demonstrate the necessity of reorganizing the present machinery of county government. The board of supervisors, except in the smallest counties, is a large and unwieldy body incapable of exercising any close administrative control over the executive branch of the county government."

"... We therefore recommend that the constitution of the state be so amended as to make it possible for the people of any county to adopt either an optional county government act framed by the legislature or a home-rule county charter in which provision may be made, in spite of anything else in the constitution as it now stands, for the abolition of townships and for the type of county government described above."

Their conclusions are supported by numerous statistical tables showing costs of county and township governments.

An appendix contains copies of the North Carolina County Manager Law, 1927, and Montana County Manager Law, 1931.

Government Reorganization - New Jersey

Princeton university. School of public and international affairs. Report on a survey of administration and expenditures of the state government of New Jersey with recommendations of economies for the fiscal year 1933-34. 403p. [Princeton, N.J.] 1932. 280.057 P93

This survey has been made under the direction of Professor Harold W. Dodds, chairman of the Administrative Committee of the Princeton School of Public and International Affairs.

The introduction reads in part as follows:

"The guiding principle of this survey is that retrenchment must be sought primarily in the economic and efficient administration of existing services rather than in blind cuts. Throughout the report suggestions are made of ways by which this end can be attained, but no survey of the brevity and scope of this one can do the whole job."

"In the last analysis the improvement of administration is an executive function once the legislature has granted the appropriate powers and provided adequate staff assistance. For this reason the department of fiscal control which we recommend is indispensable. Thoroughly economic administration can be attained only through an executive empowered by law and equipped with a proper staff to enable him to exert constant and effective pressure upon the spending agencies. We believe that the possibility of savings by these means has scarcely been tapped as yet."

Grants-in-aid - Virginia

Snavely, T. R., Hyde, D. C., and Biscoe, A. B. State grants-in-aid in Virginia. 244p. New York, The Century co., for the Institute for research in the social sciences, University of Virginia, 1933. (Va. Univ. Inst. Research in Social Sci., Inst. Monogr. 15)

Bibliography, p.233-236.

The purpose and scope of this book are outlined in the authors' preface as follows:

"The question of State subventions is connected directly or indirectly with practically all of the major problems of State and local government. It cuts squarely across the problem of revenues, on the one hand, and the problem of expenditures on the other. Thus the taxable capacity of the various counties and cities, in relation to the tax burdens imposed, cannot be ignored in any rational policy of State subsidies. It involves the question of the proper balance of functions between the State government and the localities, presenting at the same time the ubiquitous problem of local autonomy. Can a high degree of local self-government ever be achieved, as in England, or must the State governments utilize various schemes of persuasion and coercion in order to obtain the desired goal of reasonable uniformity in State progress? Assuming that grants-in-aid should be made on a conditioned basis, what should be the governing factors in each individual case? These and other problems of like importance confront the members of a State legislature today as it enacts statutes carrying appropriations from the State to the municipal governments.

"It is not the purpose of the present study to advocate a particular plan of State subventions. The object has been rather to make a scientific investigation of the conditions which exist, in the hope that from such an analysis it might be easier for those in charge of State affairs to formulate wise policies of action. While, in practically all States, studies have been made of government organization, State and local taxation, and similar problems, little inquiry of a specific character has been pursued in the field of State subsidies. The need for further research, therefore, is quite clear."

A chapter is devoted to each of the following: Theory of grants-in-aid, State subventions and the tax system; Highways; Health and welfare. Four chapters are devoted to Education in Virginia - I. History of education finance; II. State aid for education; III. Criticisms of the present policy; IV. Possible plans of distribution. In addition to the statistical tables in the text, the appendix gives by counties, assessed and estimated true tax levies on real estate 1928-1929; cost of education session of 1930-1931; cost of highways, 1929. Cost of education is also given by cities, session of 1930-1931.

Horticulture - Germany

Diel, Joseph. Der standort der deutschen gartenbäulichen produktion. 121p. Berlin, P. Parey, 1933. (Germany, Reichsministerium für Ernährung und Landwirtschaft. Berichte über Landwirtschaft, N.F. 70. Sonderheft.) 18 C31A Sonderheft 70.

Reviews the history of horticultural statistics and shows the path to further development. By means of maps, the cultural conditions for

each individual garden product are shown, thus furnishing a picture of crop distribution throughout the Reich. The leading horticultural centers are fully portrayed in a series of special maps. - H. E. Brockway.

International Monetary and Economic Conference

International chamber of commerce. Provisional memorandum submitted by a special committee of the Council of the International chamber of commerce to the Preparatory commission of the World monetary and economic conference. 7p., mimeogr. Paris, 1933. 280 In882

Laur, E. F. Memorandum on the agenda for the International monetary and economic conference in London, submitted to the International institute of agriculture in Rome. 15p. Brugg, 1933. 280 L37

Have also German edition: Gutachten zum Programm für die Internationale Währungs- und Wirtschaftskonferenz in London.

Riedl, Richard. Proposal for the establishment of an immediate programme of action capable of being realized by the World economic conference. 5p., mimeogr. Vienna, 1933. 280 R43

Land Reclamation - Italy

Busse, Walter. Das italienische meliorationswesen (bonifica integrale), heft 1. Berlin, P. Parey, 1933. (Germany. Reichsministerium für Ernährung und Landwirtschaft. Berichte über Landwirtschaft, N.F. 74. Sonderheft.) 18 G31A Sonderheft 74.

Discusses at some length the large-scale reclamation work (bonifica integrale) being carried out by the Fascist Government which has attracted to Italy an increasing number of foreign experts. In this first part the pertinent legislation and the organization and carrying out of the work are covered. Individual reclamation enterprises are also discussed. Several portraits and maps are introduced. -H.E. Brockway.

Laymen's Foreign Missions Inquiry

Laymen's foreign missions inquiry. Commission of appraisal. Re-thinking missions; a laymen's inquiry after one hundred years, by the Commission of appraisal. William Ernest Hocking, chairman. 349p. New York and London, Harper & brothers, 1932.

Chapter 10, p.214-236, is devoted to agricultural missions.

Laymen's foreign mission inquiry. Commission of appraisal. Regional reports of the Commission of appraisal. India-Burma. Volume I, supplementary series part one. Orville A. Petty, editor. 258p. New York and London, Harper & brothers, 1933.

Chapter 1 is Agriculture and village life in India in their relation to the missionary enterprise.

Laymen's foreign missions inquiry. Fact-finders' reports. India - Burma. Volume IV, supplementary series part two. Orville A. Petty, editor. 762p. New York and London, Harper & brothers, 1933.

"The Supplementary Series to Re-Thinking Missions (the Report of the Commission of Appraisal) consists of the collateral data of the Laymen's Foreign Missions Inquiry selected for publication; Part One: Volume I - India-Burma 'Regional Reports' of the Commission of Appraisal; Volume II - China 'Regional Reports' of the Commission of Appraisal; Volume III - Japan 'Regional Reports' of the Commission of Appraisal; Part Two: Volume IV - India-Burma 'Fact-Finders' Reports' (selected material); Volume V - China 'Fact-Finders' Reports' (selected material); Volume VI - Japan 'Fact-Finders' Reports' (selected material); Volume VII - Home Base and Missionary Personnel, 'Fact-Finders' Reports'."

"Part One contains contributions on special topics by the authors of Re-Thinking Missions. Various sub-committees are primarily responsible for the construction of these Regional Reports, which, however, were adjusted to criticisms and suggestions of the Commission of Appraisal at its regular meetings. Editorial changes have been approved by the sub-committee concerned. The collateral data appended to Chapters have been selected by the Editor.

"Part Two contains selected material from the data collected and classified by the Fact-Finders who made up the Inquiry's Research Staff which operated under the direction of the Institute of Social and Religious Research of New York. These and other Fact-Finder data were used by the Commission of Appraisal and reviewed on the field." -Editorial Note.

The only volumes of the supplementary series which have been received in the Library are I and IV. Others will be received as soon as published.

League of Nations

Commission of enquiry for European union. Committee of experts appointed to examine the monetary normalisation fund scheme. Report... 5p. Geneva, 1932. (Ser. League of Nations Pub. II. Econ. and Financ. 1932. II. A. 23) 280.9 L47P

At head of title: Official no.: C.758. M. 357. 1932. II. A. [C.E.U.E 82]

League of nations. Economic committee. Études relatives au probleme des rapprochments économiques Europeens. Deuxieme serie. Chiffres essentiels du commerce exterieur des pays Damubiens...Données réunies par le Secrétariat sur la base des statistiques officielles. 58p. Geneva, 1932. (Série de Publications de la Société des nations. II. Question Économiques et Fiancières 1932. II. B. 7) 280.9 L47P 1932. II. B.7

At head of title: No. officiel: E. 781.

League of nations. International convention relating to the simplification of customs formalities signed at Geneva. November 3rd. 1923. Application of articles 10 and 11 of this convention. Fourth series. 6p Geneva, 1932. (Serie de Publications de la Société des Nations. II. Questions Économiques et Financières. 1932. II. B. 11) 280.9 L47P 1932. II. B. 11

At head of title: No. officiel: C.698. M. 335. 1932. II. B.
Title page and text in French and English.

League of nations. Memorandum on trade and balances of payments, 1931-1932, vol. 1. Review of world trade 1931 and 1932 (first half) 76p. Geneva, 1932. (Ser. League of nations Pub. II. Econ. and Financ. 1932. II. A.25I) 280.9 L47P

Marketing

Clark, F. E. Readings in marketing. Rev. ed., 798p. New York, The Macmillan company, 1933. 280.3 C54R Rev. ed.

The author states in his preface to this revised edition that, "Most of the material in this edition is new. A few readings which were in the previous edition have been retained, because they are still the best available. Some of these are historical; the others have been revised by the authors or some other qualified persons, so that the facts apply to present conditions.

"Many new subjects have been covered and some subjects covered in the first edition have been given greater emphasis. Among these are the marketing of manufactured products, particularly industrial goods, and the newer developments in the marketing of farm products, cooperative marketing, retailing, standardization, transportation, and financing."

Russell, A. L. Contract markets for commodities. 61p. New York, Russell's commercial news, inc. [1932] 284 R91

Preliminary proof - not for release.

Marketing - Germany

Itzen, Garrelt. Die landwirtschaftlichen marktverhältnisse des kreises Emden mit besonderer berücksichtigung der jahre 1926-1928. 124p. Göttingen, 1932. 280.3 It9

Inaug.-diss. - Göttingen.

Bibliography, p.[123]-124.

An account of agricultural marketing conditions in the district of Emden and the factors which influence them including climate, land utilization, farm management, etc.

Marketing Vegetables - Bermuda

Bermuda. Dept. of agriculture. Recent developments in the marketing of Bermuda vegetables, by E. A. McCallan, director of agriculture. 12p. [Hamilton? Bermuda] 1932. 280.391 B45

"In the sixteen years covered by these notes progress has been made in the marketing of Bermuda vegetables. Today farmers are very much better informed regarding market conditions. The period covered includes disruption of the War and the very lean years of transition from the American to the Canadian market, but Bermuda vegetables are becoming established in the latter market, and it is hoped that fat years lie ahead of the tillers of our soil; certain it is that Bermuda farmers were in happier circumstances in 1932 than were most other farmers.

"The work of the Department is rapidly changing; production is receiving less attention and marketing much more. Why teach a farmer to grow two carrots before he has learned to market one with the greatest profit obtainable?"

Meat Supply - Great Britain

Hartisch, Joachim. Die fleischversorgung Grossbritanniens. 105p. Berlin - Neukölln, 1933. 286.350 H25

Inaug.-diss. - Landw. hochschule, Berlin.

A study of Great Britain's meat supply, including livestock raising and meat production, meat marketing and prices, and the influence of the abandonment of free trade on Britain's meat production and consumption.

Michigan Academy of Science, Arts, and Letters

Michigan academy of science, arts and letters. Papers... [v.18] Editors: E. S. McCartney... Peter Okkelberg... 623p. Ann Arbor, University of Michigan press, 1933. 500 M582 v.18

Partial contents: Some implications of agricultural planning, by V. P. Timoshenko; A study of population in Vermont and New Hampshire, by S. D. Dodge; World distribution of population: preliminary survey and tentative conclusions, by S. D. Dodge; and A new population map of Michigan, 1930, by F. A. Stilgenbauer and Henry Vozka.

Money and Credit

Vecchio, Gustavo del. Ricerche sopra la teoria generale della moneta. 614p. Milano, Universita Bocconi editrice, 1932. (Annali di economia, settembre 1932. Pubblicazione semestrale, v.8, n.2) 280.8 An7 v.8, no.2
A technical discussion of the theory of money and credit.

Planning - Agriculture

Conference on economic policy for American agriculture. 2d, Chicago, 1932. Report on economic planning for agriculture, based in considerable measure on discussions at the second Conference on economic policy for American agriculture, University of Chicago, June 23-25, 1932. Preliminary draft for consideration by J. D. Black, J. S. Davis, and H. R. Tolley. December 1, 1932. 70p, mimeogr. [Chicago, 1932?] 281.9 C7602R

The scope of this report is outlined in the introduction as follows:

"American farmers are generally suffering extreme financial distress, in the midst of a world-wide economic depression that is more severe than in any period since the middle 'nineties, if not more extreme than ever before. Pertinent questions are: (1) What factors are responsible for this distress? (2) What is the near outlook for American agriculture? (3) Where, in the light of current social and political trends, is it heading in the next decade? (4) By what changes in policy is it conceivable that this outlook may be altered for the better? (5) What sorts of programs and planning are desirable and feasible to smooth the essential readjustments and to render agriculture more capable of prompter readjustments in future? (6) What developments in policy, program, and planning can

rationality be proposed for fundamentally improving the position of agriculture in the national economy, and of farmers in the life of the nation?

"These questions were faced but by no means fully explored by the Conference on Economic Policy for American Agriculture which met at the University of Chicago in June. This report is designed to summarize in orderly fashion the principal points considered by the Conference, with the addition of a limited amount of germane material that seems essential for a coordinated discussion. It is not intended as a well-balanced, exhaustive discussion of the entire field."

The report is in five parts - I. The approach to the subject, including general discussion of social-economic planning; II. The agricultural situation and outlook; III. The reformulation of economic policy for agriculture; IV. Program planning in agriculture; and V. Planning within the program.

Planning - Land

National land-use planning committee. Publication no. 1-4,6-7. 6 nos. Washington, D. C., 1932-1933. 282.9 N212

"The National Land-Use Planning Committee and the National Advisory and Legislative Committee on Land Use were established as a result of recommendations formulated by the National Conference on Land Utilization held at Chicago in November 1931. The official and non-official organizations represented on the two committees were designated by the conference.

"The creation of the committees was the outgrowth of a long recognized need for promoting a unification of objectives and a coordination of policies and activities among the various Federal and State agencies dealing with land problems."

Contents.-

[no.1.] Resolution with reference to the relationship of urban unemployment to land utilization and settlement. (Press release of the Press Service, Office of Information, U. S. Department of agriculture) Mimeographed. 9p.

[no.2.] Organization and objectives of the National land-use planning committee and the National advisory and legislative committee on land use. Mimeographed. 9p.

no.3. Suggested principles of State legislation relating to the use of underground waters. (Issued in cooperation with National advisory and legislative committee on land use) Mimeographed. 9p.

no.4. Conservation of the grazing resources of the remaining public domain. (Issued in cooperation with National advisory and legislative committee on land use) Mimeographed. 21p.

no.5. Not yet issued.

no.6. The problems of "submarginal" areas, and desirable adjustments with particular reference to public acquisition of land. (Issued in cooperation with National advisory and legislative committee on land use) Printed. 24p.

no.7. Land-use planning in the Tennessee River basin. Mimeographed. 3p. "Copies of these publications may be obtained from the Executive Secre-

tary, National Land-Use Planning Committee, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C."

U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Forest service. A national plan for American forestry. Letter from the Secretary of agriculture, transmitting in response to S. Res. 175 (seventy-second Congress) the report of the Forest service of the agricultural department of the forest problem of the United States... 2v. Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off., 1933. (72d Cong. 1st Sess. Senate. Doc. 12) 1 F76Na

Population - U.S.S.R.

Hoffmann, Michael. Die agrarische uebevölkerung Russlands. 144p. Nauen Berlin, Freyhoff's buchdruckerei, 1932. 281.179 H67

Inaug.-Diss. - Berlin.

Bibliography, p.138-142.

The theme of Dr. Hoffmann's study is the important and often neglected one in foreign agricultural literature - the problem of agrarian overpopulation of Russia particularly central European Russia. He precedes his story by a brief discussion of the concept of overpopulation which he bases on the now widely accepted theory of optimum population. It is thus a relative theory of overpopulation which the author postulates, with overpopulation, underpopulation, and optimum of population as related concepts and a certain level of agricultural technic pre-supposed. Overpopulation is a result of maladjustment between the food production capacity of a given area (Nahrungs spielranm) at a certain stage of agricultural technic, and the size of the population, with consequent depression of the standard of living. Precisely such a disparity existed in Russia, because of a very rapid growth of population in the face of an exceedingly slow industrialization. This situation did not permit the development of market conditions favorable to such intensification of agriculture as would support the rapidly growing population at a higher standard of living.

Population Trends - United States

Thompson, W. S., and Whelpton, P. K. Population trends in the United States. 415p. New York and London, McGraw-Hill book company, inc., 1933. [President's research committee on social trends. Recent social trends monographs] 280.12 T37

The authors write as follows in the preface:

"In the course of gathering the information on population for the President's Research Committee on Social Trends it became evident that many of the trends were of long standing. Extensive compilations were accumulated some of which it was believed would be useful to other students of the subject. This monograph makes available some of the longer tables which could not be included in the report of the Committee and discusses their significance in greater detail. It attempts to give a more complete picture of population in the United States than has been available hitherto and to project past trends into the future in such manner that the prob-

able changes can be evaluated by those who are interested in doing so.

"Because the researches under the auspices of the President's Research Committee were restricted to the analysis of objective data, this monograph deals chiefly with quantitative problems and their significance. Census volumes contain a vast amount of factual material on the size, distribution, and makeup of the population from 1790 to 1930; in comparison, only a small beginning has been made in building up a body of statistical material dealing with the highly important qualitative problems of population."

Potatoes - Cost of Production and Marketing

Jones, Arthur, and Makings, S. M. Potato production and marketing in the East Midlands. Interim report no. 1. Early potato costs in the Boston area - 1932. 32p. [Nottingham] Department of agricultural economics, 1933. (Midland agricultural college, Sutton Bonington, Loughborough, Eng. Survey studies - 3) 103 M58S

The authors write in part as follows in their foreword:

"This report is the first of a series designed to present the results of a comprehensive study of potato production and marketing in the East Midlands. It is proposed to issue companion reports of the costs of production and marketing of maincrop potatoes in 1932 and of both earlies and maincrops in 1933, with a general summary of the findings of the investigation later.

"Potato production in the East Midlands is an industry remarkable for the great diversity to be found in the expenses of production and in the weight and quality of the resulting crop. These related factors being mainly influenced by the type of soil on which the crop is grown. On the fertile silt lands of The Wash area potatoes play a most important part in the cropping policy, with production costs, yields and quality comparatively high. On the sands of Nottinghamshire potatoes are usually a supplementary crop with production costs, yields and quality all comparatively low. On the limestone soils of North Lincolnshire the quality of potatoes is exceptionally high but is associated in general with comparatively low yields."

Labor costs and "supplementary costs" - fertilizers, seed and land charges - are presented for sixty-one field units.

Prices - India

India. United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. Bureau of statistics and economic research. Bulletin no. 1, Agricultural prices in the United Provinces, by R. Bahadur Gupta. 56p. Allahabad, 1933. 280.9 In25

"An attempt has been made in this monograph to trace the course of agricultural prices in the United Provinces from 1861 until the end of 1931. To gauge precisely the effects of price variations on agricultural interests some figures relating to land revenue, rents, population, cultivated area and irrigation have also been added for the same period. The main source of the data is the fortnightly statements of retail and wholesale prices collected in the office of the Director of Land Records and published in the United Provinces Gazette from week to week."

Real Estate Appraisal and Valuation

Kniskern, P. W. Real estate appraisal and valuation. 532p. New York, The Ronald press company [1933] 282 K742

"The double designation 'Real Estate Appraisal and Valuation' has been advisedly used in the title of this volume. The book is intended for use not only by those real estate men who are interested from the viewpoint of the professional appraiser, but by anyone who for any purpose may find it necessary to form a sound judgement as to the value of real estate. Bankers, lawyers, corporation directors, lenders, real estate owners and lessees, executives of insurance companies, building and loan association officers and directors, investors, tax assessors, and public accountants are just a few representatives of such parties in interest. All have the common problem and responsibility of arriving at judgments as to the sound, justifiable, and provable value of real estate - judgments as to the soundness of an investment or as to dependable collateral value for loans; judgments which will be consistent and logical despite changing business conditions and which can be successfully defended if need be against skilled attack by opposing interests."

"There are inescapable complicating facts that must be faced. It must be recognized, for example, that every situation is influenced by special considerations; that every property is an individual proposition; that while proper assumptions lead to sound values, improper assumptions lead to other and erroneous results; that there is a proper method by which a given set of facts will be converted into a correct statement of value, while the use of improper methods with the same facts leads to material and serious error. At the same time, a definite and dependable answer is wanted to the problem of valuation. Accuracy is imperative."

"There is no formula which can be mechanically applied to evade the responsibility of carefully determining and weighing all the factors in a situation."

Rural Sociology

American sociological society. Social process; papers presented at the twenty-sixth annual meeting of the American sociological society, held at Washington, D. C., December 28-31, 1932. 225p. Chicago, Ill., The University of Chicago press [1933] 280.9 Am37 ([Publications] v.26)

Partial contents: The social process and rural civilization, by N. L. Sims; The human factor from the viewpoint of farm management, by W. W. Wilcox; Proposed method for studying the farm family, by E. L. Kirkpatrick; Suggestions for a sociological analysis of the rural church, by H. W. Beers; Farmers' co-operative associations, by R. C. Smith; The Mohammedan culture patterns and social processes, by J. L. Hypes; The influence of national cultural patterns on the rural life of Japan, by F. R. Yoder; Some major elements in the social pattern of rural China and rural America, by W. A. Anderson; and The family and village in India, by W. H. Wilson.

Social science research council. Advisory committee on social and economic research in agriculture. Research in rural organization - scope and method. John D. Black, editor, C. C. Zimmerman, executive secretary of Special advisory committee on rural organization. 160p. New York, Social science research council, 1933. (Bul. 12) 281.29 Sol no.12
Bibliography, p.159-160.

"The purposes of this report are: To outline rural organization as a field of research in rural social science; to indicate its relationship to other parts of the field; to describe briefly the present status and recent trends in research in rural organizations; to outline a considerable number of projects representative of those now under way or needed to round out the program of research in rural organization; and to suggest methods and procedures which are being used or which may be used to advantage in different types of projects."

The analysis by projects is preceded by the following statements: Rural organization as a field of research by J. D. Black and C. C. Zimmerman, Theoretical basis of rural organization research by J. D. Black and C. C. Zimmerman, and History of research in rural organization, by C. C. Zimmerman.

Southern Fruits - Production and Marketing

Ritter, Kurt, and Gutfeld Martin. Weltproduktion und welthandel an frischen südfrüchten. Berlin, P. Parey, 1933. (Germany. Reichsministerium für Ernährung und Landwirtschaft. Berichte über Landwirtschaft, N.F. 68. Sonderheft.) 18 G31A Sonderheft 68.

This monograph discusses important questions of production and trade in tropical and semi-tropical fruits.

Chapter arrangement: I. Source and cultivation of southern fruits; II. Development of the cultivation of southern fruits in the light of world economy; III. International relations in the southern fruit trade following the war; IV. Development of the southern fruit trade.

A bibliography is included. -H. E. Brockway.

Statistics

Institut international de statistique. Bulletin de l'Institut international de statistique, t. 25, livr. 1-3. 3v. 1931-32. Livr. 1, published in 1932; livr. 2-3, published in 1931. (Address of the Institute: 2, Oostduinlaan, The Hague, Netherlands. 251 In7B

Volume 25 of the Bulletin de l'Institut International de Statistique is issued in 3 parts.

Part 1, with imprint Tokio, 1932, contains the minutes of the meetings of the 19th session of the International Institute of Statistics in Tokio from September 15 to 25, 1930 and the auxiliary information incidental to those meetings.

Parts 2 and 3, with imprints Tokio, 1931 and La Haye, 1931, contain the reports submitted to the conference. These include various papers

on vital statistics and population of Japan; The method of statistical investigation concerning agricultural production in Japan, by R. Nagasawa; Rising tendency of land values in Japan: its effects, causes and some control measures, by M. Kambe; The quantity index of foodstuff production in Japan, by The Nagoya Commercial College; Economic development in Japan since the Meiji restoration, from its statistical point of view, by S. Dôké; The family budget enquiry in Japan 1926-1927, by T. Matsuda; Female labour in Japan, by T. Morito; Agricultural and mineral production in Japan, by E. F. Penrose; Variability in rural China, by J. Lossing Buck; A proposed plan for taking China's first agricultural census, by C. C. Chang; other reports on the population of China; calculations of the future population of various countries; and papers on State finances and revenues, migration, and labor and wages.

Evans, W. Sanford, statistical service. United States acreage map by states. map. Winnipeg, Can., W. Sanford Evans statistical service, 1933. 252 Evl
Kirkham, W. J. Elements of the mathematical theory of statistics with economic applications. Ed. 2, v. 1, mimeogr. Corvallis, Oreg., Co-op book store, 1932. 251 K63 Ed.2

Tariff - Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Harvey, A. S. comp. The general tariff of the United Kingdom; laws and regulations. 181p. London, Sir I. Pitman & sons, ltd., 1933. 285 H26
"Not an official publication, and the Commissioners of customs and excise accept no responsibility in respect of its contents." The volume is designed as a guide to the official regulations, documents, etc.. of the British Tariff. It includes both the older customs duties "imposed mainly for revenue purposes and the more recently imposed duties which are designed partly for the purpose of raising revenue, but principally with a view to protecting British industries."

Taxation

American municipal association. Report no.[1]-2. 2v., mimeogr. Chicago, Ill., 1932. 280.9 Am382

Contents.- no.[1] State-administered locally-shared income taxes. A preliminary report submitted to state leagues of municipalities, by Paul V. Betters. Rev. March 15, 1932. - no.2. State-administered municipally-shared gasoline taxes. A preliminary report submitted to state leagues of municipalities, by Paul V. Betters, May 1932.

National association of real estate boards. Six proposals for tax action; a program of fair legislation on behalf of homes, farms and other real estate. 9p. Chicago, National association of real estate boards [1933] 284.5 N218

The National Association of Real Estate Boards at its 26th annual

meeting in Washington, D. C., Jan. 26, 1933, adopted the following proposals as an attempt "to meet the recognized urgent need for real estate:

"1. State control of local tax levies and bond issues, under proper safeguards.

"2. Limitation of the property tax by state constitutional provision.

"3. Spread of school costs to a wider tax base.

"4. Expenditure of funds from state gas and vehicle taxes upon city streets as well as upon rural highways.

"5. Restriction of use of special assessments for financing public improvements.

"6. Consideration of the income or use value of property as one of the major factors in arriving at a fair assessment for tax purposes."

Taxation - Maryland

Maryland. Tax survey commission. Report of the Tax survey commission of Maryland, submitted to the governor of Maryland and the General assembly of Maryland, December 1, 1932. 45p. [Baltimore, 20th century printing co., 1932] 284.5 M353

The Commission states that, "The chief load of taxation imposed for local purposes rests upon real estate; that is to say, upon the farmers in the counties and upon the house owners, and the house tenants, in the cities. The assessment put upon such property for purposes of taxation is high. The ratio of assessment to market price is close. The shrinkage in current value of rural and urban land and improvements in the last few years has been great. All in all, it is a fair statement that at the present time an undesirably heavy load of direct property taxation rests upon the farmers of the counties and upon the house owners and tenants of the cities."

To relieve the load of the property tax, the Commission in addition to "retrenchment and economy in every quarter" recommends: "1. A ten (10 percent State tax on total pari mutuel bets; 2. Transfer of county road maintenance - as to costs and operation - to the State Roads Commission, and corresponding relief as to Baltimore City; and 3. Increase of motor truck license rates."

Textile Industry - India

Lupin, Friedrich. Die indische textilindustrie als industrie eines kolonialen rohstofflandes. 332p. Jena, G. Fischer, 1931. (Probleme der Weltwirtschaft, Schriften des Instituts für Weltwirtschaft und Seeverkehr an der Universität Kiel. 49) 304 L97

Bibliography, p. [xiii]-xxvii.

As an illustration of the general theme of the industrialization of oversea agricultural countries, the author studies the development of the textile industry in India, in particular the cotton and jute industries, in their effect on the country itself and on the textile industry and trade of Great Britain.

Van Wyk, S. P., and Du Plessis, A. J. An economic investigation of the Turkish tobacco industry in the Western Cape Province; 1929-1930. 48p. Pretoria, Government printer, 1932. (So. Africa Dept. Agr. Sci. Bul. 107) 24 So84S no.107.

"Stellenbosch-Elsenburg scientific bulletin series no. 12."

Bibliography, p. 48.

Partial contents: The farm organisation; Farm income and expenditure; Factors influencing operator's earnings; Production cost of tobacco; Profits on tobacco and production costs per pound; and Factors affecting the tobacco industry's profits.

Transportation in Relation to Agriculture

Social science research council. Advisory committee on social and economic research in agriculture. Research in transportation in relation to agriculture - scope and method. John D. Black, editor, Murray R. Benedict, executive secretary of Special advisory committee on transportation in relation to agriculture. 94p. New York, Social science research council, 1933. (Bul. 8) 281.29 Sol no.8

The extract which follows has been taken from the introduction: "In this report on Transportation, very few of the units analyzed handle farm products exclusively. Almost any part of the transportation system of the country was built to handle a compound of farm and industrial products and to serve a compound of rural and urban population. No student of transportation can therefore leave agriculture out of his analysis; and by the same token the great majority of any list of projects that presumed to deal with all the relationships of transportation to agriculture, would be looked upon as projects in transportation in general without reference to agriculture or to any industry in particular. More important, no student of the economics of agriculture can deal effectively with most of the problems of transportation as it relates to agriculture without being more of a specialist in transportation than in agricultural economics.

"Consequently, the outline of projects which constitutes the major portion of this report was not prepared with any thought in mind that here is a province of research which belongs to agricultural economists, but rather with the thought of revealing the extent and nature of the problems and relationships involved when transportation and agriculture are considered together. As for agricultural economists and other students of agriculture, this outline of projects, with the discussion which accompanies part of them, should have the effect of making them see much more broadly and comprehensively than before the various types of research problems involved; for specialists in transportation, the outline and discussion should reveal agricultural implications hitherto not fully recognized, and suggest helpful procedures for handling these in research.

"No doubt most of the actual research following the lines of these projects will be done by workers whose training is first of all in transportation, but whose work has become somewhat concentrated on aspects of it that relate more closely to agriculture than to other industries.

Several of our experiment station staffs need to include persons with such background and interests. Some projects, however, require command of the facts and techniques of agriculture rather than of transportation as such, and are probably best handled by persons with agricultural training and experience who acquire knowledge of transportation in connection with their projects, and secure the help and counsel of transportation specialists where it is most needed. Naturally it is the latter type of project which receives most attention in the discussions of method following.

"It has therefore seemed best, in view of the foregoing situation, to assume a body of readers of this report with a level of understanding of transportation economics about such as possessed by the ordinary experiment station worker in the field of agricultural economics, and a knowledge of agriculture and agricultural economics about such as possessed by the ordinary beginning research student in transportation economics. Some of the discussion is therefore certain to seem elementary to one group of workers or another."

Before the lists are given of research by specific projects there may be found the following statements: The characteristics of transportation research, Definition of the field, and Bibliography, all by M. R. Benedict; and Summary of statistical information available in publications of Interstate Commerce Commission, by Charles S. Morgan.

Western Farm Economics Association

Western farm economics association. Proceedings of Western farm economics association, sixth annual meeting, Salt Lake City, Utah, August 9th and 10th, 1932. [123]p., mimeogr. [n.p., 1932] 280.83 W52

Includes membership list on August 1, 1932.

Partial contents: The problem of credit to be used in current agricultural production, by M. R. Benedict; The farm mortgage situation, by R. L. Adams; Present problems of refinancing irrigation districts, by W. A. Hutchins; Nevada cooperative's finance corporation, by L. E. Cline; Grazing in relation to land planning, by William Peterson; Agricultural production and land utilization, by A. F. Vass; The interrelation of farm management research with other phases of agricultural economic research, by E. A. Starch; A practical method of establishing uniform units for cattle ranch costs, by C. A. Brennen; Farm relief measures, by C. C. Conser; Economic planning as applied to agriculture, by M. L. Wilson; The possibilities of economic planning, by P. A. Eke; The limitations of social economic planning, by G. M. Peterson; Limitations to economic planning, by E. F. Dummeier; Summary and discussion on economic planning, by E. W. Braun.

Wheat Surplus

Hall, Sir Daniel. The wheat surplus and the economic crisis; being an address delivered [May 15, 1931] before the Royal empire society. 8p. [London 1931] (Roy. Empire Soc. Pamphlets no. 6) 280.9 R813 no.6

"... There is one school of economists, for example Sir Josiah Stamp when addressing the Farmers' Club recently, who hold that the fall in

the price of wheat is only part of the wholesale fall in the prices of all prime commodities, a fall not due to over-production, but to the appreciation of currency based upon the gold standard. Wheat has only suffered in common with steel, copper, rubber, textiles, and other materials which are experiencing the lack of confidence and restriction of output which marks nearly every trade the world over. Supply and demand continue to operate in intensifying or mitigating the fall in prices. The surplus of wheat has, for example, depressed the price of wheat to a greater degree than that of commodities in general. On the other hand, the price of beef has been maintained until the last few months, because it is generally recognized that the world supplies of beef are contracting ... Yet the accumulation of gold in the United States and France is a patent fact, and the opponents of the theory have no plausible alternative to suggest for the continued fall of prices in a world with an infinite capacity to produce and an equal desire to consume, but which is held back from the satisfaction of these desires by some disharmony in the machinery. It looks as though the great masters of finance in the world had let loose forces which they have been reluctant to arrest and which are now out of their control. This happens in war, and I cannot see but that we have latterly been living in a state of economic war... obviously, if the theory is to be accepted of the correlation of prices with the amount of gold available for circulation, the farmers have no way of bettering their situation individually or collectively.

"... In Great Britain we are mainly buyers of wheat, and you may well be disposed to think that your interest ends in buying as cheaply as possible, in comparison with which the wheat grower's prosperity is a negligible quantity. But think a moment: the wheat grower is in turn a buyer of manufactured goods, and not only the English wheat growers, but those of Canada, Australia, and the Argentine. If they are to be down and out owing to the price of wheat, you have lost a lot of prospective customers, the fundamental customers of the world, the producers of the prime commodity - so don't grudge a little increase in the price of bread; it will come back in many ways."

Unemployment

Roos, C. F., ed. Stabilization of employment; papers presented at the Atlantic City meeting of the American association for the advancement of science, including a summary of results. 300p. Bloomington, Ind., The Principia press, inc., 1933. 283 R67

The editor of this volume points out that perhaps after all the root of our present unemployment situation strikes deeper than unemployment insurance and public works can reach. He questions also whether the most important cause of the present trouble may not be a monetary one. The papers which make up this volume discuss these and other aspects of the problem. Among them are the following: Machinery and unemployment, by D. C. Jackson; Employment stabilization through public works, by Leo Wolman; Employment: Assurance and insurance, by Gerard Swope; The relation of employment to the price level, by Irving Fisher; Production and

demand: Contrasts between agriculture and other industries, by E. J. Working; Monetary prerequisites for employment stabilization, by J. W. Angell; Legislation for the reduction and relief of unemployment, by K. T. Compton; The outlawry of unemployment, by Royal Meeker; and General legislative remedies, by Everett Du Puy.

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Power alcohol (a partial list of references) comp. by Dorothy W. Graf. 29p., mimeogr. 1933. (Issued by U. S. Dept. Agr., Bur., Agr. Engin.)

Trade agreements. A short list of references on efforts to stabilize industry by means of trade agreements, comp. in the Library of the Bureau of agricultural economics, U. S. Department of agriculture. May 10, 1933. 10p. typewritten.

May be borrowed for copying.

TRANSLATION

Die träger des realkredits [Real estate credit agencies] (In Semper, Carl. Die konzentrationsbewegung im landwirtschaftlichen kreditwesen Deutschlands, p.9-13 [Berlin] 1931.

The Bureau library has a translation of this article, by H. E. Brockway, which may be borrowed for copying.

NEW PERIODICALS

Banco hipotecario del Ecuador. Seccion agricola, Boletin. año 1, no. 1 - Mar. 1933 - Quito, Imprenta Nacional.

This is the first number of a bulletin to be issued monthly by the recently organized Agricultural Section of the State Mortgage Bank of Ecuador. Its aim is to disseminate information of practical interest to agricultural and industrial workers and to assist them in taking advantage of the provisions of the Emergency Law of December 28, 1932, which makes available loans for the encouragement of agriculture and industry, and under the authority of which the Agricultural Section of the State Mortgage Bank was organized.

This number contains the text of the above Emergency Law of which a translation is available for reference in the Foreign Agricultural Service Division of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. It contains also the regulations governing the organization and administration of the Agricultural Section of the State Mortgage Bank and prescribing the rules that govern its loan operations, as well as articles on coffee and cacao production in Ecuador.

Der Bauernstand. Zeitschrift für agrarwirtschaft und bauernkultur. No. 1 - Jan. 1933 - (Published by Vereinigung der Deutschen Christlichen Bauernvereine e. V., Berlin Germany.)

This periodical, to be issued monthly, will contain articles dealing with the problems of the German farmer from the farmer's point of view. The most important problems to be dealt with are the restoration of living standards and profitable farming operations, agricultural training, the development of cooperation, and increased land settlement.

No. 1, Jan. 1933 contains an article by Dr. Sering entitled *Notwendigkeit und Voraussetzungen verstärkter ländlicher Siedlung*. In this discussion of the need of and prerequisites for increased rural colonization, the author reviews the various methods adopted for unemployment relief. Even under the most favorable conditions a large percentage of German workers will not be able to count upon reinstatement in the production end. The structural changes in world as well as in national economy, brought about by the war, make it improbable that Germany will regain her important prewar position in world economics. The demand for extension of internal colonization rests upon the basic thought that Germany needs to carefully utilize those treasures of the earth which still remain to her. By means of cheap credits, the Reich has promoted rural colonization and colonization on the outskirts of the cities (*Stadttrandssiedlung*.) An adequate revenue can also be furnished by what is termed "*Nebenerwerbssiedlung*", even with long-continued unemployment, by a more generous provision of land and expanded labor. According to one source of information, in 500 of the old-established prewar colonies the average population increase over a long period was 50 percent and in colonies laid out following the war, in the sparsely populated large-estate districts of Western Pomerania, the rate was as high as 93 percent.

No. 2, Feb. 1933 contains an article by Dr. Friedrich Burgdörfer, entitled *Das Stadt-Landproblem*, in which he calls attention to the declining birthrate and the increase in the numbers of old people and discusses the relation of these facts to Germany's future as an agricultural country.

No. 3, Mar. 1933 contains an article by Dr. E. Laur on agriculture and the international economic conference in London and one on landed property in Bavaria by H. Hummel.

No. 4, Apr. 1933: In the article *Entschuldung der Landwirtschaft* the author takes up the question of liquidation of agricultural indebtedness. Regulations to be issued by the Reich government for the relief of agricultural indebtedness can lead to lasting results only if simultaneously effective measures are taken for raising the price level for agricultural products and bringing down agricultural costs. A prerequisite for a simple and equitable reorganization or liquidation of the indebtedness lies in the adjustment of the interest problem, more particularly by means of fixing maximum interest rates for new credits.

Revista de economia y estadística, vol. 1, no. 1, May 1933 - (Published by the Secretaria de Economía Nacional, Mexico, D. F.)

The Revista de la Economía y Estadística, to be published monthly by the Mexican Government beginning with May 1933, is designed to disseminate information in succinct and preponderantly statistical and graphic form with regard to the country's economic and social activities. It represents an attempt to coordinate the industrial and mercantile activities involved in the economic organization of the country and to draw conclusions that are of general rather than individual application. Vol. 1, no. 1 includes the production and movement of mining products, and petroleum, the production and distribution of electricity, banking and credit statistics, a brief industrial census for 1930, vital statistics, unemployment statistics, and a series of graphs covering the years 1930 to 1932 showing production, import, or export of a number of commodities, including animal and vegetable products. Graphs show the variation in the production of wheat and maize from 1927 to 1931.

SELECTED LIST OF RECENT REVIEWS

Compiled by M. I. Herb

Australia. Commonwealth wool inquiry committee... report... 1932.

Reviewed in Statist 121 (2869): 243-244, Feb. 18, 1933 in an article entitled the Australian Wool Report.

Bath, T. H. This worry of wheat; a general survey of the wheat problem. 1933.

Reviewed by M. A. H. Laidlaw in the Land, no. 1134. March 17, 1933, p.5.

Blakey, R. G. Report on taxation in West Virginia. 1930.

Reviewed by E. H. Vickers in Jour. Polit. Econ. 41. (2): 282-284. Apr. 1933.

Brown, H. G. The economics basis of tax reform. 1932.

Reviewed in Com. and Finance 22 (16): 366-367. Apr. 19, 1933.

Buehler, A. G. General sales taxation; its history and development. 1932.

Briefly reviewed by James W. Martin in Jour. Polit. Econ. 41 (2): 284-285. Apr. 1933.

Campbell, C. E. Factors affecting the price of rice. 1932. (U. S. Dept. Agr. Tech. Bul. 297)

Reviewed in Blätter für Landwirtschaftliche Marktforschung 3 (10): 458-460. Mar. 1933.

Churchill, W. L. Pricing for profit, the golden rule of business. 1932.

Reviewed by P. D. Converse in Jour. Business Univ. Chicago 6 (2, pt.1): 171-173. Apr. 1933.

Clark, Colin. The national income, 1924-1931. 1932.

Reviewed by E. C. S. in Jour. Roy. Statis. Soc. (n.s.) 96 (pt.1): 110-114. 1933.

Conference on economic policy for American agriculture, Chicago, 1931.

[Papers read at the] Conference on economic policy for American agriculture at the University of Chicago, September 7,8, and 9, 1931. Edward A. Duddy, editor. [1932]

Reviewed by J. M. Gillette in Amer. Jour. Sociol. 38 (5): 797-798. Mar. 1933.

Connor, L. R. Statistics in theory and practice. 1932.

Reviewed by E. C. R. in Jour. Roy. Statis. Soc. (n.s.) 96 (pt.1): 106-108. 1933.

Eisler, Robert. Stable money; the remedy for the economic world crisis; a programme of financial reconstruction for the International conference, 1933. 1932.

Reviewed in Economist (London) 116 (4667): 241-242. Feb. 4, 1933.

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Reviewed by R. J. T. in Jour. Roy. Statis. Soc. (n.s.) 96 (pt.1): 115-116. 1933.

Gee, Wilson. The social economics of agriculture. 1932.

Reviewed by C. Horace Hamilton in Rural Amer. 11 (4): 13. Apr. 1933.

Gregory, T. E. The silver situation: problems and possibilities. 1932.

Reviewed by R. G. H. in Jour. Roy. Statis. Soc. (n.s.) 95 (pt.4): 729-730. 1932.

Haney, L. H. Business forecasting. [1931]

Reviewed by G. R. W. in Jour. Roy. Statis. Soc. (n.s.) 96 (pt.1): 120-122. 1933.

Hansen, A. H. Economic stabilization in an unbalanced world. [1932]

Reviewed by Frank H. Knight in Jour. Polit. Econ. 41 (2): 242-245. Apr. 1933.

Hicks, J. D. The Populist revolt; a history of the Farmers' alliance and the People's party. [1931]

Reviewed by Avery Graven in Jour. Polit. Econ. 41 (2): 247-248. Apr. 1933.

Hoffman, G. W. Future trading upon organized commodity markets in the United States. 1932.

Reviewed by H. S. Irwin in Jour. Polit. Econ. 41 (2): 257-260. Apr. 1933.

Horace Plunkett foundation. Agricultural co-operation in Scotland and Wales. [1932]

Reviewed in New Statesman and Nation 5 (112,n.s.): 480. Apr. 15, 1933.

Hough, Eleanor M. The co-operative movement in India; its relation to a sound national economy... 1932. (All-India Co-Op. Ser. - Vol. III.)

Reviewed by Margaret K. Strong in Social Serv. Rev. 6 (4): 673-674. Dec. 1932.

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Reviewed by A. E. Richards in Sci. Agr. 13 (3): 207-208. Nov. 1932.

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Timoshenko, V. P. Agricultural Russia and the wheat problem. [1932] (Stanford Univ. Food Research Inst., Grain Econ. Ser. No.1.)

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Reviewed in New York Times Book Review, Apr. 16, 1933, p.5.

Young, Arthur. Tours in England and Wales. (Selected from the Annals of Agriculture.) 1932. (London School Econ. and Polit. Sci ... No. 14 in Ser. Reprints of Scarce Tracts in Econ. and Polit. Sci.)

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE PUBLICATIONS

Economic in Character

Compiled by Katharine Jacobs

Yearbook of agriculture 1933.* 789p.

Farmers' Bulletin*

1702. Preparing peaches for market, by J. W. Park. 33p. Apr. 1933.

Service and Regulatory Announcements (Bureau of Agricultural Economics)**

140. United States standards for grades of canned peas. (Approved January 16, 1933.) 5p. Apr. 1933.

141. United States standards for grades of canned tomatoes. (Approved January 16, 1933.) 6p. Apr. 1933.

142. United States standards for grades of canned snap (or stringless) beans. (Approved February 23, 1933.) 6p. Apr. 1933.

Technical Pulletins*

348. Use of the exponential yield curve in fertilizer experiments, by W. J. Spillman. 67p. Apr. 1933.

359. Farmers' response to price in hog production and marketing, by Oris V. Wells. 56p. Apr. 1933.

*Requests for these publications should be addressed to the Office of Information, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.

**Requests for these publications should be addressed to the Division of Economic Information, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.

Mimeographed Publications of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics*

- Effect of trucking on quality and price of fruits and vegetables, by J. W. Park. 7p. [1933] Address, annual meeting, Atlantic States division of the National Association of Marketing Officials, Washington, April 24, 1933.
- Facts relating to the agricultural situation May 1933. Summary of statement prepared at the request of the Interstate commerce commission for the hearings on railroad rates and charges No. 26,000, May 1933, Washington, D. C. 87p. May 1933.
- Farm real estate taxes, 1913-1930. East south central states (A preliminary report) by Bushrod W. Allin and Donald Jackson... and Janet L. Weston. 4p. April 1933.
- Farm real estate taxes, 1913-1930. Mountain states (A preliminary report) by Bushrod W. Allin and Donald Jackson... and Janet L. Weston. 4p. April 1933.
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- Income from farm production in the United States. 10p. April 1933.
- Marketing Arizona cantaloupes; summary of 1932 season, by B. E. Surry. 13p. [1933] (Issued in cooperation with Ariz. Div. Fruit and Veg. Standardization)
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- Marketing North Carolina peaches; summary of 1932 season by H. F. Willson. 12p. [1933]
- Marketing southeastern watermelons (from Florida, Georgia, Alabama and South Carolina) summary of 1932 season, by R. Maynard Peterson. 20p. [1933] (Issued in cooperation with Fla. Dept. Agr. State Marketing Bur., and Ga. Dept. Agr. State Bur. Markets)
- Review of 1932 egg markets. 11p. April 1933.
- Special flax report. Another small flax crop indicated by seeding intentions. 1p. Mar. 21, 1933.
- Special report on revised estimates of United States cotton acreage and yield 1866 - 1931. 36p. May 10, 1933.
- Spinning tests of selected bales of Sea Island, American-Egyptian, and Egyptian-Sakellaridis cotton. A preliminary report, by M. E. Campbell. 17p. April 1933. (Issued in cooperation with Bur. Plant Indus.)
- U. S. standards for peaches (1933) 8p. Apr. 22, 1933.
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*These publications are issued in small editions for immediate use in official work and are not for general distribution.

Radio Talks*

April dairy markets review, by B. H. Bennett. 2p. Apr. 27, 1933.
April grain markets, by G. A. Collier. 3p. Apr. 26, 1933.
April poultry and egg market, by Roy C. Potts. 2p. Apr. 26, 1933.
Comments on the agricultural situation, by A. B. Genung. 3p. May 2, 1933.
Farm news from foreign lands, by J. L. Stewart. 3p. May 3, 1933.
Farm population reaches new high record, by C. J. Galpin. 2p. Apr. 20, 1933.
How to buy hay, a radio interview between W.A. Wheeler... and Morse Salisbury.
4p. May 5, 1933.
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May hog markets, by C. A. Burmeister. 2p. May 12, 1933.
May lamb markets, by C. L. Harlan. 2p. May 10, 1933.
May 1 crop report, by W. F. Callander. 1p. May 11, 1933.
Poultry and egg trends, by S. A. Jones. 2p. Apr. 21, 1933.
The price situation, by A. G. Peterson. 2p. Apr. 17, 1933.
The trend of farm taxes, an interview between Eric Englund... and Morse Salisbury.
Apr. 24, 1933.
The trend of milk production, by John B. Shepard. 2p. Apr. 17, 1933.
Wheat and rye crop report, by Joseph A. Becker. 2p. May 11, 1933.

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Power alcohol (a partial list of references) comp. by Dorothy W. Graf. 29p.
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May 16, 1933. (Radio Service, Office of Information)

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Compiled by Mary F. Carpenter

Colorado

Colorado. Agricultural college. Extension service. 1933 agricultural outlook for Colorado. 28p. Fort Collins. 1933.

Connecticut

Connecticut. Agricultural college. Extension service. Biennial report, 1931-1932. Conn. Agr. Col. Ext. Serv. Bul. 179, 52p. Storrs. 1933.
Farm management, agricultural economics, and marketing, p.16-20.

Connecticut. Department of agriculture. Bureau of markets. [Reports] mimeogr. Hartford. 1933.

Average jobbing prices of Connecticut farm products on Hartford market during 1932. 3p.

*These radio talks are of current interest only and are of no value for permanent filing as the information they give may be obtained from other Department publications.

**Requests for these publications should be addressed to the office issuing them.

Daily receipts of fruits and vegetables on the Bridgeport farmers' market, April 25-December 10, 1932. 10p.

Daily receipts of fruits and vegetables on the Hartford farmers' market, May 16-Sept. 26, 1932. 6p.

Daily receipts of fruits and vegetables on the Waterbury farmers' market, May 16-Sept. 24, 1932. 6p.

Estimated turkey population in Connecticut, 1929-1932. 1p.

Size of poultry flocks and popularity of different breeds in Connecticut as shown by the Connecticut market bulletin survey - November 1932. 5p.

Summary of carlot unloads and truck receipts in Bridgeport, Hartford, New Haven, and Waterbury for the year 1932, compiled by G. P. Crehan. 19p.

Summary of Connecticut market bulletin survey... November 1932. 3p.

Weekly and monthly comparison of egg prices, Connecticut, Providence, Boston, New York, 1931-1932. 2p.

Weighted average jobbing prices of Connecticut vegetables on [the Bridgeport, Hartford, New Haven, Waterbury markets] for 1931 and 1932. 8p.

Florida

Brooker, M. A. Freight rates on citrus fruits. Fla. Agr. Col., Ext. Serv., Fla. Agr. Ext. Econ. 3 (5): 1-4, mimeogr. Gainesville. May 1933.
Includes chart.

Hawaii

Hawaii. University. Agricultural extension service. Fifth annual report... year 1932. Hawaii Univ., Agr. Ext. Serv. Bul. 18, 48p. Honolulu. 1933.

Includes surveys of various crops and a section of work carried on in agricultural economics, farm management, and marketing.

Iowa

Schultz, T. W., and Richey, C. B. Rice-growing in the United States. 11p., mimeogr. Ames, Iowa. Agr. Col., 1933.

A preliminary report.

"An example of an industry formerly not suited to the economy of this country but, which due to technological advancements, is now adapted to our economy."

Kansas

Kansas. Agricultural experiment station. Sixth biennial report ... July 1, 1930 to June 30, 1932. 139p. Manhattan. 1932.

Agricultural economics, p.19-25.

Kansas. State college of agriculture. The Kansas agricultural outlook for 1933. Kans. Agr. Col. Ext. Serv. Circ. 99, 8p. Manhattan. 1933.

Prepared by the Department of Agricultural Economics and the Extension Service.

Swanson, C. O., and Fenton, F. C. The quality of wheat as affected by farm storage. Kans. Agr. Expt. Sta. Tech Bul. 33, 70p. Manhattan. 1932.

Contribution from the Department of Milling Industry and the Department of Agricultural Engineering.

Maine

Maine. Agricultural experiment station. Summary report of progress, 1932.

Maine Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 363, p.233-308. Orono. 1932.

Agricultural economics, p.233-246.

Michigan

Minneman, P. G., and Hill, E. B. Farm business analysis, 1932. Special study in the corn producing area in Southeastern Michigan. Mich. Agr. Col., Farm Mangt. Dept. 13p., mimeogr. [1933]

In cooperation with U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

The study is represented by 63 farms in Lenawee, Monroe, Hillsdale, Washtenaw, and Wayne Counties.

Minnesota

Dvoracek, D. C. Marketing Minnesota potatoes. Minn. Univ., Agr. Ext. Div., Minn. Farm Business Notes, no.125, p.1-5, mimeogr. Univ. Farm, St. Paul. 1933.

Quintus, P. E., and Silcox, W. B. Cooperative milk marketing problems in the Twin Cities. Minn. Univ. Agr. Ext. Div., Farm Business Notes (126): 1-4, mimeogr. University Farm, St. Paul. 1933.

Mississippi

Mississippi. State college. Extension department. Annual report... 1932. 61p. 1933.

Agricultural economics, p.30-33.

Missouri

Missouri. Conference on land utilization. Proceedings of the first Missouri conference on land utilization, University of Missouri, College of Agriculture, February 23 and 24, 1933. Mo. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 323, 62p. Columbia. 1933.

"Limitation of space forbade the publishing of all papers and neces-

sitated the compressing into shorter length of those printed." Papers included are by N. A. Olsen, M. F. Miller, E. L. Morgan, Frederick Dunlap, O. R. Johnson, F. D. Farrell, S. P. Reynolds, H. K. Johnson, W. A. Oliver, W. K. Bliss, W. W. Martin, and Walter Burr.

Montana

Conser, C. C. Preliminary analysis of farmers' elevator operations, 1928-29, 1930-31, and 1931-32. Mont. Agr. Col. Ext. Serv. [18p.] mimeogr. Bozeman. [1933]

Number 2 in a series of annual reports on farmers' elevators. Many of the data were made available by the Montana Experiment Station which is conducting a research project dealing with the subject under the leadership of P. L. Slagsvold.

Renne, R. R. The flaxseed market and the tariff. Mont. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 272, 71p. Bozeman. 1933.

The Flaxseed Institute of the United States, with headquarters at Minneapolis, Minnesota, provided funds for much of the field work and a large part of the clerical assistance for this study.

Nevada

Nevada. University. Agricultural extension service. 1933 Nevada agricultural outlook. Nev. Univ., Agr. Ext. Serv. Circ. 3, 16p. Reno. 1933.

Venstrom, Cruz. Large farms vs. small farms. Nev. Agr. Expt. Sta. News Bul. 7 (4): 4p., mimeogr. Reno. 1933.

Preliminary results from cost of production studies in Western Nevada.

New Mexico

New Mexico. Agricultural experiment station. Forty-third annual report 1931-1932. 70p. State College. 1932.
Agricultural economics, p.12-15.

New York

Harriott, J. F. Some suggestions for organizing the farm business. N. Y. Cornell Agr. Col., Ext. Serv. Bul. 250, 12p. Ithaca. 1933.

New York. Department of agriculture and markets. Agricultural statistics for New York, 1932, with data for earlier years. N. Y. Dept. Agr. and Markets, Agr. Bul. 264, 187p. Albany. 1932.

In cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Similar to Bulletin 226, published in 1929, with statistical tables brought to date.

North Carolina

Clement, S. L. Sources and uses of Federal, State and county revenues. N. C. Agr. Col., Ext. Serv. Misc. Pamph. 11, 19p. State College Station, Raleigh. 1933.

Includes method of determining the distribution of the individual farm tax bill to governmental uses.

Ohio

Dowler, J. F. Receipts and expenditures of county and township governments, 1931. [40p.] mimeogr. Columbus, Ohio. Univ., Agr. Col. and Agr. Expt. Sta., 1932.

Sitterley, J. H., and Falconer, J. I. Type of farming areas in Ohio. Ohio State Univ., Dept. Rural Econ. and Ohio Agr. Expt. Sta., mimeogr. Bul. 56, 19p. Columbus. 1933.

Oklahoma

Duncan, O. D., and Sanders, J. T. A study of certain economic factors in relation to social life among Oklahoma cotton farmers. Okla. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 211, 36p. Stillwater. 1933.

"Two broad and general economic classifications have been adopted for the farm families included in the study - tenure status and net wealth status." The data were collected in 1926.

Graham, H. A. Community auction "sales day" in Oklahoma where buyers and sellers meet. 16p., mimeogr. Stillwater, Okla. Agr. Col. Ext. Serv., 1932.

Oklahoma. Agricultural and mechanical college. Extension service. Proceedings of auction sales day conference held at Stillwater, Oklahoma, April 29, 1932. 26p., mimeogr. Stillwater, Okla. Agr. Col. Ext. Serv., 1932.

Rhode Island

Rhode Island. Agricultural experiment station. Forty-fifth annual report... 1932, p.39-61. Kingston. 1933.

Agricultural economics, p.40-44.

South Dakota

Johnson, S. E. The probable effects of inflation on South Dakota agriculture. S. Dak. Agr. Col., Ext. Serv., Farm Econ. Rev. and Outlook. Circ. Letter 95, suppl. 4p., mimeogr. Brookings. 1933.

Vermont

Vermont. University. Extension service. Vermont agricultural outlook for 1933. 8p. Burlington, 1933.

Virginia

Fippin, W. H. Costs and returns in producing milk in the Norfolk area. Va. Polytech. Inst. Va. Farm Econ. (20):274-275,278-280. Blacksburg. 1933.

Garnett, W. E. Tax policies in relation to rural life. Va. Agr. Expt. Sta. Mimeogr. Rpt. 1, 14p. +6p. Blacksburg. 1933.

A paper presented before the Grange Lecturers' School, Blacksburg, Virginia, March 17, 1933.

Virginia Polytechnic Institute. Extension division. The agricultural outlook for 1933. Va. Agr. Col., Ext. Div. News. 15 (4): 1-8. Blacksburg. Feb. 1933.

Washington

Hampson, C. C. Trends in the apple industry. Wash. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 277, 108p. Pullman. 1933.

Includes tables of detailed statistical data for the State.

Washington. State college. Agricultural extension service. Timely economic information for Washington farmers, no.15,16. Pullman. Feb.-Mar. 1933. No. 15 contains annual outlook report for 1933.

No. 16 includes a summary of the analysis of 124 records of poultrymen, Washington, 1932, p.2-7.

Wisconsin

Ebling, W. H., Gilbert, S. J., and Gustafson, G. T. Wisconsin agriculture. Wisc. Dept. Agr. and Mkts. Bul. 140, 148p. Madison. 1932.

Similar to Bulletin 90 and its supplement 1 published in 1928-1929 but contains new material on various subjects.

Includes farm income estimates of the State running back to 1910, regional aspects of Wisconsin agriculture with data on land utilization, crop and livestock data by counties, 1929-1931, population, farm home conveniences (reported by rural school teachers) estimates of commodities bought by farmers, maps and charts.

Kirkpatrick, E. L., McNall, P. E., and Cowles, M. L. Farm family living in Wisconsin. Wisc. Agr. Expt. Sta. Research Bul. 114, 48. Madison. 1933.

This study was conducted under a cooperative arrangement between the Departments of Rural Sociology, Agricultural Economics and Home Economics of the University of Wisconsin and the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

"The analysis is unique in that it deals with the inter-relations of income, standards of living and the participation of members of the families in the certain selected home and community activities."

PERIODICAL ARTICLES

Compiled by Louise O. Bercaw and A. M. Hannay

Agrarian Reform - Europe

Moody, V. A. Agrarian reform before post-war European constituent assemblies. Agr. Hist. 7 (2): 81-95. Apr. 1933. (Published by the Agricultural History Society, Room 3035, South Bldg., 13th and B Sts., S. W., Washington, D. C.)

"A paper presented at the session of the Agricultural History Society with the American Historical Association and other historical societies at Toronto, Ontario, Canada, on December 28, 1932."

Agrarian Reform - Yugoslavia

Agrarian reform in Yugoslavia. Indus. and Labour Inform. 46 (1): 18. Apr. 3, 1933. (Published by International Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland. Distributed in U. S. by World Peace Foundation, 40 Mount Vernon St., Boston, Massachusetts.)

"A bill to amend the Agrarian Reform Act has been submitted to the Yugoslav Chamber of Deputies... [It] deals with the application of the reform to large estates and contains regulations for fixing the maximum area for such estates and for payment for expropriated lands; the Chartered Agricultural Bank is at present in charge of these operations. Payment is to be made in the form of State bonds similar to those already issued for the same purpose in Bosnia, Herzegovina, Dalmatia, and Southern Serbia. The Bill also contains measures to promote settlement of the Southern districts."

Agricultural Economics - Canada

Economic Annalist, v.3, no.4, Apr. 1933, p.37-48. (Published by the Agricultural Economics Branch, Dept. of Agriculture, Ottawa, Canada.)

Partial contents: The agricultural marketing act, 1933 (Great Britain), by J. F. Booth, p.39-40; Land tenure in Canada, by A. Gosselin, p.40-43; Financial analysis of cooperative dairy companies in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba [preliminary study] by A. E. Richards, p.44-46.

Agricultural Economics - Great Britain

The Farm Economist, v.1, no.2, Apr. 1933, p.25-48. Apr. 1933. (Published by the Agricultural Economics Research Institute, Parks Road, Oxford, England.)

Partial contents: The pig reorganisation commission and production costs, by A. W. Menzies-Kitchin, p.25-28; Developing poultry-keeping on a mixed farm, by C. Pringle [contains a table showing financial results of a poultry enterprise in Dorset, Jan. 1930 to Sept. 1932] p.28-30; Fat lamb production on arable land, by J. R. Lee [contains a table showing average costs and returns per ewe per year 1927-1932] p.33-35; Variations in liquid milk consumption, by B. L. Smith, p.85; Size of fields in the eastern counties of England, by R. McG. Carslaw, p.36-37;

Some factors affecting profitableness of mid-Devon farms, by W. H. Long, and C. Daniel, p.33-40; Labour costs on Wiltshire milk producing farms, by C. V. Dawe and J. D. Nutt, p.41-42; Labour costs on 56 poultry farms in the West Midlands in 1931-32, by R. Henderson, p.43-44; Imports of agricultural products in 1932, by K. A. H. Murray, p.44-46; Prices of agricultural commodities in England and Wales [charts] p.46-48.

Agricultural Policy - Germany

Germany. Nazis and trade unions - agricultural policy - I. G. Farbenindustrie. Economist 116 (4678): 862. Apr. 22, 1933. (Published at 8 Bouverie St. London, E. C. 4, England.)

Contains the following on agricultural policy:

"The Government has published new plans in the field of Agricultural credits. These plans appear in the main to provide that the arbitrary reduction of debt obligations to 50 percent. - with the exception of first mortgages - which was heretofore permitted only in the distressed sections of the East, may also be extended to cover all parts of Germany. In specific conditions, even first-mortgage obligations can be reduced. This provision would have the effect in the East of maintaining the big estates. But despite this, the Government holds out the prospects of a great increase of activity in settling small farmers on their own land - a plan for which a completely new basis is to be created."

Agricultural Policy - Great Britain

Turnor, Christopher, and Prewett, F. J., ed. Towards an agricultural policy. Country Life, Oct. 29, 1932-Apr. 15, 1933. (Published at 20 Tavistock St., Covent Garden, London, W. C. 2, England.)

The survey of contemporary agriculture in this series of articles on an agricultural policy is completed with the April 15 issue of Country Life. "A comprehensive agricultural policy, based on the evidence presented, will follow in subsequent issues." The survey is in four parts. Contents are as follows:

I. - A survey (a) introductory, Oct. 29, 1932, p.481-482; (b) Certain economic and social aspects of the present situation, Nov. 5, 1932, p. 507-508; (c) The occupation of the land, Nov. 12, 1932, p.537-539; (d) The business of marketing, Nov. 19, 1932, p.578-579.

II. - Grassland farming. (a) "Planning" grassland and production, by R. G. Stapledon, Nov. 26, 1932, p.589-590; (b) Beef production and marketing, by A. Bridges, Dec. 3, 1932, p.623-625; (c) Revolutionising the dairy farm, by A. J. Hosier, Dec. 10, 1932, p.655-656; (d) Our mutton, by R.G. White, Dec. 17, 1932, p.684-685; (e) Pig politics, by the Earl of Radnor, Dec. 24, 1932, p.708-709; (f) Industrialised fattening of pigs in Denmark, by J. E. Nyrop, Dec. 31, 1932, p.737-738; (g) Marketing of fat stock, by G. H. Nevile, Jan. 7, 1933, p.12-13; (h) Some notes and comments on the Grassland section, Jan. 14, 1933, p.33-39.

III. - Arable land. (a) Introductory article, by C. S. Orwin, Jan. 21, 1933, p.60-61; (b) Our arable cropping. How can we develop it? by J. E. Russell, Jan. 28, 1933, p.88-89; (c) Intensive and extensive methods,

by H. G. Robinson, Feb. 4, 1933, p.124-125; (d) Mechanisation, by S. J. Wright, Feb. 11, 1933, p.155-156 (On p. 156, 157, 158 there is also an article by H. G. Robinson entitled A pioneer mechanised farm); (e) The factory farm, by Christopher Turnor, Feb. 18, 1933, p.177-178; (f) The potato glut, by F. J. Prewett, Feb. 25, 1933, p.192-193; (g) The question of short-term credit, by C. S. Orwin, Mar. 4, 1933, p.220-221.

IV. - Subsidiary industries. 1. Vegetable growing and marketing, by Sir William Lobjoit, Mar. 11, 1933, p.256-257; 2. The poultry industry, by Sir Edward Brown, Mar. 18, 1933, p.284-286; 3. Co-operation in agriculture, by K. Walter, Mar. 25, 1933, p.303-304; 4. The advantages of a contract system, by Sir John E. Russell, Apr. 1, 1933, p.339-340; 5. Fruit farming, by R. G. Hatton, Apr. 15, 1933, p.381-383.

Agricultural Policy - Italy

Il ministro Acerbo illustra la politica agraria del Fascismo. Rivista di Agricoltura 38 (14): 209-213. April 2, 1933. (Published at Via del Gesu, 57, Rome, Italy.)

A brief summary of the address of the Minister of Agriculture, Giacomo Acerbo, before the Italian Senate explaining the policy of the Fascist government toward the more important agricultural problems, such as agrarian indebtedness, 1932 production, hemp, wine-growing, the animal husbandry problem, mountains and forests, forest militia, and large-scale reclamation (bonifica integrale). - H. E. Brockway.

Agricultural Productivity

Miller, H. G. The relative productivity of Scottish, English and Danish agricultural land. Scot. Jour. Agr. 16 (2): 172-184. Apr. 1933. (Published by H. M. Stationery Office, Edinburgh, Scotland.)

Tables give acreages, proportion of land under different crops, proportion of yield produced by different crops, comparative yields and average yields in food units per acre for the three countries under consideration.

Agricultural Protection - Europe

Pasvolsky, Leo. Crusades to save the peasants. Country Gent. 103 (6): 3-5. June 1933. (Published at Independence Square, Philadelphia, Pa.)

The writer says the best way to describe the all-European movement for expanding agricultural protection is to call it a crusade to save the European peasant. He discusses the present status of the crusade as it applies to the food-exporting countries of Europe, and concludes in part as follows:

"What is happening in Europe today is that agricultural production is being stimulated at a hothouse rate - and at hothouse cost - in those portions of the continent which are least adapted to it. The process inevitably and irresistably disrupts international trade, disorganizes production in general, and destroys the very sources out of which the means must be derived for financing the crusade. The very swiftness with which

the crusade has developed will probably be an important element in bringing about its abandonment. The absurd position in which France, the great proponent of the crusade, has already found herself is symbolical of this. Similar developments will be potent stimulants for a return to sanity from the ultraprotectionist obsession, covering every phase of economic activity, which has caught the nations of Europe like a malignant fever."

Agricultural Relief - Alberta

Acts which give greater security to the farm people. U. F. A. 12 (5): 136. May 1, 1933. (Published by U. F. A. Ltd., Calgary, Alberta, Canada.)

Recent legislation in Alberta is designed "to increase security of tenure of land and to protect farm homes." The Debt Adjustment Act provides for the setting up of a Debt Adjustment Board to protect farmers against proceedings for debts, sale or foreclosure under mortgages, cancellation of sales agreements, etc. The Social Tax Arrears Consolidation Act allows tax payers in arrears for more than one year to enter into consolidation agreements.

Agricultural Relief - Netherlands

Holland. Farm relief bill - industrial protests. Economist 116 (4678): 863. Apr. 22, 1933. (Published at 8 Bouverie St., London, E. C. 4, England.)

"... the Government has introduced into Parliament an 'Enabling Bill for the relief of agriculture.' This Bill provides the Government with authority to take extraordinary measures in the interests of agriculture. The Bill is defended on the ground that marketing outlets are being lost and that uncertainty about the measures of foreign countries makes it imperative for the Government to seek precautionary powers. The bill is causing great indignation in industrial quarters, particularly in the margarine industry."

Agricultural Relief - United States

Axley, Seth. A new castle for the farmer. The farm-relief bill may actually hamper the agricultural industry and adversely hit our export trade. Barron's 13 (15): 3, 9. Apr. 10, 1933. (Published at 44 Broad St., New York, N.Y.)

The writer attacks the farm-relief bill in a manner which suggests that if enacted this legislation will cause only additional woe to the farmer at the expense of all citizens. Mr. Axley believes that not only may this bill further penalize the farmer but also that it will reduce our already meager foreign trade. He appeals to the friends of the farmer to put their efforts upon a reduction of tariffs which would again open up for the farmer the only possible market for his surplus production."-Inset.

[Fairchild, F. R. Raising farm prices by law] Com. and Financ. Chron. 136: 2532-2533. Apr. 15, 1933. (Published at William St., corner Spruce, New York, N.Y.)

This article is reprinted from the Yale Alumni Weekly of April 14. Caption of the article as reprinted is: Prof. F. R. Fairchild of Yale University presents weaknesses of emergency farm act - regards country in no condition to bear disastrous consequences of such an experiment.

Gill, A. C. The country banker's stake in Federal farm legislation. Amer. Bankers Assoc. Jour. 25 (11): 22-23, 64. May 1933. (Published at 22 E. 40th St., New York, N.Y.)

The relation of the country banker to the success of the administration's farm relief program.

"Livestock and loan organizations and farm implement companies have also contributed substantially to the advance of the farmer. But, traced again to its source, the moral and financial assistance of the country banker has been the most powerful force in farm progress. The country banker holds the key to the success or failure of whatever farm relief program is finally inaugurated by local or national government."

Gourrich, P. F. What the farm bill is intended to do. Its main purpose is considered to be the obtaining of a balance in our economic machinery. N. Y. Times, Apr. 16, 1933, sect. 4, p. 5 E, col. 1-2. (Published in New York, N. Y.)

The purpose of this letter is to "point out some of the more important inconsistencies of Professor Kemmerer's criticism of the government's policy of agricultural relief," printed in the New York Times of April 2.

What should the new administration do about agriculture? Rural America 11 (4): 4-8. Apr. 1933. (Published by the American Country Life Association, 105 East 22d St., New York, N.Y.)

A symposium participated in by Edward A. O'Neal, L. J. Taber, John A. Simpson, Clarence Poe, Kenyon L. Butterfield, Edmund de S. Brunner, B. H. Hibbard, John LaFarge, Edgar Schmiedeler, M. A. Dawber, and Warren H. Wilson.

Agricultural Situation

Black, J. D. The agricultural situation, January 1933. Rev. Econ. Statis. 15 (1): 27-35. Feb. 1933. (Published by the Harvard Economic Society, Inc., Cambridge, Mass.)

The writer discusses the subject under the following heads: production, prices, income, population, land values, and mortgage debt.

Agricultural Training - Bavaria

Dorfler-Six, Hans. Die bäuerliche berufsbildung, ihre vergangenheit, gegenwart und zukunft. Landwirtschaftliches Jahrbuch für Bayern 23 (2-4): 125-284. 1933. (May be obtained from Carl Gerber, Munich, Germany.)

This is the last of a series of articles on the past, present and future of rural vocational training in Bavaria. Developments up to 1930 are covered under the following chapter headings; The higher agricultural schools of Lichtenhof and Pfarrkirchen (Bavaria); courses of agricultural studies given and the specialized schools; domestic economy

in the countryside; rural vocational training and agricultural community procedure; other provisions for rural vocational training. - H. E. Brockway.

Agriculture and the Churches

An appeal to the churches. The Christian Century 50 (17): 564-565. Apr. 26, 1933. (Published at 440 South Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.)

An appeal to the churches to "assume real leadership of a statesman-like and aggressive character in plans and activities, that shall press forward toward a rural civilization that can meet the test of social justice."

The statement is signed by H. A. Wallace, L. J. Taber, B. Y. Landis, M. L. Wilson, and others.

An editorial on this communication entitled Is the American farm to be a battlefield? appears p.552-553.

Back-to-the-Land

Lord, Russell. Back to the farm? Forum 89 (2): 97-103. Feb. 1933. (Published at 441 Lexington Ave., New York, N.Y.)

The writer's attack is "upon the delusion, today prevalent, that anyone who cannot make a living at anything else can at least go out and make a living by engaging in agriculture." His argument is "not against a return to nature, but against a return to farming."

McKelvie, S. R. Back to the land. Nebr. Farmer 75 (9): 1. Apr. 29 1933. (Published in Lincoln, Nebraska.)

In which Mr. McKelvie states that "History records that in every other great economic maladjustment, the return of large numbers of people to the land has been a part of the readjustment... Let us then welcome the return to the land, not to commercialize it, but to feel the consciousness of an independent citizenry."

Barter and Scrip

Barter and wooden money. New Statesman and Nation 5 (3, n.s.): 440-441. Apr. 8, 1933. (Published at 10 Great Queen St., Kingsway, London, W. C. 2, England.)

This article from a New York correspondent describes the spread of the use of barter and scrip in the United States.

[Cooperative self-help activities among the unemployed. Mo. Labor Rev. 36 (4): 717-770. Apr. 1933. (Published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Dept. of Labor, Washington, D.C.)

This is the second of a series of articles on self-help activities. It consists of the following sub-articles: Self-help activities of unemployed in Los Angeles; Organized Unemployed (Inc.), Minneapolis; The barter movement in Cleveland; The People's Exchange of Kansas City, Mo.; The Dayton Mutual Exchange; The barter movement, Oklahoma City; "Barter day" in Logan, W. Va.; The barter movement in Memphis; The barter movement in St. Louis.

Lester, R. A. A million men return to barter. Natl. Munic. Rev. 22 (3): 125-128. Mar. 1933. (Published by the National Municipal League, 309 E. 34th St., New York, N.Y.)

The writer thinks that barter exchanges as a means of relief for the unemployed should be directed intelligently and sympathetically.

Thompson, A. T. When men turn to barter. Christian Century 50 (17): 560-562. Apr. 26, 1933. (Published at 440 South Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.)

The story of the Unemployed Relief Club of Waterloo.

Business Depression - Literature

Watkins, M. W. The literature of the crisis. Quart. Jour. Econ. 47 (3): 504-532. May 1933. (Published by Harvard University Press, Randall Hall, Cambridge, Mass.)

"A classification of analyses of the crisis according to range of perspective is here attempted. The multiplicity of factors involved leads to the hypothesis that no one formula will suffice to explain what has happened. Books representative of each type of standpoint included in the classification are critically examined." - Footnote, p.504. Books discussed are Jacob Hollander's Want and plenty, Frank D. Graham's Abolition of unemployment, E. M. Patterson's America, world leader or world led, Hartley Wither's Everybody's business, G. D. H. Cole's A guide through world chaos, M. J. Bonn's The crisis of capitalism in America, and José Ortega's The revolt of the masses. Others mentioned are Crisis in the world's monetary system, by Gustav Cassel, Business adrift, by W. B. Donham, Profits or prosperity, by H. P. Fairchild, Booms and depressions, by Irving Fisher.

Butter Stabilization - Australia

Cooke, A. J. The Paterson scheme. So. Aust., Dept. Agr. Jour. 33 (3): 321-323. Oct. 15, 1932. (Published in Adelaide, South Australia.)

An apology for the Paterson scheme and a plea that it be continued inasmuch as it "has actually placed into dairymen's pockets millions of pounds in hard cash at practically no cost for its successful administration. It is obvious, therefore, that it is of supreme importance to dairy farmers throughout Australia to have the scheme maintained. It would be disaster to the dairying industry if the Paterson plan broke down."

Church Membership and Economic Status of Farmers

Duncan, O. D. Relation of tenure and economic status of farmers to church membership. Social Forces 11 (4): 541-547. May 1933. (Published for the University of North Carolina Press by the Williams & Wilkins Co., Baltimore, Md.)

This study is "an attempt to determine in a general way if there is any definite relation between membership in some church organization and the positions which farmers occupy on the agricultural and economic ladder." Data used were taken from a survey made in 1926 of 855 farm families in eight cotton producing counties of Oklahoma.

Cooperation

Cooperative Marketing Journal, v.7, no.2, Mar.-Apr. 1933, p.33-64. (Published by the National Cooperative Council, 1731 I St., N. W., Washington, D. C.)

Partial contents: Coal mine operators turn to cooperative marketing, by the editor, p.34-36; Roosevelt's agricultural plans, p.37-40; Rescuing livestock markets for the producer [discussion of the operations of the National Live Stock Marketing Association] by J. D. Harper, p.41-43; Milk marketing as a public utility, by J. W. Coatsworth, p.44-46; An exposé of the Shannon report, p.47-49; A cooperative set-up which recognizes the tenant, by Frank Robotka, p.50-54; Jurisdiction of bankruptcy courts over cooperatives, by John Hanna, p.55-57.

Priestley, N. F. The cooperative commonwealth federation and agriculture. U. F. A. 12 (4): 118-120. Apr. 1, 1933. (Published by the United Farmers of Alberta, Calgary, Alberta.)

This address was given over radio station CFCN, Calgary on March 20.

Cooperation - Madras

Strathie, D. N. The cooperative movement - Its achievements and failures. Madras Jour. Coop. 24 (10): 529-546. Apr. 1933. (Published by Madras Provincial Cooperative Union, Royapettah, Madras.)

Cooperative Gardening Plan - B. F. Goodrich Co.

Cooperative farm plan of the B. F. Goodrich Co. Mo. Labor Rev. 33 (4): 771-774. Apr. 1933. (Published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Dept. of Labor, Washington, D. C.)

This article is based on a pamphlet issued by the B. F. Goodrich Co., Akron, Ohio, entitled, Industrial cooperative gardening.

Cost of Living

The cost of living in the United States in 1932. Supplement to Conference Board Service Letter, Mar. 1933, p.1-8. (Published by The National Industrial Conference Board, Inc., 247 Park Ave., New York, N.Y.)

"This supplement ... takes the place of the usual annual volume published by the National Industrial Conference Board on the subject of the cost of living. The detailed tables... presented, showing changes in living costs of wage-earners in the United States during 1932, brings up to date figures published previously in "The Cost of Living in the United States, 1930" and "The Cost of Living in the United States in 1931."

Index numbers of the cost of living and retail prices. Internatl. Labour Rev. 27 (4): 539-557. Apr. 1933. (Published by the International Labour Office, Distributed in the United States by the World Peace Foundation, 40 Mount Vernon St., Boston, Mass.)

Contains five tables which give for a number of countries index numbers of the cost of living, retail prices of food, rent, heating and lighting, and clothing. Notes on the methods of compiling the indexes are given for the 42 countries included in the tables. "Each note is preceded by the following particulars: A: the name of the publication in which the current indexes are published; B: the exact source of the information given in the note; C: the name of the statistical office or other organization which calculates the indexes."

Cost of Production - South Australia

Perkins, A. J. Tenth and concluding report on the Turretfield demonstration farm (1921-32) including detailed analysis of mean farming costs over the same period. So. Aust. Dept. Agr. Jour. 36 (5): 530-545. Dec. 1932; (6): 623-644. Jan. 12, 1933; (7): 744-763. Feb. 1933. (Published in Adelaide, South Australia.)

Cotton

Boyle, J. E. Planned cotton production. Cotton Digest 5 (24): 11. Apr. 29, 1933. (Published in Houston, Tex.)

The author discusses the probable result of planning.

Ford, A. W. Federal control goes South. New Repub. 74 (951): 41-43. Feb. 22, 1933. (Published at 421 West 21st St., New York, N. Y.)

The writer discusses the small cotton farmer's credit method of financing his crop, the system of government loans to the grower, and the probable effect of such loans on acreage control and crop diversification.

Todd, J. A. Cotton statistics. World's crops -- American and Egyptian. Empire Cotton Growing Rev. 10 (2): 118-125. Apr. 1933. (Published by P. S. King and Son, Ltd., 14, Great Smith St., London, S. W. 1, England.)

Includes tables of production and chart of American and outside growths, 1902-1932.

Todd, J. A. The world's cotton supplies. Why Empire cotton is still needed. Empire Cotton Growing Rev. 10 (2): 81-90. Apr. 1933. (Published by P. S. King and Son, Ltd., 14, Great Smith St., London, S. W. 1, England.)

A survey of the modern history of the cotton trade of the world since 1902. Illustrated by diagram of consumption of the American crop for the period studied.

Empire cotton is needed largely to replace the American crop, which on the average is smaller than before the World War, while United States consumption of the American crop has deteriorated, which fact makes necessary increased production of Egyptian, Indian and Peruvian cottons.

Crop Forecasting and Nat C. Murray

Hibbs, Ben. Oracle of the wheat pit. Country Gent. 103 (6): 12-13, 49. June 1933. (Published at Independence Square, Philadelphia, Pa.)

The story of Nat C. Murray and his crop forecasting work. The article is based partly on an interview with Mr. Murray.

Dairy Products - Bounties

State aid for exports. Bounties on milk products. Irish Trade Jour. 8 (1): 17. Mar. 1933. (May be obtained from Manager, Government Publications, 5 Nassau Street, Dublin, C.2, Irish Free State.)

Export bounties on milk products are paid in Australia, South Africa, Latvia, The Netherlands, Poland, and Sweden.

Dairy Products - Price Fixing - Netherlands

Netherland dairying assisted. Empire Prod. and Export, no.197, p.37-38. Feb. 1933. (Published at 3, 5 & 7 Old Queen Street, Westminster, London, S. W. 1, England.)

"The following outline of a plan adopted in 1932 to ease the lot of dairy farmers in the Netherlands has been prepared with the assistance of Mr. B. Garritzen, Agricultural Adviser to the Netherland Legation in London... The scheme, in brief, is that of fixing the retail price of all dairy products and its aim is to give the farmer just the cost of producing his milk and sufficient over and above that to keep his mouth open." Every maker of dairy products must buy a label for every pound of butter or cheese which he sells. "When this labelled product passes on to the consumer he pays a price which no longer has any relation to the world market price of butter or cheese. In this way the consumer pays the assistance direct to the dairy industry... The price which the consumer must pay rises automatically above the prices which would prevail without interference."

Debt - United States

Debt and its burden. Conf. Bd. Bul. 7 (2): 9-13. Feb. 20, 1933. (Published by the National Industrial Conference Board, Inc., 247 Park Ave., New York, N.Y.)

This article is accompanied by two tables, which give statistics on interest-bearing debt classified by borrowers, United States, 1922 and 1929, and estimates of debt in 1929, by various compilers.

Devaluation and Agriculture

Wheatley, O. J. Disastrous consequences to American agriculture. Annalist 41 (1059): 627. May 5, 1933. (Published by the New York Times Co., New York, N.Y.)

The writer discusses the effects of devaluation upon our agriculture, and concludes as follows: "After a short spurt of higher prices

we face a situation of increased production and increased stocks, with the world market severely limited or even closed to American agricultural products by falling world prices, foreign restrictions upon our exports and devaluation or depreciation of the currencies of rival countries. Competitive devaluation under the present abnormal mercantilistic policies of the world's creditor nations will not raise world prices but will instead encourage world trade demoralization.

"It seems that those who pretend to speak for the welfare of American agriculture would do well to recognize that the best long run policy to help our farmers is to provide a means whereby foreign consumers of our farm products are allowed to send us something to pay for these products. The mercantilistic policy of trying to sell and not to buy means the destruction of the foreign market for our agriculture. Devaluation appears to be a step further in the permanent destruction of this market."

Economic Balance as Applied to Agriculture

Fletcher, L. J. An engineer's views on "economic balance" as applied to agriculture. Agr. Engin. 14 (3): 82-83. Mar. 1933. (Published by the American Society of Agricultural Engineers, Saint Joseph, Mich.)

"Excerpts from comments on the second progress report of the Engineer's Committee on Economic Balance to American Engineering Council."

Economic Conditions - Tunisia

Production, commerce et consommation de la Tunisie. Revue Économique Internationale (25. annee) 2 (1): 81-130. Apr. 1933. (Published at 12, Place Loix, Brussels, Belgium.)

Prewar and postwar conditions of production, export and consumption of agricultural products are studied in the light of a free economy and an economy characterized by State intervention.

Economic Geography

Economic Geography, v.9, no.2, Apr. 1933, p.109-215. Published by Clark University, Worcester, Mass.

Contents: Agricultural regions of Asia, Part IV - India, by Samuel Van Valkenburg, p.109-135; The coast plains of South India, Part II, by Ethel Simkins, p.136-159 (considers the commercial crops and the production regions of South India); The balanced economy of St. John Island, by Earl Shaw, p.160-166; Agricultural regions of North America, Part XI-The Columbia plateau wheat region, by O. E. Baker, p.167-197; Irrigation in South America, by Dorothy Sisson and R. H. Whitbeck, p.198-210.

Economic Situation

Papers on world economic influences, with special reference to Australia and New Zealand. Econ. Rec. v.8, Oct. 1932, supplement. 168p. (Published by Melbourne University Press, Carlton, N.3, Victoria.)

Partial contents: The stabilisation of sterling, by D. B. Copland, p.2-19; The course of world prices, by L. F. Giblin, p.20-32; Reparations and war debts, by G. L. Wood, p.33-46; Some aspects of the sterling-group proposals, by C. V. Janes, p.58-69; The gold situation, by B. A. Rouch, p.70-75; Fundamental presupposition for successful economic planning, by A. G. B. Fisher, p.88-98; The rationalisation movement and Australian industry, by F. R. E. Mauldon, p.99-114; The crisis in New Zealand, by E. P. Neale, p.115-132; Some problems of dairy marketing, by F. B. Stephens, p.133-147; International researches into relative costs of maintenance of different families, by D. T. Sawkins, p.148-168.

Electricity and Mechanization - Great Britain

Denham, H. J. Electricity in mechanised farming. Scot. Jour. Agr. 16 (2): 144-152. Apr. 1933. (Published by H. M. Stationery Office, Edinburgh, Scotland.)

The Farmer in History and Society

Grand, Roger. Le paysan; son rôle dans l'histoire et dans la vie sociale. La Vie Agricole et Rurale 22 (12): 199-202. Mar. 19, 1933. (Published by J. B. Baillière & Fils, 19, Rue Hautefeuille, Paris (6e) France.)

A continuation of an article on the historical and social rôle of the farmer noted in Agricultural Economics Literature, May, 1933, p.299.

Fertilizer - Bounty - Australia

Artificial manure subsidy. Aust. Sugar Jour. 25 (1): 11. Apr. 6, 1933. (Published by Australian Sugar Producers' Association Ltd., Brisbane, Queensland.)

Gives regulations issued on February 27, 1933 under the Financial Relief Act, 1932, which provides for the payment to primary producers of a subsidy of 15 shillings per ton of artificial fertilizer used in the production of primary produce other than wheat from Dec. 1, 1932 to Nov. 30, 1933.

Food Industry - Rumania

Arcadian, N. The Roumanian food industry. Correspondence Économique Roumaine 14 (4): 1-60. Oct.-Dec. 1932. (Published by Imprimeria Nationale, Bucharest, Rumania.)

"This panoramic sketch gives us an idea of the degree of development attained at present in Roumania by the food industry (the first industry of the country) and at the same time shows the various prospects of future development." The industrial exploitation of the byproducts is also discussed.

Food Supply - Paris

Rendu, Ambroise. Le ravitaillement de Paris. Revue des Agriculteurs de France. No. 4, p. 131-172, April 1933. (Published at 8 Rue d'Athenes, Paris (IX), France.)

Takes up in considerable detail the supplying of food to Paris and vicinity, describing the inner workings of the great Paris markets (Halles Centrales). Eight to ten million people or nearly one fourth the population of France, derive their food either entirely or in part from Paris and its environs. The gross value of France's agricultural production is some 100 billion francs, and after allowing for imported products the business done in the Paris sector amounts to at least one fifth of the total turnover. Chapter I deals with the provisioning of Paris with wheat, flour, bread, wine, milk, sugar, and meat. In chapter II the activities of the Central Markets come in for consideration. So great is the volume of business that any possibility of speculation is ruled out. Maps and tables show the arrivals, by months, of poultry, game, eggs, butter and cheese at the Central Markets during 1931 from each department. In chapter III, which is concerned with the policy of Paris' food supply, some strictures are made of undesirable conditions and reforms suggested, both from producers and shippers and at the Central Markets themselves. In an appendix the existing food supply organization of the Paris Public Charities and the peace-time feeding of troops in the Paris district are discussed. - H. E. Brockway.

Forestry and Employment

Sparhawk, W. N. Forestry and employment. Jour. Land & Pub. Utility Econ. 9 (2): 145-149. May 1933. (Published by the Institute for Economic Research, Northwestern University, 333 East Chicago Ave., Chicago, Ill.)

Fruit - Malacca Territory

Olds, G. D. P. A survey of fruit production in Malacca Territory. Malayan Agr. Jour. 21 (2): 56-65. Feb. 1933. (May be obtained from Malayan Information Agency, 57 Charing Cross, London, England.)

Contains the results of an investigation into market prices and "Kampong" prices.

Futures Trading

Peterson, A. G. Futures trading with particular reference to agricultural commodities. Agr. Hist. 7 (2): 68-80. Apr. 1933. (Published by the Agricultural History Society, Room 3035, South Bldg., 13th and B Sts., S.W., Washington, D.C.)

Gold Standard

Anderson, B. M., jr. The gold standard and the administration's general economic programme. Chase Econ. Bul. 13 (1): 1-21. May 6, 1933. (Published by the Chase National Bank, New York, N.Y.)

This bulletin is to be supplemented by another number of the bulletin entitled, Some fallacies underlying the demand for inflation.

Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company

Bullock, R. J. The early history of the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company. Harvard Business Rev. 11 (3): 289-298. Apr. 1933, part 1. (Published for the Graduate School of Business Administration, Harvard University, by McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., 330 W. 42d St., New York, N.Y.)

Hog Industry - Stabilization - Netherlands

Erdman, H. E. Netherlands tries hog allotment. Calif. Cult. 80 (10): 187, 203. Apr. 15, 1933. (Published at 317 Central Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.)

Contains an explanation of a hog allotment plan now in operation in the Netherlands. "The plan looks entirely workable for the Netherlands. It would, of course, be more difficult to make it work as well in the United States." Some of the difficulties to be encountered in the United States are cited, but "it should, however, be possible to overcome these obstacles if farmers' organizations and extension agencies would unite in a wholehearted educational campaign before such a plan were put into operation."

Horace Greeley and Agriculture

Agricultural History, v.7, no.1, Jan. 1933, p.1-48. Published by the Agricultural History Society, Room 3035, South Bldg., 13th and B. Sts., S.W. Washington, D.C.)

This number of Agricultural History contains two articles on Horace Greeley. The first is Horace Greeley and the beginnings of the new agriculture, by Earle D. Ross, p.3-17. The second is Horace Greeley: land reform and unemployment, 1837-1862, by Roy Marvin Robbins, p.18-41.

Income - United States

National income in 1931 and 1932. Conf. Bd. Bul. 7 (2): 13-14. Feb. 20, 1933. (Published by the National Industrial Conference Board, Inc., 247 Park Ave., New York, N.Y.)

Contains a table which shows total income, income per capita of population, and income per gainful worker, of the United States, annually 1909-1931, inclusive, also percentage increase or decrease for a period of years.

Labor - Unemployment

Bulletin du Bureau international agraire, no.2, 1933. Published in Prague, Czechoslovakia.

Contains articles on unemployment and unemployment insurance in Austria, Estonia, Greece, Latvia, Poland, Switzerland and Czechoslovakia.

Labor (Harvest) and Economic Planning - Western Canada

Haythorne, G. V. Harvest labor in Western Canada, an episode in economic planning. Quart. Jour. Econ. 47 (3): 533-544. May 1933. (Published by Harvard University Press, Randall Hall, Cambridge, Mass.)

This article is concerned with "the results of the recent ten year episode in direct economic planning under governmental initiative in connection with the harvest labor problem of the three Canadian Prairie Provinces."

Land - State Ownership

Orwin, C. S. Towards land purchase. Countryman 7 (1): 59-64. Apr. 1933. (Published in Idbury, Kingham, Oxfordshire, England.)

The advantages of State ownership of land are outlined.

Land Settlement - Spain

Castillo, H. Gonzáles del. La reforma agraria y la colonización española. II-III. El Progreso Agrícola y Pecuario 33 (1753): 881-883. Dec. 7, 1932; 39 (1768): 221-224, Mar. 31, 1933. (Published at Plaza de Oriente, 7, Madrid, Spain.)

In these installments of his articles on land settlement the author discusses the feasibility of constructing in Spain what he terms "colonization highways" (carreteras colonizadoras) along the lines suggested by R. Unwin's memorandum "Ribbon development and sporadic building" (in "Greater London"); that is, isolated or detached highways, embellished by two strips of adjoining land permanently set apart for open spaces (orchards, gardens, campuses, etc.), with parallel auxiliary arteries permitting the utilization of large tracts of neighboring lands for the building of farms. The project could be advantageously carried out in many parts of Spain where the land is level or slightly undulating. The colonization work could be done either by the Instituto de Reforma Agraria or by that organization in collaboration with some private body. - H. E. Brockway.

Land Tax Delinquency, Rural - Missouri

Hammar, C. H. Some aspects of rural land tax delinquency in Missouri. Jour. Land & Pub. Utility Econ. 9 (2): 172-181. May 1933. (Published by the Institute for Economic Research, Northwestern University, 337 East Chicago Ave., Chicago, Ill.)

Land Tenure - Sudan

Leake, H. M. Studies in tropical land tenure ... VIII. - The Sudan. Trop. Agr. 10 (5): 126-131. May 1933. (Published by the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, St. Augustine, Trinidad, B. W. I.)

Land Value - France

Caziot, Pierre. La valeur de la terre en France. La Vie Agricole et Rurale 22 (13): 222-224. Mar. 26, 1933. (May be obtained from J. B. Baillière & Fils, 19 Rue Hautefeuille, Paris (VIe) France.)

Rural land values show no stability since the close of the war, and the situation is as uncertain now as it was the day following the armistice, except for a tendency downward. In 1931 land value which reflects the agricultural situation was mediocre, and in 1932 had become decidedly bad owing to the decline in prices of the leading agricultural products, especially wheat and meat. Legislative revision of leases is being insistently advocated by farmers. This year property holders' revenue will probably be reduced about one third. Upkeep of buildings, which prior to 1914 was 10 percent yearly of the gross revenue, is now 20 percent. Succession duty and transfer tax have also gone up in like proportion. The decline in the rural real estate market is 30 or 35 percent. This may be accentuated still further. Chateaux and large, centuries-old country mansions and forests have also been hard hit by the crisis. - H. E. Erockway.

Large-Scale Enterprises

Crum, W. L. Large-scale enterprise in the light of income tax returns. Quart. Jour. Econ. 47 (3): 414-448. May 1933. (Published by the Harvard University Press, Randall Hall, Cambridge, Mass.)

"The purposes of this investigation are three: (1) the appraisal of the proportion of all corporate business handled by the consolidated groups of corporations; (2) the comparison of certain statistical estimates of the rate of profit for various industrial groups of consolidated corporations with corresponding figures for nonaffiliated concerns; and (3) the examination of the nonaffiliated class separately with a view to discovering signs that it affords a more specific industrial classification.

"The investigation is concerned with a special aspect of the general study of income tax data on corporate profits which ... [the author] developed in the monograph Corporate Earning Power in 1929. Since the appearance of that book, the Treasury has begun the publication of separate data on consolidated groups of affiliated corporations; and the study of this special class of data, in comparison with similar data for all corporate tax returns, is the object of the present inquiry. Two principal analytical devices were developed in the book - the profit ratio and the earnings ratio; but only the first of these can be applied to the consolidated-corporation data. The central plan of the present investigation is to apply the profit-ratio analysis of "Corporate Earning Power" to these data on consolidated returns. To facilitate comparison of the new figures with those for all corporate enterprise, certain of the analyses of the book are continued for the years 1928-30; but there is no attempt here to bring up to date the statistical series, or their interpretations, presented in the 1929 study. As regards methods, the present analysis proceeds on the same lines as those used in the book, and the investigation has led to no essential amendment of the procedure as set forth in 1929." p.414-415.

Marketing Terminology

Report of the Committee on definitions. The problem of marketing terminology. Natma Bulletin, 1932 series, no.3, Oct. 1932. 13p., mimeogr. (Published by the National Association of Teachers of Marketing and Advertising, 100 Washington Square East, New York, N.Y.)

Definitions include the following terms: marketing, distribution, marketing research, chain store system, voluntary chain, advertising, publicity, standardization, grading, simplification, manufacturer's agent, factor, selling, sales promotion, sales management, and merchandising.

Meat Packing Companies - Customer Turnover

Greer, H. C. Customer turnover experience of meat packing companies. Jour. Business, Univ. Chicago 6 (2,pt.2):1-34. Apr. 1933. (Published by the University of Chicago Press, Chicago, Ill.)

Also issued as Studies in Business Administration, Vol. III, No.3, of the School of Business of the University of Chicago.

"This study [according to the foreword] was conducted by the Institute of Meat Packing at the University of Chicago. It was sponsored and financed jointly by the University's Social Science Research Committee and the Institute of American Meat Packers.

"Data were obtained through the co-operation of three meat packing companies, each one permitting detailed examination of the customer records of one of its branch houses for an extended period. Sales executives of these companies also aided in the conduct of the study by valuable counsel and suggestions.

"The present bulletin discusses the experience of the companies with reference to the rate of turnover of customers served by them, and indicates the characteristics of various classes of customers as to length of service-life, total volume, order size and frequency, bad debt losses, etc. A second section of the study will present an analysis of the business mortality rate among Chicago meat retailers in the period from 1920 to 1931, inclusive."

Milk - Great Britain

Stapleton, J. G. The report of the Reorganization commission for milk. Journal of the Farmers' Club, pt.3, Apr. 1933, p.37-42. (Published at 2, Whitehall Court, London, S.W. 1, England.)

Discussion by A. W. Ashby, C. W. H. Glossop, Sir Edward Grigg, and others, p.42-55.

Milk Supply (City) - Bavaria

Lang, H. Die milchversorgung einer grossstadt, gezeigt an der milchversorgung der stadt Augsburg. Landwirtschaftliches Jahrbuch für Bayern 23 (1): 81-99. 1933. (May be obtained from Carl Gerber, München, Germany.)

The purpose of this treatise, as expressed in the opening paragraph,

is to clarify milk supply conditions in the larger German cities. A way to a solution of the problem is pointed out, moreover, which would be satisfactory to the producers. The city of Augsburg is taken as a standard. Under the first main heading (development of the milk supply) the author takes up, in turn; Augsburg's milk supply in earlier days; the development of Augsburg's milk trade and of the dairies; and milk supply under State control. The present status of milk supply is taken up under the second main heading, subdivided as follows: Milk production in Augsburg; importation of milk into Augsburg; fresh milk delivery radius; milk consumption in Augsburg; present status of milk trade in that city; condition of the milk arriving for sale; price of milk; official rules for regulating milk traffic. - The rest of the article is concerned with the future development of the milk supply. - H. E. Brockway.

Mortgage Debts

Anderson, G. E. City home mortgages and farm relief. Amer. Bankers Assoc. Jour. 25 (11): 33-40. May 1933. (Published at 22 E. 40th St., New York, N.Y.)

The writer compares city and farm mortgage situation. The farm mortgage situation is stated to be a 60-40 proposition, while the city home mortgage situation is a 50-50 proposition. The significance of the city home mortgage situation "lies in the fact that, although the farm debt problem has been the subject of intensive agitation for more than four years, less attention has been directed to this greater problem - greater at least in the number of people and the amount of money involved and greater perhaps in its ultimate sociological and financial effects."

Brewer, W. W. The extent of farm indebtedness. University of Virginia News Letter, v.9, no.16, May 15, 1933. (Published at University, Va.)

Efforts to ease nation's burden of mortgage debt. Farm and home owners carry about 30 billions of obligations; Federal aid sought for increasing number of foreclosures. U. S. Daily 8 (7): 13. Apr. 15 to 22, 1933. (Published in Washington, D. C.)

Statistics are quoted from the following sources: Bureau of the Census, the Federal Home Loan Bank Board and the Department of Agriculture. Illustrated by diagrams which show "how farmers' mortgages have covered a steadily rising percentage of the value of their farms since 1910, growing from 9.5 percent of the valuation to about 27 percent. The figures from 1910 to 1930 are from the Department of Agriculture, and the 1932 figure is a computation based on estimates of the Department of the percentage changes since 1930."

Callagher, H. R. Farm mortgage legislation. The Booklist 29 (9): 251-254. May 1933. (Published by the American Library Association, 520 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.)

Short review of what State legislatures do and have done to solve the farm mortgage situation. Limitations on State action are also pointed out. The article is accompanied by a short bibliography on the farm mortgage problem.

Jones, Marvin. How farmer can secure better terms on debts. Federal facilities available for converting mortgages so that burden of interest charges will be lessened. U. S. Daily 8 (8): 16. Apr. 22-29, 1933. (Published in Washington, D.C.)

Explains "the procedure which a farmer would follow in having his mortgage refinanced under the pending farm mortgage relief bill."

Mortgage Moratorium - Cuba

Debt moratorium authorized in Cuba. Bill passed permitting Machado to halt foreign payments until July 1, 1935. N. Y. Times 82 (27,461): 8. Apr. 1, 1933. (Published in New York, N.Y.)

"This emergency legislation provides for a moratorium up to July 1, 1935 on the principal and interest of mortgage indebtedness on government services, railroads, sugar mills, and rural property. Principal and interest payments above 4 percent due on mortgaged city property also are included as well as all rents due on cane land in cases where the cane has been left standing owing to crop restrictions under the Chadbourne plan now in force."

Planning, Economic

Plans for speeding economic recovery in America; a symposium enumerating some of the principal recommendations made by leaders representing a wide variety of interest, including a program drafted by the editors of Sales management. Sales Management, Mar. 15, 1933, sect. II, p.279-308. (Published at 420 Lexington Ave., New York, N.Y.)

Population, Farm - United States

Galpin, C. J., and Manny, T. B. Farm population reaches new all-time peak. Agr. Situation 17 (5): 2-5. May 1933. (Published by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.)

Contains four tables: Movements to and from farms, annually, 1920-1932, inclusive; farm population in the United States, January 1 of each year, 1910, 1920-1933; recent losses and gains in farm population in the United States, 1910-1919, annually 1920-1932, inclusive; farm population, January 1, 1933, by geographic divisions.

Price Movements and Economic Equilibrium

Woytinsky, Wladimir. Preisdispersion und wirtschaftliche gleichgewichtsstörungen. Weltwirtschaftliches Archiv 37 (2): 137-151. Apr. 1933. (May be obtained from Gustav Fischer, Jena, Germany.)

A perusal of Oskar Lange's recent book on a like subject (Die Preisdispersion als Mittel zur statistischen Messung wirtschaftlicher Gleichgewichtsstörungen) led the author to write this technical disquisition which he has entitled "Price dispersion and the disturbance of economic equilibrium." A number of tables and diagrams are introduced. Contrary to Lange, he believes that the dispersion coefficients furnish no standard of measurement for disturbances of equilibrium, but rather a means of separating the general from the partial and local disturbance factors. - H. E. Brockway.

Prices

Disparities in falling prices. Westminster Bank Rev., no.230, Apr. 1933, p.3-8. (Published by Westminster Bank Limited, 41 Lothbury, London, E. C. 2, England.)

Price changes since 1929. Conf. Bd. Bul. 7 (4): 25-31. Apr. 20, 1933. (Published by the National Industrial Conference Board, Inc., 247 Park Ave., New York, N.Y.)

This article is "confined to the effects of falling prices, and price changes, when this term is used, will generally refer to a drop in prices." There are five tables: Wholesale price declines, 1929 to January 1933, commodity groups; Changes in wholesale prices, January 1933, compared with 1929; Commodities classified by percentage of decline in wholesale prices, 1929 to January 1933; Stationary and increased wholesale prices, January 1933, compared with 1929; Price declines 1929, to January 1933, wholesale and retail groups.

Prices - Control - Irish Free State

Ireland. Local elections. Production census. Control of prices act. Statist 121 (2878): 619. Apr. 22, 1933. (Published at 51 Cannon St., London, E. C. 4, England.)

"... Under the Control of Prices Act provision is made for the investigation of the prices charged for any commodity enjoying tariff protection and for the issue of a price order specifying the maximum price at which such commodity may be sold. This is designed to protect the consumer from any exploitation on the part of home manufacturers. Under the Act a Prices Commission is established for the purpose of investigating retail and wholesale prices charged throughout the Free State. Should the Commission be satisfied that unreasonably high prices are being charged for any commodity it may state the level to which such prices should be reduced. In the event of failure to make this reduction the Minister for Industry and Commerce is empowered to issue an order fixing maximum prices. The consideration of complaints by purchasers of overcharging and the recommendation of the display of retail price lists are also matters lying within the province of the Commission."

Methods of price control. Varying measures adopted in different countries. Irish Trade Jour. 8 (1): 4-6. Mar. 1933. (May be obtained from Manager, Government Publications, 5 Nassau Street, Dublin, C.2, Irish Free State)
The countries considered are Great Britain, Italy, Norway and Poland.

Prices of essential commodities. Purpose of control of prices act, 1932. Powers of commission. Irish Trade Jour. 8 (1): 3-4. Mar. 1933. (May be obtained from Manager, Government Publications, 5 Nassau Street, Dublin, C. 2, Irish Free State.)

Prices - Retail

An international comparison of the retail prices of certain important food-stuffs, July 1929 to October 1932. Internatl. Labour Rev. 27 (4): 530-538. Apr. 1933. (Published by the International Labour Office. Distributed

in the United States by the World Peace Foundation, 40 Mount Vernon St., Boston, Mass.)

Pro Ration Act - California

Compulsory pro ration act as it affects all California farm commodities. Bill provides that pro rate committee shall handle and create a pro rate program for products which growers desire to be governed by pro rates. Two thirds of growers or two thirds of the commodity necessary to obtain pro ration. Citrus Leaves 13 (4): 5-7, 10. Apr. 1933. (Published in Redlands, Calif.)

Gives the provisions of the bill as it was passed by the Assembly. The bill has yet to pass the Senate.

Rayon in Cotton Mills

Hunt, S. B. The growth of rayon usage in cotton mills. Com. and Finance 22(16): 365, 366. Apr. 19, 1933. (Published at 95 Broad St., New York, N.Y.)

Contains a table which gives figures for the total consumption of rayon, consumption by the cotton goods industry, the silk goods industry and the entire woven goods industry, and cotton consumption, annually 1921-1932.

Reconstruction Finance Corporation

Ebersole, J. F. One year of the Reconstruction finance corporation. Quart. Jour. Econ. 47 (3): 464-487. May 1933. (Published by Harvard University Press, Randall Hall, Cambridge, Mass.)

Research Projects

The 1932 census of current research projects: report received to September 1932. Amer. Jour. Sociol. 38 (5): 728-754. Mar. 1933. (Published by the University of Chicago Press, Chicago, Ill.)

The rural community, p.737-740.

Rice - Malaya

Malayan rice production, 1932. Malayan Agr. Jour. 21 (3): 119-122. Mar. 1933. (Published at Kuala Lumpur, Federated Malay States.)

Gives prices, imports and exports, area, and production of rice.

Sheep and Wool

The world situation in sheep and wool. Foreign Crops and Markets 26 (20-21): 528-561, 582-601. May 15, 22, 1933. (Published by Division of Foreign Agricultural Service, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.)

"Prepared in collaboration with E. H. Johnson and F. M. Hamilton, Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Detailed statements

on current market developments have been largely omitted from this survey, since they appear monthly in 'World Wool Prospects.'"

Sheep Products - Marketing - Scotland

Fraser, Allan H. H. Some economic aspects of the Scottish sheep industry. Scot. Jour. Agr. 16 (2): 152-160. Apr. 1933. (Published by H. M. Stationery Office, Edinburgh, Scotland.)

"The paramount need of the Scottish sheep industry today is a profitable outlet for the mutton and the wool that it produces... There is no doubt that with better sales organisation, national grading and marking, and above all, by clever advertising, more Scottish mutton could be sold and at a better price. Efficient marketing organisation is the main hope for increased prosperity in the Scottish industry of today and tomorrow. Given better prices and an expanding market production will automatically increase."

Social Changes

The American Journal of Sociology, v.38, no.6, p.823-972. May 1933. (Published by the University of Chicago, 5750 Ellis Ave., Chicago, Ill.)

This is the annual "Social Change" number of the American Journal of Sociology. The number of topics usually covered in this annual number has been reduced but it is planned to cover those omitted in next year's special number. Partial contents: Population, by P. K. Whelpton, p.825-834; The family, by Ernest Groves, p.873-879; The child, by Grace Abbott, p.880-888; Education, by Charles H. Judd, p.922-930.

Statistics - India

Meston, Lord. Statistics in India. Jour. Roy. Statis. Soc., n.s. 96 (pt.1): 1-20. 1933. (Published at 9 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2, England.)

Discussion, p.14-20.

This is the inaugural address of the President delivered to the society, November 15, 1932.

Sugar - Central Aguirre Sugar Companies - Puerto Rico

Foristall, T. M. Profits in sugar. The status of Central Aguirre - current year's earnings looking up. Barron's 13 (15): 16-17. Apr. 10, 1933. (Published at 44 Broad St., New York, N.Y.)

Sugar Industry

Clifford, J. C. Sugar industry faces sweeter prospect. Position of Porto Rican companies most favorable - tariff question of critical importance. Mag. Wall St. 51 (13): 676-677, 693. Apr. 15, 1933. (Published in New York, N.Y.)

Guilfoyle, J. M. The changed sugar outlook. Chadbourne plan of crop curtailment big factor - consumption now exceeding output. Barron's 13 (9): 15. May 8, 1933. (Published at 44 Broad St., New York, N.Y.)

"Present indications are that the sugar industry, which probably has been deflated more sharply than any other commodity, will be one of the first to attain relative prosperity. The current price rise, which got under way in February, has increased the value of the world sugar crop approximately \$375,000,000.

"The downfall of the industry was doubtless brought about by over-production following the World War. Accordingly, large carryovers began to accumulate in the chief exporting countries of the world and at the end of the 1931 crop year had reached the unprecedented figure of 12,362,000 tons. However, drastic crop reductions under the guidance of the Chadbourne plan have begun to produce results, and it is estimated that consumption during the current crop year will exceed production by approximately 1,849,000 tons." - Inset.

The raw sugar situation. Economist 116 (4678): 852-853. Apr. 22, 1933. (Published at 8 Bouverie St., London, E. C. 4, England.)

Surag (Beet) - Industry

Bettman, Irvin, jr. The beet-sugar industry: a study in tariff protection. Harvard Business Rev. 11 (3): 369-375. Apr. 1933, part 1. (Published for the Graduate School of Business Administration, Harvard University, by McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., 330 W. 42d St., New York, N.Y.)

Guilfoyle, J. M. Beet sugar; a bright spot in agriculture. United States now leading producer - its influence on prices. Barron's 13 (11): 19. Mar. 13, 1933. (Published at 44 Broad St., New York, N.Y.)

"This article pictures the growth of the beet sugar industry to the point where the United States leads in production, eclipsing German and Russian crops. This development, spread over a period of a half-century has been accomplished in the face of numerous obstacles, notably the annexation of Puerto Rico and the Philippines by the United States, reciprocity with Cuba, and our tariff laws. The influence of this industry in stabilizing sugar prices is also discussed."- Inset.

Rather, H. C., and Oviatt, C. R. Michigan's sugar comes back. Country Gent. 103 (5): 17,48. May 1933. (Published at Independence Square, Philadelphia, Pa.)

An account of the changes which have taken place in Michigan's beet sugar industry during the depression. "The depression has put Michigan's beet-sugar industry back on its feet. At any rate, it is standing up and making significant forward strides."

Tariff

America and tariff reciprocity. Cong. Digest 12 (5): 129-152. May 1933. (Published at Munsey Bldg., Washington, D. C.)

Among the items in this issue are: America's reciprocity tariff record; Reciprocity treaties not ratified; Tariff modifying powers of the President and the Tariff Commission; Commercial treaties and the "most favored nation" clause; The world trade of the United States in 1932; pro and con discussion on Should the United States adopt a reciprocity tariff policy?

Black, W. P. The battle on tariffs. America joins in opposing trade barriers - futile conferences of the past. Barron's 13 (9): 9. May 8, 1933. (Published at 44 Broad St., New York, N.Y.)

"Europe has been sending its statesmen to economic conferences for the past 10 years in the hope that something could be done about lowering tariff barriers and removing restrictions on international trade. What has been the result? Only higher tariffs, more restrictions and a steadily falling trade volume. In this article the author traces the history of these conferences and group movements against custom barriers. The one ray of light that he sees is the limited progress achieved by two-party accords. In view of President Roosevelt's announced intention of negotiating reciprocal tariff agreements with individual nations, Europe's experiences with the tariff problem provide a timely study." - Inset.

Tea - Control of Production

Tea restriction: panacea or palliative? Tea and Coffee Trade Jour. 64 (4): 318-321. Apr. 1933. (Published at 79 Wall Street, New York, N.Y.)

"The various causes that have led up to the latest attempt to control the problem of overproduction in tea and the results of previous efforts are here briefly reviewed for the light they throw on prospects for the future."

Tea - Control of Production - Dutch East Indies

Netherland Indies plan tea restriction. Jour. Com. 156 (12090): 20. Apr. 18, 1933. (Published in New York, N. Y.)

A plan for the restriction of tea production by British and Dutch interests is under consideration by the Parliament of the Netherland Indies. It is proposed to make a 15 percent reduction in output on the basis of exports from the various areas from 1929 to 1931 inclusive, and to prohibit increases in area of cultivation except in special cases.

Tennessee River Valley Project and National Planning

MacKaye, Benton. Tennessee - seed of a national plan. Survey Graphic 22 (5): 251-254, 293, 294. May 1933. (Published at 112 East 19th St., New York, N.Y.)

The writer "applies the Tennessee idea to a score of great river valleys up and down the Appalachian region, controlling the flow of water and electric power, spreading out population and industry, potentially enriching the social and economic life of half the people of these United States." p.243.

MacKaye, Benton. The Tennessee River project: first step in a national plan. N. Y. Times, sect. 8, p.3XX, col. 5-7. (Published in New York, N.Y.)

This article "reveals the possibilities opened up by the proposed development and shows its relation to national planning."

Tobacco - New Zealand

The Empire tobacco industry. XIV - New Zealand. Empire Prod. and Export, no. 197, p.33-36. Feb. 1933. (Published at 3,5 & 7 Old Queen Street, Westminster, London, S.W.1, England.)

This is the fourteenth of a series of articles on tobacco in different parts of the British Empire which have appeared approximately monthly since July 1931.

Trade, Export - Australia

Australia's export trade with the East. South Aust. Dept. Agr. Jour. 36 (6): 662-672. Jan. 16, 1933. (Published in Adelaide. South Australia.)

"The Minister of Commerce (Hon. F. H. Stewart) has issued a statement showing trade statistics during the three years ended June 30, 1930, 1931, and 1932."

Trade, Foreign - United States

McMillen, Wheeler. Our ex-exports. The Country Home 57 (5): 12-14, 32, 33. May 1933. (Published at 250 Park Ave., New York, N.Y.)

A discussion of our foreign trade. The article is concluded in part as follows:

"The American farmer has temporarily lost much of his export trade. But there is still some foreign market, and more to be fought for.

"Besides the great general problems of debts, tariffs and currencies, the determined drive of fearful European countries for national self-sufficiency, and other unpleasant difficulties to be solved, we can turn to many other things.

"Fight our costs down lower and qualities up higher for competitive advantage. Learn to shift more acres to producing crops than we now have to import for domestic use, such as flax and sugar, and rubber too, if we ever learn how to raise it. Reduce the pressure of surplus production by whatever sound means can be applied - more non-food uses, better planned use of land, more acres in soil-building crops, and other such policies."

[Molyneaux, Peter] The South and the world crisis. Texas Weekly 9 (18): 3-9. May 6, 1933. (Published at McKinney and Fairmount, Dallas, Texas.)

An address by Peter Molyneaux, before the ninth annual convention of the American Cotton Shippers Association at New Orleans, April 28, 1933.

Restoration of our foreign trade is the theme considered in this address.

Sectional significance of our foreign trade. Index 13 (4): 65-71. Apr. 1933.
(Published by the New York Trust Company, 100 Broadway, New York, N.Y.)

Snyder, Ralph. Hands across the sea. Bureau Farmer (Kan. Farm Jour. Sect.) 9 (9): 7, 10. May 1933. (Published at 58 E. Washington St., Chicago, Ill.)

"An economic Conference, sponsored by the Kansas Chamber of Commerce and participated in by interested groups and individuals from seven midwestern states, was held in Topeka, April 10.

"An organization was set up. It is to be known as 'The Central States Conference on International Trade.'

"The subject under discussion, and the main object of the organization, was a discussion of international trade relations as they affect midwest business... the whole discussion centered around the causes for the strained business relations between this and foreign countries, the economic war in which we are engaged, and the effect on midwest agriculture."

A summary is given of the discussion.

Trade Restrictions

Olsen, I. C. World trade restrictions. Amer. Bankers Assoc. Jour. 25 (10): 44, 56, 57. Apr. 1933. (Published at 22 E. 40th St., New York, N.Y.)

U. S. S. R.

Resolution on first piatiletka and the plan for 1933. Soviet Union Rev. 11 (2): 26-31. Feb. 1933. (Published by Soviet Union Information Bureau, 1637 Massachusetts Ave., N. W., Washington, D.C.)

A summary of the results of the first five-year plan and an outline of the plan for 1933.

Stalin on results of five-year plan. Soviet Union Rev. 11 (2): 31-40. Feb. 1933. (Published by Soviet Union Information Bureau, 1637 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C.)

Part of a report made by Joseph Stalin to the Central Committee and the Central Control Commission of the Communist Party of the U.S.S.R. on January 7, 1933.

Wages - United States

Tables relating to wages in the United States, 1932. Supplement to Conference Board Service Letter, Apr. 1933. 8p. (Published by the National Industrial Conference Board, Inc., 247 Park Ave., New York, N.Y.)

"The annual issue of the National Industrial Conference Board on 'Wages in the United States' is replaced for 1932 by the tables of this Supplement, which continue tabular matter previously published. Detailed explanations of methods will be found in the publication 'Wages in the United States, 1914-1930,' and comment on the results for 1932, in the current Conference Board Service Letter of April 30, 1933."

Wheat

Hansel, Axel. What's ahead for wheat. Com. and Finance 22 (18): 396. May 3, 1933. (Published at 95 Broad St., New York, N.Y.)

Wheat - Brazil

Boals, G. P. Wheat in Brazil. Foreign Crops and Markets 26 (17): 457-468. Apr. 24, 1933. (Issued by the Division of Foreign Agricultural Service, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.)

A survey of the wheat situation in Brazil as regards imports, consumption, and production. Statistical tables are included.

"The wheat situation in Brazil today, it thus appears, presents something of a dilemma. On the one hand there is a large domestic market for wheat and flour which is mostly on the coast and to a considerable extent isolated from the producing districts. On the other hand the most favored region for growing wheat is in the southernmost part of the country which is close to the wheat regions of Argentina and especially Uruguay from which supplies can be obtained even at most southern Brazilian ports more advantageously and economically than from its own wheat regions. Economically, it may be said that under present conditions, Brazil does not have a comparative advantage with respect to wheat except perhaps in limited areas in the southern states."

Wheat - Southwestern United States

Nichols, F. B. Southwest wheat. Country Gent. 103 (5): 12-13. May 1933. (Published at Independence Square, Philadelphia, Pa.)

"After a profitless market in 1931 and a worse last year, the hard winter wheat growers of the Southwest encountered disastrous weather which will greatly reduce the crop soon to ripen. Writing before the stirring events that followed the inauguration of President Roosevelt, Mr. Nichols tells how farmers and business men of that region are striving to adjust themselves to the carry-over of grim conditions. The bright spot of the picture, he declares, is the fighting courage of the people."

Wheat - Statistics

Bennett, M. K. World wheat crops, 1885-1932, new series with areas and yields, by countries. Wheat Studies of the Food Research Institute, v.9. no.7, Apr. 1933, p.239-294. (Published at Stanford University, Calif.)

"The main purpose of this study is to present a set of statistics to show, in detail not elsewhere available the production, acreage, and yield per acre of wheat annually from 1885 in all countries of the world for which reasonably trustworthy statistics are available or can be estimated, for the whole period, with sufficient closeness to yield reasonable totals for certain large groups of countries..."

"Secondary purposes are (1) to present statistical series on wheat production in the world excluding China and southwestern Asia, and Russia, which refer throughout half a century to production within identical or nearly identical territory; (2) to compare these new series with two well-known

series; and (3) to describe the gaps and inconsistencies in available data and the methods whereby gaps were filled and inconsistencies adjusted." p.239.

Wheat - Surplus

Marquis, John. Is there really a world wheat surplus? U. F. A. 12 (5): 143. May 1, 1933. (Published by the U.F.A. Limited, Lougheed Bldg., Calgary, Alberta.)

The writer concludes "that no real evidence exists of a world surplus of wheat over reasonable expectations of requirements at present; nor of any real surplus in recent years, except possibly, a temporary one following the unusual world crop of 1928; that, however much importing countries have increased their production, they have continued to require about the same amount of imported wheat; and that the apparent increase in 'visible' supplies may not be more than offset by shrinkage in 'invisible' stocks... It would seem that the freely expressed alarm of recent years over the world wheat situation has been unnecessary and has not been soundly based. Wheat is likely to continue one of the most important of human requirements, and its possession is still much to be desired."

World Economy

Hirsch, Julius. Der wirtschaftliche weltwille; die krisis und die weltwirtschaftskonferenz. Weltwirtschaftliches Archiv 37 (2): 309-334, Apr. 1933. (May be obtained from Gustav Fischer, Jena, Germany.)

Following are the chapter headings of this discussion of the international will or mind from the economic standpoint: World economy as related to raw materials; Cause of the crisis; Accumulated stocks in their relation to world economics; Prices of raw materials and the new world-level of values (revaluation of economic values); The problem of world indebtedness; Adjustment of world indebtedness; Methods of overcoming the crisis in raw materials; Near and distant aims of the international economic mind or will. The author avers that the remedy for the crisis is to be sought primarily in the core of those conditions which led up to it. - H. E. Brockway.

World Monetary and Economic Conference

Gould, M. D. Tasks of the economic conference. International co-operation or international struggle? Barron's 13 (18): 3,5. May 1, 1933. (Published at 44 Broad St., New York, N.Y.)

"Mr. Gould points out the dangers to world prices if the present artificial barriers were to be abolished, declaring the big task of the conference is rather to reallocate world markets along national lines." Inset.

Paish, Sir George. World economic conference. What it can, and ought, to do - freer trade will avert international bankruptcy. Barron's 13 (9): 3,10. May 8, 1933. (Published at 44 Broad St., New York, N. Y.)

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- American institute of food distribution, inc. The voluntary chains - an adjustment in relationships and methods. no.4, 84p. New York City, 1933. 286 Am35
- Boucke, O. F. Laissez faire and after. 342p. New York, T. Y. Crowell company [1932] 280 B66L
- Louis Rich, who reviewed this volume in the New York Times for April 16, 1933 states that the suggestions of the author are for "increased government control exercised by experts versed in the art of political economy and expressed in better labor protection, improved taxation policies, stricter supervision over public utilities, banks and investments."
- Dikov, L. Kooperativno pravo ot d-r. Izdava Visshata kooperativna shkola. 269p. Sofiia, Durzhavna pechatnitsa, 1927. (Kooperativna biblioteka no. 1) 280.2 D563
- The law of cooperation.
- Fermor, C. E., and Parkhurst, R. T. Table poultry production with a section on battery brooding. 37p. London, H. M. Stationery off., 1933. (Gt. Brit. Min. Agr. Bul. 64) 10 G794B
- Gavrilov, I. Osnovnye voprosy sdel'shchiny v zernosovkhozakh. 79p. [Moskva] 1931. 281.179 G24
- Main principles of piece work on state grain farms.
- At head of title: Nauchno-issledovatel'skii i sovkhozhnyi institut Vsesoiuznoi akademii sel'skokhoziaistvennykh nauk imeni Lenina.
- Gt. Brit. Economic advisory council. Committee on the slaughtering of livestock. Report. 108p. London, H. M. Stationery off., 1933. 50 G7982
- Martin, Henriette. Les assurances sociales et l'agriculture. 133p. Paris, Les Editions Domat-Montchrestien, F. Loviton & cie, 1932. 284.6 M332
- Bibliography, p. [137]-133.
- National advisory council on radio in education. Government series III, lecture... delivered Mar. 14-21, 1933, over a nation-wide network of the National broadcasting company. no.11-12. [Chicago] The University of Chicago press, 1933. 280.12 N215G 3d ser.
- Contents.- no.11. Farm relief, by Benjamin Shambaugh and Peter Norbeck.- no.12. Tax reform, by Mark Graves, S. C. Mastick, and T. H. Reed.
- New York (City) Cotton exchange. Costs for delivering and receiving cotton on New York Cotton exchange contract at designated delivery points. General information. Effective Aug. 1, 1932. [7]p. [New York, 1932] 287 N488Co
- Ross, M. H. Machine age in the hills. 248p. New York, The Macmillan company, 1933. 280.002 R73
- Deals with the collapse of the coal mining industry in the Blue Ridge Mountains and proposes that the improvement of the condition of the miners be brought about by a one-cent-a-ton tax on coal, an idea borrowed from successful English practice.

Steiner, J. F. Americans at play; recent trends in recreation and leisure time activities. 201p. New York and London, McGraw-Hill book company, inc., 1933. (President's research committee on social trends. Recent social trends monographs) 280.6 St3

Strickland, C. F. Co-operation for Africa. With an introduction by the Rt. Hon. the Lord Lugard. 158p. London, Oxford university press, H. Milford, 1933. 280.2 St8C

Tobacco federation of the British Empire. Memorandum on Empire tobacco policy, for submission to delegates to the Imperial economic conference, Ottawa, July 1932. 23p. [London] Tobacco federation of the British Empire, 1932. 286.339 T55

Tugwell, R. G. The industrial discipline and the governmental arts. 241p. New York, Columbia university press, 1933. 280 T81In

This volume has been reviewed in various publications. The review by George Soule in The Saturday Review of Literature for May 20, 1933 and the one by R. L. Duffus in the New York Times Book Review for May 14, 1933 may be consulted in the Bureau library.

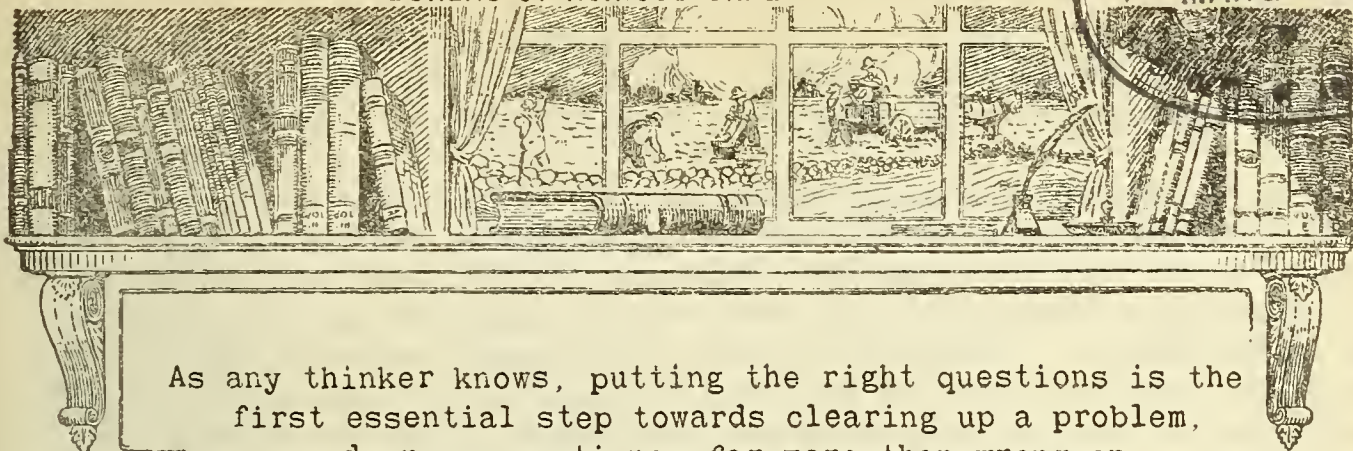
Young, Arthur. Tours in England and Wales (selected from the Annals of agriculture. 330p. London, 1932. (London School Econ. and Polit. Sci. ... no. 14 in Series of Reprints of Scarce Tracts in Econ. and Polit. Sci.) 280.9 L84S no.14

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As any thinker knows, putting the right questions is the first essential step towards clearing up a problem, and wrong questions, far more than wrong answers are the root of false and unproductive thinking. - G. D. H. Cole

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Prepared by the staff of the Library of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics mainly from material received in the Library of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

This Bureau cannot supply the publications listed herein other than those expressly designated as publications of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Books, pamphlets, and periodicals mentioned may ordinarily be obtained from their respective publishers or from the Secretary of the issuing organization. Many of them are available for consultation in public or other libraries.

Mary G. Lacy, Librarian,
Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS LITERATURE was not published in July and August.

Schiller, Otto. Die krise der sozialistischen landwirtschaft in der Sowjetunion. 82p. Berlin, P. Parey, 1933. ([Germany] Reichsministerium für Ernährung u. Landwirtschaft. Berichte über Landwirtschaft, n.f. 79, Sonderheft.)

Developments in Russia during recent years have attracted the interest of economists and politicians in all parts of the world. Will that gigantic experiment, which started with the five-year plan, succeed or will it fail in its final objective? In the field of agriculture which is by far the most important industry in Russia, socialization made so rapid a progress in the period from 1927 to 1931 that even the most radical leaders of Soviet Russia decided to temper the rate of socialization. The human factor is very important in agriculture; it would be quite astonishing if the Soviets succeeded in moulding their rural masses, which were changed but superficially during the first ten years of the communist régime, into a new type of human being adapted to a society built on communist principles.

The agricultural expert of the German Embassy in Moscow, Dr. O. Schiller, who has already made himself known by a number of excellent articles on Russia (most of them published in the *Berichte über Landwirtschaft*), in this number tries to sum up the Russian agricultural situation as it appeared early in 1933. Dr. Schiller has made a very careful study of all the data available. On the basis of these data, which are used in a most critical way, and his personal observations, he judges the results of the recent revolutionary developments in rural Russia. In reading the publication one gets the impression that the conclusions were drawn with great care and that the writer is absolutely unbiased. It is one advantage of this study that it lacks the bias which is so often found in the writings of Russian emigrants.

The picture of Russian agriculture revealed in the study, is rather unfavorable. Practically all efforts to increase production have shown little success. In spite of a considerable expansion of acreage, the level of production existing at the beginning of the five-year plan could not be maintained fully in many lines. The yields per acre have declined quite generally. The abundant crop of 1930, which was due to favorable weather conditions rather than to a change in the structure of agriculture, caused the responsible leaders of the Russian agrarian policy to continue a policy which proved to be wrong later on.

The figures of the five-year plan have not been reached in any line of agricultural production. In the most favorable instances - cotton and flax production - the plan was executed by 70 and 80 percent respectively. In food production the results of the five-year plan were detrimental: grain production remained one third, sugar one half, and livestock products two thirds below the plan. The failure of socialization in livestock production is particularly dangerous as it will take years to rebuild the livestock industry which was reduced by more than fifty percent between 1928 and 1932. With agriculture lagging behind the plan, there has developed a disproportion between the various sectors of Russian economy.

While the first part of Dr. Schiller's book deals with the crisis of

Russian agriculture in a general way by giving a thorough description of the changes in all important lines of agricultural production, the second half of the book is largely devoted to the problems of socialist agriculture. A short review of the development of the big State farms (Sovchose) and the collective farms (colchose) and their problems is given. The questions of agricultural labor, mechanization and agricultural technique, the shortage of draft animals, plant breeding, fertilization, crop rotation, etc. are dealt with in a concentrated form.

The book closes with a description of the new course in the agrarian policy which, in the spring of 1932, followed the period of intensified socialization. In this chapter the author discusses the measures taken by the Government to overcome the previously described difficulties. While in the first half of 1932 many of the drastic measures were loosened and more room was given for private initiative, there was a distinct tendency later on to tighten the control over all phases of production and distribution. Also, the Government was forced to make strenuous efforts to avoid obstruction by unreliable elements. The impression prevails that Russia is in a very critical situation at the present time.

Dr. Schiller's conclusion as to the prospects of Russian agriculture may best be learned from his closing statement. He roughly says that even a rather deficient socialist agriculture might be able to overcome the difficulties if the system can be stabilized. The discrepancy between the possibilities of production and actual production is so great that in the long run recovery is almost inconceivable. The peak of the crisis, however, has not been reached and socialist agriculture is not yet finally established. It is still uncertain whether the new measures will be successful. The loss of agricultural substance and of confidence of the people was so great that in any case a long time will be necessary for recovery. It is certain that 1933 and 1934 will be under the sign of a severe crisis. - Friedrich Sohn, German Agricultural Council, Berlin, Germany.

Warren, G. F., and Pearson, F. A. Prices. 386p. New York, J. Wiley & sons, inc.; London, Chapman & Hall, limited, 1933. (Lettered on cover: The price series.) 284.3 W25P

Bibliography at end of most chapters.

Probably no book of the year will be so eagerly received by agricultural economists, as "Prices". However, the book contains comparatively little material which is entirely new for those who have followed the work of the authors through articles in the Journal of Farm Economics and especially in Farm Economics published at Cornell University. This fact, in the opinion of the reviewer, attests to the service which is being rendered to agriculture by these writers. The fact that their findings have been given to workers in agricultural economics, from time to time during the past eight or ten years, and have not been held back for the purpose of issuing them in book form, sets a worthy example for workers in this field.

Perhaps the most stimulating parts of the book, therefore, are - the first five pages where the importance of money and price in our economic society and the cause of the present prostration of trade and industry, as the authors see it, are set forth in terse, thought-provoking sentences; the Comparison of Panics, and the chapters on Silver, Stabilizing the Price

Level, and Wages.

In discussing wages, the authors show not only the historical rate of growth in real wages but indicate statistically why this is so through the gradual growth in per capita production. On the basis of these trends, a level at which wages may logically be expected to establish themselves is indicated not at prewar purchasing power, as one might expect, but considerably above prewar. The failure of cost of living to adjust quickly to changes in the wholesale price level is forcefully illustrated as the cause of labor disputes and misunderstandings between employer and employee.

The book is written in the usual terse style of the authors. The underlying theme of the entire book is that of gold, changes in the demand for and the supply of which are said to explain practically all major changes in the general level of prices. At no time is the reader permitted to get very far from this underlying theme. For example, on page 268 after several pages dealing with real estate values, cycles in building activity and the like, the reader is suddenly brought back to earth, so to speak, by this sentence, "Since fluctuations in world demand for gold have been the dominating price factors since 1915, violent changes in this demand may at any time offset all business cycles". Again, at the end of the chapter on Price-Supporting Measures, which deals with tariffs, export bounties, import quotas, etc., we find, "The world is demonstrating once more the difficulty of holding up the prices of this or that commodity when the rising value of the monetary unit pulls the whole price level down."

Other chapters are devoted to Index Numbers, Physical Volume of Production, Short-time Variations in the Price Level, Wealth and Debts, Taxes, Prices of Farm Lands, City Real Estate and Stocks and Bonds. Some repetition occurs, perhaps unavoidably, when so many subjects are related to one central theme. On the other hand, the reader frequently finds that one or two short sentences leave much unsaid about some very interesting aspect of the subject.

Some lack of uniformity in the graphic illustrations occurs doubtless because original drawings made for some other purpose, were used here for the sake of economy. In a publication containing as many as 168 illustrations, covering a great variety of material, some lack of uniformity is not a serious criticism.

The book will be a disappointment for teachers who have anticipated it as a text for first courses in Agricultural Prices. Its scope, undoubtedly, is too narrow for such use but in the future, no course in prices can be at its best without a liberal use of "Prices" as a reference. The definiteness of its forecasts and its wealth of historical material should appeal to both general reader and student.

In closing I must commend the authors on the painstaking way in which details have been presented. Many of the supporting data are reproduced in tabular form, references to original sources are given carefully, and frequently the details of weights used in the construction of index numbers are shown. Conversion factors are given, to several decimal places, when index numbers are changed to other than their original base period, and footnotes give compound rates of growth to a greater degree of accuracy than they are used in the text. Such information is of inestimable value to the statistician who wishes to use the data in other studies or who, a few years hence, may wish to revise them to date.

The book is one which every economist and business man in the country may profitably read and add to his personal library. - Dana G. Card.
Assistant Professor of Agricultural Economics, University of Kentucky.

Vance, R. B. Human geography of the South; a study in regional resources and human adequacy. Chapel Hill, The University of North Carolina press, 1932. 596p. (Univ. N. C. Social Study Series) 278.002 V26

Bibliography, p. 512-579.

Chapter VII.- Livestock in the South, p. 145-176.- Chapter VIII.- The Cotton Economy, p. 177-204.- Chapter IX.- The Fringes of the Cotton Belt, p. 205-239.

This is a scholarly work, splendid in conception and execution. The author, who is an Associate in the Institute for Research in Social Science, University of North Carolina, is evidently trained in the Turner school of history. He acknowledges his debt to that great teacher consciously in several statements, and unconsciously on nearly every page. But the author is more than a historian. He knows the literature of so-called human geography better than most geographers, he describes the soils and climate of the South with a technique that commands the respect of the pedologist and climatologist, and he is by no means unacquainted with the assumptions and the literature of economics and sociology. This bringing of several disciplines to bear upon the problem by a single author not only gives that unity which a symposium seldom possesses, but also makes the work almost unique in geographic literature. Withal the book is very readable.

The study deals with the natural resources of the States from Virginia to Oklahoma and south, more particularly of the Cotton Belt portion, and with utilization of these resources in the development of a civilization and culture which is in some ways distinct. The author views the South as a "test of human adequacy - to master the resources of its region and to develop thereon a distinctive and competent culture."

The first part of the book treats of physical and cultural backgrounds. The movements of white and negro population into the region are traced. Frontier and plantation culture have prevailed almost up to today, or had survivals greatly affecting present economic and social conditions.

Part two treats of the natural resources of the South, - soils, forests, livestock, principal crops; coal, oil, gas, iron; highlands, Piedmont, coastal plains and deltas. The exploitation and utilization of natural resources are detailed. Man has made some notable successes, but also failures. Cotton has "mastered" Cotton Belt people in that its characteristics have allowed production by a poor and debt-ridden class of cheap yet costly labor, and have led to a unique financial and marketing system. The South's greatest disparity in its agriculture in comparison with the North is in animal production. Lack of interest, coupled with ignorance of proper methods of animal husbandry, have resulted in letting herds shift largely for themselves, and generally in deterioration of the livestock. Forestry has been handicapped by prevailing attitudes concerning the burning-over of grazing lands. Soils have been impoverished and left to erode. Poor, ignorant, and sometimes shiftless, farmers and "croppers" are a handicap to the South. There is a tendency to make the negro a scapegoat for these troubles; but the white man is partly to blame, though usually not consciously so.

Part three deals with climate in its relations to human activity. Beneficent on the whole, its mildness has led to neglect of precautions against exposure to diseases which sap health and energy, notably malaria and hookworm in man, and among the farm animals Texas tick fever in cattle and many parasites in swine. Long unrecognized, or their control long unknown, these diseases are even now only partly mastered, because in varying degree local ignorance, prejudices, and inadequate financial resources prevent full control. The inadequate diet of many southerners induces another handicap, pellagra. The author demonstrates that these so-called climatic disadvantages are largely due to other causes.

The fourth part of the study is retrospective of the resources and development of the South. It pointedly calls attention to the fact that the status of the region in wealth, education, cultural achievement, and health is the lowest of any section of the country. The author traces this partly to the colonial economy which so long prevailed in the South, and beyond which even yet many sections of the South have not advanced. A "colonial" economy overexploits a region for the benefit of a mother country or for outside commercial interests. A debtor economy with low standards of living and retarded accumulation of capital and utilization of technology results.

In the concluding chapter the author develops the general theme that regional planning, now largely lacking, is necessary for the proper development of the South. He notes that "regional planning may be defined for our purpose as an attempt at coordination of all regional changes and readjustments toward a desirable goal. This goal is determined after consideration of both natural and cultural forces." Much of the region is ready, the author believes, for transition from colonial to industrial economy. Some reorganization problems are indicated. That of agriculture is the primary task, with special attention to livestock production and to diversification of crops in the Cotton Belt. Salvaging of the southern Highlanders must be done by themselves; their economic and living conditions, if continued, are bound to decline, and social demoralization follow. They should give over the very hilly lands to governmental reforestation. Federal flood control must replace local hopeless, piecemeal attacks on that problem. The author believes that the major trend in the South will be toward the growth of small cities, and thus the region will escape the more serious problems that develop out of congestion in large cities. Such small cities will amplify marketing opportunities for nearby farmers. A widespread eclectic folk renaissance also should arise, but it must not conflict with natural and economic processes. "Here is nature and there stand the folk. Behind the folk stands a tragic history. What we need to know is that, in spite of its tragic history, the mold in which the South is to be fashioned is only now being laid."

It is to be hoped that this book may stimulate the preparation of similar studies of other regions - the Northeast, the Corn Belt, the Pacific Coast, etc. These regions, like the nation as a whole, appear to be at the parting of the ways, and there is urgent need for such compilation of data and constructive thought as this volume on the South contains.

A 70-page bibliography is appended, and footnote references are given on nearly every page. The documentation of the book is as extraordinary as is the breadth of scholarship in these days of specialization. - J. C. Folsom, Assistant Agricultural Economist, and O. E. Baker, Senior Agricultural Economist.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTES AND ABSTRACTS

Adult Education and Rural Life

National country life conference. Adult education and rural life; proceedings of the fifteenth American country life conference, Wheeling, West Virginia, October 14-16, 1932. 153p. New York, Pub. by the University of Chicago press for the American country life association [1933] 281.2 N213

Partial contents: Statesmanship in Rural Adult Education - Presidential Address, by A. R. Mann; Rural Social Trends - Their Meaning for Adult Education, by Edmund de S. Brunner; Twenty Years of Cooperative Extension Work, by C. B. Smith; The Extension Service of Tomorrow, by Verna Elsinger; Economic Education Needed Today, by M. M. Coady; The West Virginia Life Study Institute; by A. H. Rapking; Training Rural Recreation Leaders, by Ella Gardner; The County Library, by Adelene J. Pratt; The Needs of Farm Youth, by E. L. Kirkpatrick.

Agricultural Bookkeeping

Fensch, H. L. Ergebnisse der landwirtschaftlichen buchhaltungsstatistik in Deutschland und die möglichkeit einer internationalen auswertung der buchführungsergebnisse. Vortrag gehalten... auf der Generalversammlung der Internationalen agrarkommission am 19. mai 1933 in Berlin. 22p. Berlin, Deutsche verlagsgesellschaft m.b.h., 1933. 30. 6 F36E

An account of the status of agricultural bookkeeping in Germany illustrated by prewar and postwar tables, and an optimistic view of the further development of international bookkeeping statistics.

Agricultural cooperation

Conference on development of agricultural co-operative business, Aberystwyth. Report of Conference. October 21, 1932. 53p., mimeogr. Aberystwyth, Department of agricultural economics, University College, 1932. 280.29 C763

Contents: The Wheat Act 1932, by H. D. Vigor; The prospects of trade in feedstuffs and fertilizers, by A. W. Ashby; The Market for fertilizers, 1932, by R. Henderson; Suggestions of superannuation schemes for co-operative employees, by J. G. Williams; and Stocktaking and the principles of valuation in co-operative accounting, by T. Lewis.

Agricultural Credit

Orwin C. S. Financing the farmer; a scheme to provide short-term credit for agriculture. 27p. Oxford, Clarendon press; London, H. Milford, 1933.

At head of title: University of Oxford. Agricultural economics research institute.

"Agricultural credit is of two kinds, long-term and short-term. Long-term credit is wanted to finance the purchase and the equipment of the land for the purposes of farming. Until recent years the need was primarily for equipment, and since the middle of last century, adequate agencies have been established for financing landlords desirous of improving the permanent equipment of the land in matters such as land drainage, water-supplies, farm cottages and buildings of every kind. Following the great change in the distribution of land ownership consequent on the rise in land values during the War, leading to the break-up of the old estates, a demand for long-term credit of quite a different character has sprung up, coming from farmers compelled to purchase their holdings. This is mortgage credit. At first it was provided by private lenders and by the deposit of title-deeds with the banks against advances by them, but since the enactment of the Agricultural Credits Act, 1928, under which was established the Agricultural Mortgage Corporation, long-term credit to the amount of many millions has been made available to the owner-occupier on the security of his freehold, repayable by him by installments extending over a long period of time. This organization has relieved the banks of a large amount of frozen assets, leaving them free to apply their funds to their more appropriate function of financing short-term loans. At the same time, it has given the farmer all the mortgage credit which his security is worth, at a reasonable rate of interest, for a long term of years, and it has liberated him from the constant pressure of bank creditors for reductions of their advances. The problem of long-term credit, indeed, is now satisfactorily disposed of; that of short-term credit is still awaiting solution.

"The special needs of farming for access to short-term credit have been stated so often that they need not be argued here...

"It is not more research that is needed, but effective action."

Agricultural Credit - South Africa

Arndt, E. H. D. The use of the chattel mortgage (notarial bond) in agricultural finance. 32p. [Cape Town, Printed by Cape times limited, 1932] (Pretoria. Univ. Reprint no. 2) 276.4 T68R no. 2

Reprinted from the Journal of the Institute of Bankers in South Africa of October and November 1932.

The author introduces this study as follows: "The peculiar credit needs of agriculture have by no means been ignored in South Africa. The Land Bank Act, plus a multitude of subsequent amendments has been passed, as also the Agricultural Credits Act, and its amendments, both of which have called special agricultural credit machinery into existence. But notwithstanding, there would still appear to be room for improvement if our farmers are to be placed on the same footing as those in other countries. The improvement I have in mind does not call for the provision of further agricultural credit machinery but merely for the passing of

permissive legislation which will enable our farmers to pledge their movables while yet retaining possession of those movables, and which will enable them to offer acceptable security to their creditors."

Agricultural Crisis

Timoshenko, V. P. World agriculture and the depression. 123p. Ann Arbor, 1933. (Mich. Univ. School Business Admin. Bur. Business Research. Mich. Business Studies, v. 5, no. 5) 280.9 M58

"The purpose of this study is not primarily to explain the causes and the development of the world agricultural crisis, but to show the position which agriculture has occupied in the creation and the development throughout the world of the present general economic depression."

Agricultural Economics

Laur, Ernst. Volkswirtschaftliche Grundlagen der Wirtschaftslehre des Landbaus. Eine gemeinverständliche Einführung in die Hauptprobleme der theoretischen Nationalökonomie für Landwirte, Agrarpolitiker und landwirtschaftliche Beamte. 68p. Aarau, Wirz & Cie, 1932. 281 L37V

A popular study of the basic problems of agricultural economics, such as farm management, marketing, economic cycles, bookkeeping, etc.

Agricultural Indebtedness -- Germany

Bitter, Rudolf von. Das entschuldungsproblem in der deutschen Landwirtschaft. 18p. [Berlin, 1933] 284.2 B542

Zur Konferenz von Oeynhausen am. 4. bis 7. Februar 1933.

German agricultural indebtedness and measures taken before and after the War for its relief.

Heinrich, Hans, und Otto, Werner. Die gesamte Osthilfegesetzgebung; Entwicklung und Inhalt der Osthilfegesetzgebung nebst vollständiger Zusammenstellung der Gesetze, Verordnungen, Richtlinien und wichtigsten amtlichen Erlasse (Stand vom 1. März 1933) 323p. Berlin, C. Heymanns Verlag, 1933. 284.2 H362

A comprehensive account of eastern relief legislation in Germany. Contains the text of all pertinent laws, decrees, and orders.

Wilden, und Otto. Die Osthilfe unter besonderer Berücksichtigung der gläubiger landwirtschaftlicher Betriebe, von Landgerichtsrat Wilden und Regierungssachverständiger dr. Otto. 51p. Berlin, C. Heymanns Verlag, 1933. 284.2 W64

A sketch of measures taken to relieve agricultural indebtedness in the eastern provinces of Germany beginning with the decree of February 6, 1932, and a discussion of their effect on the creditors.

Agricultural Philosophy and Objectives

Iowa. State college of agriculture and mechanic arts. Extension service. A statement of objectives for agriculture formulated by the Committee on agricultural philosophy and objectives of Iowa State college and unanimously approved by the Agricultural staff of the college. 70p. [Ames] Iowa

State college of agriculture and mechanic arts [Extension service] 1933.
275.2 Io92Sta

"Suggested readings" interspersed.

The Committee on Agricultural Philosophy and Objectives of the Iowa State College makes the following statement: "Agriculture, as a basic industry, is a way of life and a means of livelihood for approximately one-third of the people of the United States. It functions to provide for the use of mankind such raw materials, including those required for food, clothing, and shelter, as may be derived either directly or indirectly from the soil by the various processes of husbandry.

"It is recognized that agriculture has the definite responsibility of supplying these raw materials in sufficient quantity, of good quality, with regularity, and at a reasonable cost. It must also be recognized, in a society based upon ideals of democracy, justice, and freedom, that the standard of living and the well-being of those of our citizens engaged in agricultural production should compare favorably with those potentially available to persons engaged in non-agricultural enterprises requiring comparable investments of capital, labor and intelligence: an environment favorable to the development of a high type of citizenship. intelligent, well trained, economically self respecting, and reasonably assured of its land tenure.

"As a guide to the efforts which may be put forth to enable agriculture to function satisfactorily, it is desirable that the more important specific objectives be set forth, research undertaken, and plans developed for their realization."

The following objectives are set forth with a discussion of each. To obtain: "A. Recognition of the interdependence of rural and urban interests; B. A favorable economic environment; C. Efficient management and production methods; D. Effective group action through organization; E. A satisfactory social environment and standard of living; and F. Adequate rural educational opportunities."

Agricultural Policy

Chamber of commerce of the United States. Agricultural policy; report of committee. 14p. Washington, D. C., Chamber of commerce of the United States 1933. Assoc. File

This report is in order for consideration by the Chamber's twenty-first annual meeting, Washington, D. C., May 3-5, 1933.

The recommendations of the committee follow:

"(a) Cooperation by the federal, state and local governments to retire, so far as practicable, sub-marginal land from agricultural use, and to put such land to uses to which it is best suited. Such a program should be attempted only after comprehensive classification of the lands in the problem areas in which such retirement is contemplated. (b) The closing of the public domain to homestead entry. (c) Except in rare instances, based on economic necessity, the refusal to make further appropriations for new irrigation and drainage works not already under way. (d) The making of reciprocal tariff agreements to the end that our export market for agricultural products may be extended. (e) The repeal of the price stabilization provision of the Agricultural Marketing Act. (f) Tax relief by the lessening of governmental expenditures. (g) The imposition

of tariffs to protect domestic production of fats and fibres. (h) A study of the possibilities of the use of surpluses of agricultural crops for purposes other than food, such as making of ethyl alcohol. (i) The creation of a national economic planning committee, to consist of representatives of labor, industry and agriculture, for the purpose of planning a permanent economic balance for both agriculture and industry. (j) Consolidation of the agricultural loaning agencies of the Federal Government.

"As preliminary to the above permanent remedies, we recommend that the United States Department of Agriculture, the agricultural colleges and experiment stations and the agricultural extension services give intensive study during the ensuing year to a land program dealing with the location and character of sub-marginal lands, the number of farm families who should be displaced from residences on such lands, and the conversion of these lands to forestry or other purposes."

Agricultural Situation

International institute of agriculture. Bureau of economic and social studies.

The agricultural situation in 1931-32 (The agricultural crisis - markets and prices - action taken by the governments and by voluntary organisations - economic conditions of the farmers). Economic commentary on the International yearbook of agricultural statistics for 1931-32. 538p. Rome, Printing office of the Chamber of deputies, 1933. 251 In84A

The letter of transmittal signed by the Secretary General outlines the scope of this third volume of the series as follows: "The general plan of the present volume follows closely that of the two preceding volumes, but certain modifications have been introduced in order to take account of the special circumstances of the period to which it refers. Thus the present chapter does not contain a special chapter relating to international meetings at which agricultural problems were discussed, as fewer such meetings were held during the period. On the other hand, in view of the financial crisis which occurred at the beginning of the agricultural year 1931-32 and of the effects which it has had on the whole of economic life, the part relating to the course of the agricultural depression in 1931-32 has been considerably extended.

"In this Economic Commentary the International Institute of Agriculture has again sought to give to those interested in agriculture as accurate a picture as possible of its situation and of its struggle against the forces of the crisis, as well as an analysis of those forces and of their action on agriculture throughout the world."

Agriculture

Hacker, L. M. The farmer is doomed. 31p. New York, The John Day company [1933] (The John Day pamphlets, no. 28) 281.12 H112

"This article, now considerably modified, appeared originally in 'The Modern monthly'."- p.[4]

The author writes in part as follows: "American commercial agriculture is doomed. With the melting away of farm land values there has disappeared the last sustaining hope of the American farmer, a hope which heretofore had permitted him to aspire to middle-class

comfort and security...

"The Roosevelt program, pretentious as it may appear, cannot save the American farmer. As it has at present taken shape, it calls for the following: 1. the re-establishment of price parity for basic farm products; 2. the refinancing of some farm mortgages; 3. control, through licensing and agreements, of processors and distributors of all farm commodities in order to eliminate wasteful competition and therefore lessen costs of distribution; 4. further expansion of federal reserve credit, a partial inflation of currency and the devaluation of the gold dollar; 5. control over the railroads in order to reduce unnecessary competition and hence make possible the reduction of freight charges; 6. tariff reciprocity treaties to open world markets for American surplus farm products; 7. the world valorization of wheat by agreement among the leading surplus producing nations."

After discussing each of these points he concludes: "The administration's growing preoccupation with the problem of the re-establishment of international trade is of course at the heart of the matter for the interests of finance capitalism are today the dominant economic concern of the upper bourgeois masters (and therefore of the Government) of the United States. For the time being President Roosevelt is trying to carry water on both shoulders: he is seeking to save American agriculture through subsidy and at the same time to recapture foreign markets for the wares of our industrialists and bankers. But if agriculture is to be saved, its monopoly of the home market and a high price level for farm goods must be assured; and if industry and banking are to be saved, low foodstuff and raw material costs, cheap domestic labor and an open home market for the agricultural products of the peoples buying our finished goods and borrowing our money must be maintained. 'You pays your money and you takes your choice'; but choose you must. And because there can be no question of the inevitable nature of the choice, American commercial agriculture is doomed. No gifts of clairvoyance are required to foretell that the future of the American farmer is the characteristic one of all peasants for whom, in our present system of society, there is no hope.

Agriculture - England

Cambridge, Eng. University. Dept. of agriculture. Farm economics branch. An economic survey of agriculture in the eastern counties of England 1932. 89 p. [Cambridge, Eng., 1933] (Cambridge, Eng. University. Dept. of agriculture. Farm economics branch. Report no. 21) 281.9 C14 no.21

"The present publication refers to conditions in the eastern counties of England in 1932, and is a sequel to Report 19 of this series. The data on which the findings are based, are drawn, as in the previous year, from over 1000 farms well distributed throughout the Province. Much of the statistical material collected has had to be omitted from these published results for reasons of economy, and the authors' aim has been to include only such information as is likely to supplement the results presented in Report 19. For example, Chapter III of the present Report considerably amplifies the description given in the earlier publication of the economic organisation of farming in the various agricultural 'districts' in the Province. Chapter IV describes certain outstandingly

successful farm organisations, while in Chapter V an attempt has been made fairly to summarise certain debatable points. On the other hand, readers must refer to Report 19 for data on the various livestock and crop enterprises, costs of production, and factors influencing profitability.

"During the first six months of 1933, the index number of prices of agricultural produce averaged some 12 points less than in the same period in 1932, although it did not fall below the low figure touched last October. Unless, therefore, a considerable improvement in prices shortly occurs, it is likely that the financial returns to the industry will be as unsatisfactory for the current year as they were in 1932 (Chapter II). On the other hand, British farmers must be thankful that their general price level is still considerably above that of the producers of minerals, textiles and other materials (page 7), and that their financial position is better than that of agriculturists in exporting countries (Chapter I). On the political side a hopeful feature is the recognition of the importance of the agricultural industry in the national structure, and of the necessity of providing the farmer with a reasonable degree of price stability. It remains to be seen whether the Agricultural Marketing Act, implemented by quotas and trade agreements, will help to achieve this. It is certainly possible now to take a more optimistic view of the prospects of British agriculture than was the case twelve months ago."

Agriculture - Germany

Commission internationale d'agriculture. Die deutsche landwirtschaft. Hrsg. zur Generalversammlung der Internationalen landwirtschaftlichen kommission, Berlin, 17.-22 mai 1933. 61p. Berlin, Vonderhagen & Keckeritz, 1933. 281.175 C73

At head of title: Reichsausschuss der deutschen landwirtschaft.

A summary of agricultural production in Germany, its organization and advertising.

Dartmann, Heinrich. Die landarbeiterverhältnisse Westfalens vor und nach dem kriege in betriebswirtschaftlicher und sozialer hinsicht. 83p. Giessen, 1932. 283 D25

Diss.- Giessen.

Bibliography, p.73-74.

A study of labor conditions in Westphalia from the point of view of farm management and social conditions.

Deutscher landwirtschaftsrat, Berlin: Die regierung der nationalen erhebung und die landwirtschaft. Reichskanzler Hitler und präsident dr. Brandes auf der 63. vollversammlung des Deutschen landwirtschaftsrats in Berlin. 25p. Berlin, Deutscher schriftenverlag g.m.b.h., 1933. 281.175 D482

Speeches made by Chancellor Hitler and the president of the German Agricultural Council in Berlin on the condition of German agriculture, and the Government's plans for its improvement.

Patzke, Hanns. Untersuchungen über die veränderungen des kulturarten- und anbauverhältnisses Deutschlands und seiner einzelnen landesteile in den letzten 50 jahren. 165p. Jena, 1933. 281.175 P27

Diss.- Landw. hochschule, Berlin.

Bibliography, p. [166]

A study of the changes that have taken place in agricultural production in Germany in the last 50 years and the contributing causes.

Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities

Association of land-grant colleges and universities. Proceedings of the forty-sixth annual convention ... held at Washington, D. C., November 14-16, 1932. Ed. by Charles A. McCue... 512p. Burlington, Vt., Free press printing co. [1933] 4 As7

Partial contents: The battle line of economic change, by E. G. Nourse; Report of the special committee on the economic situation as it affects land-grant institutions; Finances of land-grant institutions under new conditions, by H. S. Boardman; Some qualitative effects of the present economic situation on the colleges, by J. A. Burruss; Comments on the effect of the economic situation upon a group of Mid-Western institutions, by E. A. Burnett; Elements of a land utilization policy, by F. D. Farrell; Relation of Federal Farm Board to Cooperative Marketing, by F. B. Bomberger; Report of the special committee on the agricultural situation; The function of the agricultural college in agricultural adjustment, by A. R. Mann; Adjusting the college to decreased revenues, by J. H. Skinner; Adjustments in research to meet the present emergency, by A. F. Woods; The world depression and its bearing on research, teaching and extension, by N. A. Olsen; Correlating research, teaching and extension to meet the present emergency, by C. E. Ladd; Correlating research, teaching and extension to meet the present emergency, by L. E. Call; The readjustment of our educational program to meet the new economic situation, by A. M. Soule; The place of economics in our agricultural curricula, by Eric Englund; Teaching farm business readjustment, particularly in evening schools in Virginia, by E. D. Magill; Report of special committee on distribution of experiment station publications in foreign countries; The distribution of station publications, by J. T. Jardine; The responsibility of the agricultural experiment station for the present agricultural situation, by F. B. Mumford; Coordination of research between stations in the Northeastern States, by W. L. Slate; The challenge to rural life research in the United States, by B. Youngblood; Readjusting the extension program to meet changing economic conditions, by C. E. Ladd; The national land use planning committee and its work, by L. C. Gray; Problems affecting land utilization in the cotton belt, by J. P. Campbell; The farmer and submarginal land, by H. J. Baker; Extension methods as applied to the land utilization project, by J. C. Taylor; Extension methods as applied to the land utilization project, by R. J. Baldwin; The probable effect of the depression on rural education, and ways in which the extension service can be helpful in meeting the situation, by R. K. Bliss; and The probable effect of the depression on rural education, and ways in which the extension service can be more helpful in meeting the situation, by L. A. Olson.

Barter and Scrip

Weishaar, Wayne, and Parrish, W. W. Men without money. The challenge of barter and scrip. 111p. New York, G. P. Putnam's sons, 1933. 283 W43

The extract below has been taken from the authors' foreword:

"It would be a mistake to assume that barter and scrip are a passing phase. As long as primitive exchange takes place, the movement is limited. It is reversion. But here and there one catches a gleam of a potential movement of immense power. People who began producing goods for themselves, trading in small communal groups, have begun wondering why they should live in a profit system in which they can never obtain a share of the fruits of the machine unless they own the tools of industry. Already several such groups are producing goods for use on a basis of equality. Plans are laid to acquire mass production machinery. Should these units expand and join together it would take not more than two percent of the population as members of a coöperative producing organization to break through the present haphazard economic system and to set up a new kind of society in the world's history: a coöperative society based on the machine."

Business Cycles

Schluter, W. C. Economic cycles and crises; an American plan of control... prepared for press by Professor F. C. James and D. M. Schluter; W. M. Schuyler, editor. 378p. New York, Holston house, Sears publishing company, inc. [1933] 280.12 Sch3

The late author who was Professor of Finance in the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce wrote in part as follows in his signed preface:

"The book falls into three major divisions. The first aims to survey the general factors predicating economic and social progress; to present a record of the succession of good and bad times in the past; then to throw light on the relation between economic cycles and the economic trend; to depict the operations of the factors which characterize the business cycle and the shifting conditions that underlie human welfare; to analyze the influence of climatic changes on the business system; and to describe the capricious character of factors shaping the course of business and economic activity. The second division makes bold to seize the 'horns of the dilemma' in an attempt either to wring from the encounter an understanding of the meaning of economic cycles and crises, or, if that is impossible in any complete sense, to attack the problem of controlling them with such knowledge of the factors producing these economic disturbances as we may possess. A general survey of changing business and economic conditions, from an historical viewpoint, precedes a critical summing-up, or diagnosis, of the many theoretical and scientific explanations of the phenomena of cycles and crises. An attempt is then made to sift these various ideas and to weave them together in order to obtain a categorical statement of items of knowledge concerning the factors responsible for the periodic disruptions. On the basis of such knowledge, we have presumed to develop a constructive program for control of economic circumstances. The third part deals in detail with this constructive program which has been baptized 'Economic Administration under Americanism.' The plan, with all its implications, aims to preserve the fundamental theories and principles underlying our American social, economic and political scheme

of things; to harness the proposed constructive economic program to the existing tenets and institutions which have developed in America in their own characteristic way; and to bring about an integration of labor with capital in business and economic management, by the blending of policies of business administration with policies definitely formulated for the purpose of achieving a progressive state of social and economic welfare. To this end we have suggested a system of economic self-government for business which shall function through Institutes, Federations, and a National Economic Council."

Business Cycles and Effective Demand

McCracken, H. L. Value theory and business cycles. 270p. [New York] Falcon press [1933] 284 M132

Bibliography, p.263-264.

"It is the purpose of the present study to show the vital relation between business cycle theory and value theory. In fact, the study is intended to contribute quite as definitely to the economics of value as of business cycles.

"Book I deals with embodied value theory and price movements. The analysis appears to show that no embodied value theorist can logically explain a business cycle...

"Book II deals with business cycles in relation to the marginal utility theory of value, as developed by the Austrian School. The 'fore-runner' of this theory was T. R. Malthus, who coined the term 'Commanded Value.' Malthus serves as a logical starting point for the consideration of business cycles, first, because he stressed the importance of 'short run' factors, and second, because his value approach was from the demand side. Consistent with his theory of value, he held that business might be depressed, either by a voluntary failure of demand on the part of those who had the power but not the will, or by an involuntary failure of demand by those who had the will but not the power. The former is pursued much further by Aftalion in the light of the completed statement of the marginal utility theory of value by the Austrians. The latter is presented, though less successfully, we believe, by Foster and Catchings. Fisher and Keynes extend the argument still farther by showing how a failure of demand may result from unstable money and unsound banking policies.

"Book III deals directly with the problem of business equilibration, showing how certain forces contribute to instability, and suggesting ways and means for the achievement of greater business stability."

Business Cycles and Money

Hayek, F. A. von. Monetary theory and the trade cycle. Tr. from the German by N. Kaldor and H. M. Croome. 244p. London, Toronto, J. Cape [1933] [Bedford Series of Economic Handbooks] 284 H32Gm

Translation of his Geldtheorie und konjunkturtheorie (Beiträge zur konjunkturforschung, hrsg. vom Österreichischen institut für konjunkturforschung. 1) (284 H32g) - cf. Preface.

The Economist (London) reviewed this volume at some length in its

issue of March 25, 1933. From this review the extracts below have been taken;

"Dr. Hayek's new volume setting forth his monetary theory of the causes of the trade cycle was originally published in German in 1929, and is therefore earlier in date than his 'Prices and Production,' published in England in 1931. Readers of 'Prices and Production' will find that the present volume, without adding a great deal to Dr. Hayek's theory as it was there stated, makes the basis of his contentions a good deal clearer. He begins in the present volume with a rapid and often scathing review of those theories of the trade cycle which attempt to explain it without reference to monetary causes, and then proceeds to his own monetary explanation. It is, however, to be observed that, while Dr. Hayek's explanation is essentially monetary, his conception of the nature of a monetary explanation differs considerably from that of other writers who have attempted to explain the existence of trade fluctuations in terms of instability of money and credit. The outstanding difference is that most of these other explanations have rested on the assumption that the stabilisation of the general level of prices would be an effective means of eliminating monetary causes of fluctuations and would thus serve to iron out industrial fluctuations, save to the extent to which they arise from occasional non-monetary causes. Dr. Hayek is concerned to show that price stabilisation, so far from having this effect, would in reality make the continuance of industrial fluctuations inevitable, and even tend strongly to exaggerate their amplitude. He argues this on the ground that any attempt to stabilise the general level of prices in face of an economic situation in which the real costs of production are declining is certain to produce inflationary effects which are bound to be cumulative up to the point at which a financial crisis supervenes. For the attempt to stabilise prices in face of falling real costs can under the present economic system be made effective only by increase in the quantity of bank credit; and this increase in the available supply of money, taking the form of loans to producers, will result in an upsetting of the existing relationship between the resources used in the production of consumers' goods and of investment goods. The new proportion thus established will have to be maintained by a constantly increasing emission of bank credit if a crisis is not to arise; for not merely a contraction in the total amount of credit, but even a slowing down of the rate of increase, will inevitably upset the expectations based upon the new supply of money and its distribution and thereby cause business losses which will rapidly spread over the whole industrial field.

"Dr. Hayek contends, in fact, that all bank credit is of its very nature inherently inflationary, and that industrial fluctuations cannot be absent from a society which uses credit as a normal part of its economic machinery. Using the methods of static analysis he starts out from the conception of a barter economy with its inherent tendency to establish equilibrium among all its elements, and he tries to show that the element of fluctuation would not be of necessity present in such a society... On the other hand in a society based on the use of money in an advanced form demanding the use of bank credit, Dr. Hayek holds that industrial fluctuation is inherent as an inevitable and not merely as an incidental phenomenon. This leads him to the conclusion in the present volume that there is no way of avoiding industrial fluctuations

under the capitalist system, though there may of course be ways of reducing their amplitude; and he is strongly of opinion that any attempt to stabilise the general level of prices by the manipulation of bank credit would under conditions of improving real efficiency greatly increase the instability of capitalism instead of curing it.

"In view of the present popularity of the policy of price stabilisation, which has been recently endorsed by the Conferences of both the Labour and Conservative Parties, Dr. Hayek's closely knit argument obviously merits the most careful attention."

Business Depression

Tydings, M. E. Counter-attack; a battle plan to defeat the depression. 141p. Indianapolis, The Bobbs-Merrill company [1933] 280.12 T96

"While it must be conceded that much can and should be done for the alleviation of the economic chaos and the suffering and plight of our people through a purely national program, it has appeared to me that the real causes of the depression were international rather than local, and, hence, where the causes are the cures must be also." - Author's preface.

"Mr. Tydings analyzes the problems of the status of the United States as a money-lending nation. American advances of cash to European governments during the World War altered the country's position in the world economic order, but the metamorphosis 'has taken place without a substantial appreciation or comprehension by us of just what such a change involves in our dealings with other countries.' The nations indebted to the United States came to the end of their capacity to pay in gold, and tariff barriers stopped any effort to pay in goods. These debtors then perforce ceased to purchase American commodities, but production continued without regard to that fact. The policy of continuing to lend was futile.

"Supplementary sources of distress, Mr. Tydings declares, were a vast increase in the cost of government, over-expansion in industry resulting from unwise extension of credit, the flotation of foreign bonds in the American market to make feasible a continuance of the universal armament race, chauvinistic propaganda campaigns and tariff and embargo retaliations against American tariff protection.

"To save the country, its people must be organized to a man, the Senator believes. He calls for an agricultural corps, manufacturing and mechanical industries divisions, transportation and communication battalions and a professional service organization, all to be trained and led in a grand 'counter attack' on poverty, international rivalry and war.

"Specifically, Mr. Tydings advocates a drastic liberalization of tariff policy, so that labor and trade may be freed." - The Star (Washington) June 11, 1933.

Cabbage - Germany

Menck, Werner. Erzeugung und absatz von weisskohl in Deutschland. 201 p.
Königsberg/Pr., 1932. 281.391 M52
Inaug.-diss. - Königsberg/Pr.
The production and marketing of cabbage in Germany.

China

Clark, Grover Economic rivalries in China. 132p. New Haven, Pub. for the
Carnegie endowment for international peace by Yale university press;
London, H. Milford, Oxford university press, [1933] 280.184 C54
(The Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. World Economic
Problems)

The author concludes as follows: "This study of economic rivalries in China has sought to bring out the principal fields in which that rivalry has developed, and to indicate the trend of developments. In every field one fundamentally important change which has come in recent years has been apparent: the emergence of the Chinese themselves as competitors in the rivalry for business in and with China.

"That change in the economic field is paralleled by the changes in every other range of Chinese life. The adoption of a protective tariff for Chinese industry, the development of Chinese banks and Chinese firms which deal directly with foreign countries instead of through foreign agents in China, the demand for the abolition of the system of extra-territorial jurisdiction and for the return of the foreign concessions and settlements, the insistence that education in China shall be conducted in accordance with regulations laid down by the Government, the movement to secure predominantly Chinese control of Christian activities - all these are manifestations of the new national self-consciousness and the increasingly coherent desire to have China for the Chinese, which have developed in the past few decades."

Consumption

Durbin, E. F. M. Purchasing power and trade depression. A critique of under-consumption theories. 198p. London, Toronto, J. Cape [1933] 280 D932

The Economist (London) in its issue of March 11, 1933 reviews this volume at some length. Most of this review is reproduced below: "Theories of under-consumption have a long history in economics. They appear in many of the earlier economists of the nineteenth century, and above all in Sismondi; and they are of course involved in Karl Marx's doctrine of capital crises. But the emphasis laid upon them in modern economic theories really begins with Mr. J. A. Hobson's attempt to show that the trade cycle is due to a persistent and self-destructive tendency in capitalist communities to attempt in periods of prosperity to save too large a proportion of their total incomes, and thus to bring on a crisis due to under-consumption. Since Mr. J. A. Hobson first put forward this thesis a good many years ago there have been further variants of the under-consumption doctrine... The under-consumptionists have of course been from the first under constant fire from more orthodox economists. But while there has been no difficulty in exposing the more fantastic variants of the under-consumption theory, many people who were not prepared to accept Mr. Hobson's conclusions as they stood were left with the uneasy

feeling and the orthodox answers were not conclusive, and did not exclude the possibility that the theory contained a real and important element of truth.

"That there is such an element is the conclusion drawn by Mr. Durbin from his examination of the various forms of the under-consumption theory. He starts unsympathetically, disposing ruthlessly of the forms of the theory put forward by Messrs. Foster and Catchings and Major Douglas, with too much tendency to include Mr. Hobson as if there were no significant difference between his theory and theirs. But when he comes to the second part of his book, which is largely based on a consideration and criticism of the doctrines of Mr. Keynes and Dr. Hayek, he at length differentiates Mr. Hobson from the more fanatical under-consumptionists, and recognises the important element of truth in the Hobsonian analysis. For he shows that, whereas it is nonsense to suggest that all types of saving tend to upset monetary equilibrium in the production of consumption goods, it is arguable that a change in the rate of saving (as a proportion of total income) does involve general disequilibrium. This is caused by the withdrawal from expenditure on consumption goods of that proportion of income which must be spent if producers of those goods are to carry on at normal profits.

"In working out this view Mr. Durbin adopts in the main the form of analysis used by Mr. Keynes in his Treatise on Money. He employs the Keynes formulae, showing how prices, and accordingly business activity, are affected by alterations in the relation between the rates of saving and of investment. But he seeks to go beyond Mr. Keynes' demonstration of this important relationship, and to study the reasons why investment tends to fall behind saving in certain phases of the working of the business system. In the course of this study he falls foul of Dr. Hayek's attempt to demonstrate that there is no possibility of general disequilibrium arising from a rise in the rate of saving, but only of partial and temporary disequilibrium. He agrees with Dr. Hayek's view that any attempt to iron out industrial fluctuations by the stabilisation of the general level of prices is certain to lead, via inflation, to renewed disaster; for one thereby creates conditions of disequilibrium by obstructing the tendency of prices to fall as productive efficiency increases. But he rejects Dr. Hayek's alternative solution of the problem, which is that the amount of the monetary circulation should be kept fixed subject only to possible changes *pari passu* with changes in the size of the population. He puts forward instead the view that the 'right policy for banking systems to aim at, the policy which will avoid a painful income deflation on the one hand and a profit inflation on the other, is the maintenance of a constant consumer's income per head'; for this method will allow prices to fall as the economic system grows in efficiency and accumulates fresh capital, and as this fall arises from a fall in the cost of production it will have no tendency either to throw the economic system out of balance or to cause a decline in consumers' income. This, of course, would mean that consumers would take out the advantages accruing from increased productive efficiency in the form, not of increased money incomes, but of the increased purchasing power of money. Mr. Durbin does not, however, explain how his desired solution is to be brought into effect, nor put forward

any actual proposals. His purpose is analytical, not prescriptive.

"It is difficult to do justice to Mr. Durbin's argument in a brief review, for much that he says, especially in his controversy with Dr. Hayek, turns on highly intricate and difficult points of economic analysis, above all on the nature of the assumptions which it is reasonable to make as a basis for drawing useful conclusions about the practical working of the economic system. Mr. Durbin's book is undoubtedly an important contribution, not only to the literature of industrial fluctuations, but also to the theory of money. It may be, as he himself says of it, eclectic rather than original; but it provides the best available synthesis of some of the most important thinking upon these subjects in recent years."

Pitkin, W. B. The consumer; his nature and his changing habits... Ed. 1, 421p. New York and London, McGraw-Hill book company, inc., 1932. 280 P68

"Production technique must be based upon the work of physicists, chemists, and engineers; but consumption technique must be founded on the work of psychologists, assisted by economic geographers and statisticians...

"Thus far the psychologist has been accepted only as an aid to the writer of advertisements and the planner of sales talks. He has offered sundry tricks of attention getting. He has taught business men the use of color. But, so far as I can learn, he has never had a chance to attack the fundamental problems of ascertaining what people want, why they want it, and how the want relates to all other active wants at a given time. Yet these are key questions. On their answers hangs prosperity. These we shall study.

"... The field is new, the very methods of research still raw. No neat, compact theory can be offered to economists. Indeed, at this stage, such a one would be suspect. Our first and hardest task is to establish a new point of view."

Cooperation and Charles Gide

Walter, Karl, ed. Co-operation and Charles Gide. 178p. London, P. S. King & son, ltd., 1933. 280.2 W172

At head of title: International institute for the study of co-operation.

This informing and delightful volume is introduced to its readers by Dr. Karl Walter of the Horace Plunkett Foundation in a chapter on the personality and teaching of Charles Gide which illuminates the entire field covered by both the theory and practice of cooperation, and should be read with care by every student of the subject. The other essays composing the volume are the following: Charles Gide (1847-1932), by Charles Rist; Charles Gide, Economist and Sociologist, by William Oualid; Charles Gide, Founder of the Doctrine of Consumers' Co-operation, by Bernard Lavergne; Memories of Charles Gide, by A. Daudé-Bancel; Charles Gide and Agricultural Co-operation; by Louis Tardy; The Universities' Services to Co-operation, by Ernst Grünfeld; Relations between Producers and Consumers, by Karl Ihrig; Co-operative Finance in Capitalist Economy, by N. Barou; Co-operative Methods in Tropical Countries, by C. F. Strickland.

The last four of these papers were read at the second meeting of the International Institute for the Study of Cooperation at Paris in 1932. An account of the founding of the Institute by Charles Gide, at Basle in 1931 and a list of members are given in Dr. Walter's Introduction to this volume.

Cooperation - Italy

Acerbo, Giacomo. La cooperazione agraria in Italia con notizie sommarie per gli altri paesi. 160p. Piacenza, Federazione italiana dei consorzi agrari, 1932. 280.2 Ac3

Bibliography at end of sections.

An account of agricultural cooperation and credit in Italy followed by brief references to 27 other countries.

Corporations

Berle, A. A. and Means, G. C. The modern corporation and private property. 396p. New York, The Macmillan company, 1933. 280.12 B45

Prepared under the auspices of the Columbia University Council for Research in the Social Sciences acting on behalf of the Social Science Research Council of America.

The preface which is signed by the senior author contains the statements which follow: "... Feeling as we do that the development here studied is one of the phenomena of the great change in the tide of social organization, and that out of it grows, in large measure, the history of the coming years, it is fair to set forth the direction of the current as we see it.

"It is of the essence of revolutions of the more silent sort that they are unrecognized until they are far advanced. This was the case with the so-called 'industrial revolution,' and is the case with the corporate revolution through which we are at present passing.

"The translation of perhaps two-thirds of the industrial wealth of the country from individual ownership to ownership by the large, publicly financed corporations vitally changes the lives of property owners, the lives of workers, and the methods of property tenure. The divorce of ownership from control consequent on that process almost necessarily involves a new form of economic organization of society...

"Accepting the institution of the large corporation (as we must) and studying it as a human institution, we have to consider the effect on property, the effect on workers, and the effect upon individuals who consume or use the goods or service which the corporation produces or renders. This is the work of a lifetime; the present volume is intended primarily to break ground on the relation which corporations bear to property.

"When these subjects are thought through there will still remain the problem of the relation which the corporation will ultimately bear to the state - whether it will dominate the state or be regulated by the state or whether the two will coexist with relatively little connection. In other words as between a political organization of society and an economic organization of society which will be the dominant form? This is a question which must remain unanswered for a long time to come.

"It is obvious that the corporate system not only tends to be the flower of our industrial organization, but that the public is in a mood to impose on it a steadily growing degree of responsibility for our economic welfare. An endeavor to analyze this institution therefore needs no apology..."

Debts

Chicago theological seminary. Farmers speak for themselves on the debt problem. ... Summary of open hearings held by the Chicago theological seminary and Ashland college, Grant, Michigan. March 21-23, 1932. 44p., mimeogr. [Chicago, 1932] 284.2 C43

"The main purpose of the hearings was to give a cross section of our rural population [Michigan] a chance to speak for themselves to a larger audience on standards of living, prices, debts and a possible way out for agriculture. There are certain by-products to such an experience which are important. In speaking to others they sometimes become acquainted with themselves.

"It can fairly be said that the picking of these three counties in Michigan was with no special design except that one sympathetic community leader agreed to cooperate and establish local contacts."

Clark, Evans, ed. The internal debts of the United States, edited by Evans Clark... assisted by George B. Galloway. 430p. New York, Pub. for the Twentieth century fund, inc., The Macmillan company. 1933. 284 C542In Sources of data on public utilities, p.415-423.

Chapter two by Frieda Baird is devoted to farm mortgage debts; chapter eight is devoted to the debt of the U. S. Government and chapter nine to the debts of State and local governments.

A summary of the findings of this study appears in the Survey Graphic 22 (6): 299-309, 331-334. June 1933 in an article entitled. Debts - Barriers to Recovery.

Economic Conditions - Barcelona

Reichenheim, J. O. Die wirtschaftliche bedeutung von Barcelona. 70p. Berlin, E. S. Mittler & sohn, 1933. (Veröffentlichungen des Instituts für Meereskunde an der Universität Berlin...neue folge. B. Historisch - volkswirtschaftliche reihe hft.8) 280. 176 R27

Bibliography, 1 leaf following p.70.

Barcelona's geographical, historical and economic background as a city of Catalonia is studied and its industrial development is stressed. An account of the agriculture of Catalonia occupies 3 pages.

Economic Conditions - Egypt

Mosseri, N. S. Chronique agricole pour l'année 1931. Rapport présenté à la Chambre de commerce italienne du Caire. 12p. Le Caire, Imp. F. E. Noury & fils, 1932. 281.192 M85

A sketch of economic conditions in Egypt with special reference to cotton and rice.

Economic Conditions - Mecklenburg-Schwerin

Gesellius, Wilhelm. Die entwicklung der landwirtschaftlichen verhältnisse in Mecklenburg-Schwerin unter besonderer berücksichtigung der kredit- und verschuldungslage. (Ein beitrage zur wirtschaftsgeschichte Mecklenburgs). 208p. [Leipzig, 1931] 284.2 G33

Inaug.-diss. - Leipzig.

Bibliography, p. 194-208.

A historical account of the development of economic and social conditions in Mecklenburg-Schwerin with special reference to agricultural credit, and the growth of postwar agricultural indebtedness.

Economic Conditions - Saar Basin

Mrozowska, Jadwiga. Zagłębie Sarry i jego ciazienie gospodarcze. Wydane z zasilkiem Wyzszej szkoly handlowej w Warszawie. 114p. Warszawa, 1931. 280.17 M87

Résumé: Le bassin de la Sarre et son orientation économique.

Bibliography, p. 111-114.

A study of economic conditions in the Saar Basin under the jurisdiction of the League of Nations. The author discusses the advantages accruing to the district from its relations with France and Germany and concludes that the former exceed the latter.

Economic Thought, History

Scott, W. A. The development of economics. 540p. New York [etc.] The Century co [1933] (Century Studies in Economics. W. H. Kieckhofer, ed.) 280 Soc32

The author's preface reads in part as follows: "This book is the outcome of the author's experience as a graduate student and as a teacher of graduate students for a period of forty years. That experience has strengthened an early conviction that for the training of an economist the historical approach to the subject is the best, and perhaps essential..

"In approaching the study of the subject from the historical point of view the student is confronted by a mass of literature, only a small portion of which is it possible for him to study or even cursorily to examine. How to make the proper selection and to grasp the significance of what he reads are his problems. He is aided in the process of selection by several good histories, but unfortunately these are adequate only for the exceptional person. In reading them the average student gets lost. In spite of classifications and variations in emphasis, the number of authors and books brought to his attention in these histories is so great that he becomes confused and is often unable to get the perspective necessary to enable him to concentrate upon the most significant and important for his purposes and to neglect or to subordinate the rest.

"An aid in overcoming this difficulty is supplied by histories of doctrines, rather than of books and authors, but few, if any, of these are sufficiently comprehensive, and, on account of the necessity they involve of segregating one or more of an author's theories from the context in which he placed them, they frequently leave incomplete and even distorted impressions.

"In the present book another method of overcoming the student's difficulties is used. It is that of grouping the topics to be studied around the development of the Classical Political Economy of England by considering first, the background of that development in the economic life and thought of the preceding period; second, the development of the Classical Political Economy itself; third, its early critics; and fourth, attempts to reconstruct the science in the post-classical, including the contemporary, period, and critics of these attempts. In each of these main subdivisions only typical and outstanding authors have been selected for treatment, others being either entirely omitted or discussed in their relations to the former. In this way, it is hoped, better perspective has been achieved, fuller and more complete discussions of the key authors and doctrines of the science have been presented than are to be found in the current histories, and the number of authors and doctrines discussed has been reduced to a compass within the grasp of the ordinary student during the period of time at his disposal. More attention and space than is customary have also been devoted to a discussion of the characteristic features of the economic life of the periods to which the chief stages in the development of the science belong."

Economics - Canada

Toronto. University. Contributions to Canadian economics, v. 3-5, 1931-1932. 3 nos. [Toronto] University of Toronto press, 1931-32. (Studies. Hist. and Econ.) 280.8 T63

Partial contents: v. 3. Expenditures of Canadian provincial governments, 1916-1926, by J. A. Maxwell; Research in Canadian economics; Bibliography of publications in Canadian economics. v.4. Canadian Imperial economic history, by C. R. Fay; Research in Canadian economics; Bibliography of publications in Canadian economics, by M. L. Bladen, 1930-31. v. 5. The future of the Canadian export trade in wheat, by D. H. MacGibbon; A note on the reports of public investigations into combines in Canada, 1888-1932, by V. W. Bladen; A bibliography of publications on Canadian economics for June to December 1931, inclusive, by M. L. Bladen.

Economists

Keynes, J. M. Essays in biography. 318p. New York, Harcourt, Brace and company [1933] 119 K52

This volume is divided into two parts, the first of which consists of sketches of politicians and the second of lives of economists - Robert Malthus, Alfred Marshall, F. Y. Edgeworth and F. P. Ramsey. The Economist (London) in its issue of April 15, 1933 wrote of the book in part as follows:

"Most people will find their greatest interest in the life of Marshall which brings out clearly the strength and the weakness of that monumental figure, includes some significant quotations of a skilled mathematician's views (Marshall was Second Wrangler) on the value of mathematics to economics, as well as an eager plea by Mr. Keynes for the pamphlet or essay, as against the treatise, for economic works. 'Economists,' he says with

his usual admirable choice of expression, 'must leave to Adam Smith alone the glory of the Quarto, must pluck the day, fling pamphlets into the wind, write always sub specie temporis, and achieve immortality by accident, if at all.'"

Eggs - Cold Storage and Marketing - Uruguay.

Montevideo. Universidad. Facultad de agronomia. Estacion experimental de frio. Industrializacion de huevos (2. edicion) ing. agr. Pedro Menéndez Lees, profesor de industrias agricolas. 34p. Montevideo, Castro & Pizarro, 1932. 286.347 M76

Publicación de la Comisión de exportación de productos de granja - Ministerio de industrias.

Bibliography, p. 34.

An account of the results obtained in experiments made to improve the marketability of eggs by refrigeration and to a lesser degree by the preservation of liquid and powdered eggs.

Empire Marketing Board - Gt. Britain

Bovingdon, H. H. S. Report on the infestation of cured tobacco in London by the cacao moth *Ephestia elutella* HB, prepared for the Empire marketing board's committee on infestation of stored products. 92p. London, H.M. Stationery off., 1933. (Gt. Brit. Empire Marketing Bd. [Pub.] E.M.B. 67) 280.29 G792P No. 67

Gt. Brit. Empire marketing board. Empire marketing board May 1932 to May 1933. June 1933. 127p. London, H. M. Stationery off., 1933. ([Publication] E.M.B. 63)

"Evidence of the growing tendency in the United Kingdom market for persons to purchase Empire products is contained in the report of the Empire Marketing Board for 1932, published yesterday. Twenty-four new records in the quantities of Empire foods and tobacco imported into Great Britain were established."

"The report, in describing the work of the Board's marketing officers, who approach bulk purchasers of commodities to interest them in obtaining their supplies from the Empire, shows that all the major local authorities in Great Britain and Northern Ireland have been approached, and tender forms covering supplies to some 1,500 institutions have been submitted to the Board for suggested amendment in favor of Empire buying. Most of the principal railway and shipping companies, large hotels, public schools, and voluntary hospitals have also been approached, and the results have been most satisfactory. The Board's officers also press the claims of Empire timbers, ropes made from Empire sisal, and English-made glass, and urge the use in hospitals of home-manufactured supplies." - The Times (London) June 8, 1933.

Gt. Brit. Empire marketing board. Economic section. Palestine orange shipments. Report of an investigation . . . into the factors influencing the development of wastage and methods of control. 56p. London, H. M. Stationery off., 1933. (Gt. Brit. Empire Marketing Bd. [Pub.] E. M. B. 68) 280.29 G792P No. 68

Gt. Brit. Empire marketing board. Statistics and intelligence branch. Canned and dried fruit supplies in 1932. 139p. London, H. M. Stationery off., 1933. (Gt. Brit. Empire Marketing Bd. [Pub.] E. M. B. 69) 280.39 G792P no.69

Gt. Brit. Empire marketing board. Statistics and intelligence branch. Dairy produce supplies in 1932 (including poultry and pig products). 131p. London, H. M. Stationery off., 1933. (Gt. Brit. Empire Marketing Bd. [Pub.] E. M. B. 66,) 280.39 G792P no.66

Gt. Brit. Empire marketing board. Statistics and intelligence branch. The demand for South African deciduous fruits. Report of an investigation ... into the retail marketing of South African deciduous fruit. 70p. London, H. M. Stationery off., 1933. (Gt. Brit. Empire Marketing Bd. [Pub.] E. M. B. 70) 280.39 G792P no. 70

Gt. Brit. Empire marketing board. Statistics and intelligence branch. Fibres. A summary of figures of production and trade relation to cotton, wool, silk, hemp, flax, jute. 54p. London, H. M. Stationery off., 1933. (Gt. Brit. Empire Marketing Bd. [Pub.] E. M. B. /C/6) 280.29 G792Pu no. 6

Employment Stabilization Plan

Dabney, T. E. Revolution or jobs; the Odenheimer plan for guaranteed employment 251p. New York, The Dial press, inc., 1933. 283 D11

The Odenheimer plan proposed the creation of an "Hours of Labor Commission" with power sufficient to require that the hours of labor in all industries, work shops, stores, etc., employing a minimum number of persons - say five - should not exceed a certain total a week. The work-week would be just long enough to give jobs to everyone. Industry and business could operate as many hours a week as they wish - they would only have to put on more shifts.

Farm Labor

Social science research council. Advisory committee on social and economic research in agriculture. Bulletin no. 16. Research in farm labor - scope and method. 85p. New York City, June 1933. 281.29 Sol

"The main purpose of the report... is to outline the field under discussion in terms of a suggested list of possible research projects, and to discuss methodology for each. It is intended to be representative of topics and methodology rather than a complete list of all possible projects. The projects were selected with the thought constantly in mind of an agricultural experiment station, or of the United States Department of Agriculture, or of certain other agencies that would be likely to engage in research on problems relating to farm labor."

Farm Leases

Case, H. C. M. An analysis of farm leases for the corn belt and wheat belt states. Published as report of the Farm lease committee of Financial section... American life convention. 63p. St. Louis, Mo. [Cavanagh printing co.]1932. 282 C26

The scope of this report is described by the author as follows: "It is the purpose of this discussion to make a careful analysis of a large number of existing forms of farm leases found commonly through the corn and wheat belts of the United States with the idea of pointing out the differences existing in these leases and some of the means of simplifying their forms. It is further proposed to discuss new or additional contributions that may be added to many leases which, while not reducing their simplicity, should serve to strengthen the relationship between the landlord and tenant and lead to a more profitable and stable system of agriculture. Some suggestions will be offered for simplifying the wording of leases. However, whether the suggested wording will meet the legal criticism of the respective states is a matter which will need to be determined in each state."

Farm Management

Bridges, A. and Jones, E. L. The flexibility of farming. 40p. Oxford, Clarendon press; London, H. Milford, 1933. (Oxford. Agricultural economics research institute. Progress in English farming systems. VII) 281.171 OX2

Dr. C. S. Orwin has written an introductory note to this report from which the extracts which follow have been taken:

"This report is the seventh of a series which aims at the study of farming systems representative of departures from accepted local practice, undertaken at the Agricultural Economics Research Institute under a special grant made by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, with the sanction of the Development Commissioners...

"In the last of this series of reports, descriptive of experience in the application of new principles of farm management, an account was given of a specialist in farming both for crops and for live-stock products. It was a farm devoted to mixed production but not to mixed husbandry, which is to say, that although a variety of commodities was turned out, each was produced, so far as possible, without that degree of dependence on the others which is the underlying feature of all established systems of mixed farming. Corn-growing was independent of the sheep-fold or the dung-cart; milk production was an independent business; labour-staffs were specialists each in their own departments, (Orwin, C. S., High Farming). The farm which Mr. Bridges describes in the following report has many points of similarity in its organization and practice as it stands to-day. It consists of a series of separate businesses, some of them, dairying for example, being entirely specialized, both for their land and their labour requirements; others, pigs for example, being combined with the production of saleable corn and roots in a way which makes them a combination of the old idea of interdependent crop and stock-farming and the modern notion of strict specialization.

"Apart from the confirmation of the soundness of the new principles of organization, already described, which this further example affords, its

principal interest lies, perhaps, in the way in which it has been evolved. Starting farming, at the end of the War, upon a very moderate farm in the Peterborough district, and pursuing the traditional local practice, Mr. W. S. Abbott was led to consider the modifications which he has since introduced through the evidence of the relative profitability of the different branches of his farm afforded by his cost accounts. This led him, step by step, from stock-raising and feeding to dairying and from wholesale selling to the retail distribution of graded milk. It led him from turnips and hurdle sheep to sugar beet and a grass flock. It led him from pig-sties and the dung-cart to open-air pig keeping and four-legged manure distributors. Above all, it led him from the principles of mixed husbandry to rigorous departmentalism in the division of his land, in the use of labour, and in the selection of his products. Rarely is the value of accountancy as a guide to policy and management realized so clearly.

"... The agricultural economist's laboratory is found on the farm and in the market, and he is dependent upon the co-operation of those engaged in rural industry for much of the apparatus of his research work."

Reviewed at some length also in *The Times* (London), June 19, 1933.

Farm Records

Hopkins, J. A. Keeping and using farm records. 203p., mimeogr. Ann Arbor, Mich., Edwards brothers, inc., 1932. 30.6 H77K

"The central purpose of this book is to develop practical applications of accounts and records in the management of the farm. Treatises on farm accounting have, too often, explained the mechanical perfections of an elaborate system of accounts and then stopped without pointing out specific uses to which such a system could be put--as though the accounts were the end in themselves. And on the other hand it has been perhaps equally common for writers on the general subject of farm management to propound the theoretical aspects of farm organization and management without establishing any practical means by which these principles could actually be brought to bear on the management of a real farm.

"If economic principles are to be applied to farm management in a way that is both practical and scientific, the use of records is indispensable. Without them the plans of the farmer rest on very approximate and often inaccurate estimates of the performance of which his farm is capable. Without records he has only such facts to go on as his memory is able to hold. With records the productivity of his farm is no longer a matter of doubt...

"The records should be so planned as to yield data which will permit an appraisal of the methods of operation. They should be of benefit in planning for the most favorable combinations of factors of production. Therefore they must conform to the practical facts of the business..."

"The book is divided into six main parts. The first of these deals with the preliminary budget and the status of the business at the beginning of the farm year..."

"The second section presents briefly an explanation of those fundamental principles of accounting which the student needs to comprehend the financial records as a whole and to be able to carry on the unavoidable

work of bookkeeping with a minimum of trouble...

"Part III takes up the highly important problem of analysis and interpretation...

"Part IV discusses some special problems. Among these are the uses of some of the simplified or single entry forms of accounts, accounts for partnerships and stock share farms, and the handling of accounts for perennial crops and orchards. Part V deals briefly with the valuation of farm assets and their depreciation.

"Part VI is concerned with the use of the feed and labor records and with the more comprehensive analysis of farm enterprises which is possible when feed and labor records are combined with the financial accounts. Finally in chapter 29 we take up the revision of the budget in the light of the information which has been made available in the year's records.
-Preface

Federal Finances

National industrial conference board. Federal finances, 1923-1932. 124p.
New York, National industrial conference board, inc. 1933. (Studies in Taxation and Public Finance) 284 N212Fed

Foreign Trade

Roorbach, G. B. Problems in foreign trade, by G. B. Roorbach... with the assistance of W. A. Fowler. Ed. 1, 512p. New York and London, McGraw-Hill book company, inc., 1933. [Harvard Problem Books] 286 R67

Selected bibliography on foreign commerce, p. 497-501; General references at beginning of each part.

Contents: Part I. Trends in American foreign trade; II. Factors in foreign-trade development, including the export of raw materials and foodstuffs, the export of manufactures, the marketing of services, foreign investments and foreign trade, Government relation to foreign trade, and importing and tariffs; III. Export merchandising; IV. American branch factories abroad; V. Credit, financing, and exchange problems; VI. Transportation and marine-insurance problems.

Free Money

Büchi, J. H. Free money, a way out of the money maze... With a preface by the Rt. Hon. George Lansbury, M.P. 198p. [Edinburgh] Search publishing company, 1933. 284 B852

"Written for the purpose of introducing and explaining... the late Silvio Gesell's scheme of national economy based on 'Free money.'" - Pref.

"Money which goes out of date like a newspaper, rots like potatoes, rusts like iron, evaporates like ether, is alone capable of standing the test as an instrument for the exchange of newspapers, potatoes, iron, and ether... So we must make money worse as a commodity if we wish to make it better as a medium of exchange. And such a money then is Free money. It consists of notes, the face value of which continuously depreciates at a chosen rate, probably 5 percent. per annum. In order to keep the face value intact, the notes have to be stamped each month (small denominations) or each week (larger denominations) with a stamp of appropriate value.

These notes will be replaced annually. Special stamps for the necessary values would be provided and issued through all post offices and banks in sheets or booklets, in the same way as postage stamps are sold. These stamps would also be used as small change in addition to coins. There would still be small coins, but they would be struck of very cheap base metal in order to make them totally worthless as hoarding material. The Currency Management would, in addition, be empowered to withdraw any such coins and only exchange them against new ones after deducting a 'minting fee' approximate to the rate of circulation tax charged on the notes."

Inflation

Keynes, J. M. The means to prosperity. 37p. New York, Harcourt, Brace and company [1933] 280 K52M

"These chapters reproduce the substance of four articles... contributed to the Times of London and one contributed to the New Statesman and Nation, in March and April 1933. They were written with primary reference to British conditions..." -Pref. to American edition.

The Statist in an extended review of the volume in its issue for March 25, 1933 speaks of it as "a characteristically vigorous and persuasive exposition of the claims of the expansionist school." Mr. Keynes advocates both national and international inflation.

Woodward, D. B., and Rose, M. A. Inflation. 165p. New York and London, McGraw-Hill book company, inc., 1933. 284 W87

Bibliography, p.155-156.

This small volume was reviewed by Louis Rich in the New York Times for May 14, 1933. From this the extract below has been taken:

"... mere increase in the volume of money ... does not by itself assure velocity of circulation, i.e., that more money will get into the hands of people anxious to spend it. The problem is how to control inflation so as to advance prices and encourage industry to employ more men and at the same time protect the employees from actual impoverishment owing to the fact that the cost of living under inflation rises faster than the workers' pay. But planned inflation being different from accidental inflation, which has been the rule in the past, means of control can be worked out beforehand. The authors suggest that once the price level has been readjusted to that of existing debts, we should not return to the rigid gold standard, but stabilize with a managed currency, manipulated so as to steady the price level."

International Monetary & Economic Conference

International institute of agriculture. Documentation for the Monetary and economic conference (London, 1933) 329p. Rome, Printing office of the chamber of deputies, 1933.

Contents: Memorandum on the Agricultural Aspects of the Problems before the Monetary and Economic Conference (London, 1933); Appendix 1.- Report of the Special Advisory Meeting of Representatives of International Agricultural Organisations held at the International Institute of Agriculture on the 7-10 April 1933; Appendix 2.- Credit Conditions and the

Indebtedness of Agriculture in Central and Eastern European Countries; Appendix 3.- Documents Referring to the Project of the International Agricultural Credit Bank; Appendix 4.- Tariffs and Trade Restrictions (Development of Tariffs and Restrictions on International Trade in Cereals) Appendix 5.- The Migration Problem in its Relation to Agriculture; Appendix 6.- Scheme of International Collaboration in the Campaign Against Unemployment Submitted by Senator De Michelis, to the Commission for the Study of European Union in May 1931; Appendix 7.- Statistical Documentation Concerning Wheat and Other Cereals.

Land Economics

Pack, Arthur N. Forestry; an economic challenge. 161p. New York, The Macmillan company, 1933. 99.7 Pl2

Chapter 7. Regional planning and economic policy: p.130-161.

"To re-think forestry is first to start with the question: What is forestry? To answer that it is the technical science of growing trees is to overlook the tremendous connotations of what forestry and forests have meant in the development of our nation; it neglects the vital rôle which forestry will have to play in the solution of the economic problems of today. This re-thinking process seems to point out the passing of an epoch in forestry and the beginning of a new age wherein the battle-cries and shibboleths of old-school conservationists give way to thoughtful fact-finding and honest facing of an economic land-use crisis."

Land Settlement - Germany

Ovie, Hans Dietrich. Die besiedlung der oldenburgischen moore. 139p. Oldenburg i.O., 1932. 282.2 Ov4

Inaug.-diss. - Landw. hochschule, Berlin.

Bibliography, p. 137-138.

A historical account of land settlement on the Oldenburg moors from 1800 and a discussion of the economic and social conditions which exist there.

Land Settlement - Switzerland

Schweizerische vereinigung für innenkolonisation und industrielle landwirtschaft. Schriften no. 45-46. Einsiedel, Eberle, Kälin & cie 1932-1933. 2 nos. 282.9 Sch9

No. 45. I. Geschäftsbericht der Schweizerischen vereinigung für innenkolonisation und industrielle landwirtschaft in Zürich für 1931. II. Möglichkeiten der innenkolonisation zur bekämpfung der arbeitslosigkeit. III. Das problem des ausgleichs in der bevölkerungsverteilung auf der erde, von dr. Hans Bernhard. June 1932.

Discussions of the effect on unemployment of land colonization in Switzerland and of the problem of overcrowding and its relief by migration.

No. 46. I. Geschäftsbericht der Schweizerischen vereinigung für innenkolonisation und industrielle landwirtschaft in Zürich für 1932. II. Kolonisatorische zeitfragen, von dr. Hans Bernhard. April 1933.

Problems of land colonization are discussed.

Large-scale farming - United States

U. S. Dept. of commerce. Bureau of the census. Fifteenth census of the United States: 1930. Census of agriculture. Large-scale farming in the United States 1929. 106p. Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off., 1933. 157.54 C153L

Issued in cooperation with the United States Department of agriculture, Bureau of agricultural economics.

In defining the scope of this much needed statistical study of large-scale farms the author writes in part as follows: "This study is based on the 1930 census farm schedules. Examination of these schedules indicated that most farms having a value of products amounting to at least \$30,000 would reflect the ordinary conception of a 'large-scale' farm according to the usual measures of size. This value of products has been the chief measure of size used in this study. In the examination of 25,000 individual farm schedules given consideration in determining large-scale farms it was apparent that some exceptions should be made because of crop failure, purchase of animals, etc., as noted below. Of these, 7,875 schedules were selected and assembled for analysis as 'large-scale' farms.

"There are many ways of measuring 'size of farm.' Acreage in the farm is the measure that usually comes to mind first. By 'scale' of farm, however, is meant more than the acres of land used; it means the size of business carried on... No one of the factors of production - land, labor, or capital - can be used as a satisfactory measure of size of business for all types of farms. All of these factors must be considered in classifying a particular farm as to size of business...

"A farm, with certain exceptions, was considered 'large-scale' if the value of products amounted to \$30,000 or more...

"These large-scale farms conform to the census definition of a farm. A 'farm,' for census purposes, is all the land which is directly farmed by one person (or a partnership) either by his own labor alone or with the assistance of members of his household or hired employees. This virtually defines a farm as an 'operating unit.'...

"This study does not show the combined operations of closely controlled tenant farms such as the plantation of the 'old' South. If the 'home' farm, that part of the plantation operated by wage hands, was large enough to classify as large-scale, that part of the operation is included here. If not, the plantation has not been included no matter how many tenants were under one control.

"Likewise it does not show the combined operations of a multiunit organization commonly called 'chain farming', nor does it include the combined operations of groups of 'managed' farms. It includes only those operating units which in themselves were large enough to be classified as large scale whether or not these units were under the control of a larger organization.

"... The following types and subtypes of farms, based on the principal source of income, have been used: General, cash-grain, cotton, crop-specialty, fruit, truck, dairy, animal-specialty, stock-ranch, poultry, feed lot, and horse farm. Some of these types have been further divided into appropriate classes."

League of Nations

McClure, Wallace. World prosperity as sought through the economic work of the League of Nations. 613p. New York, The Macmillan company, 1933. 280 M133

Bibliographical note and list of abbreviations, p. xxiii-xxxix.

Sir Arthur Salter writes as follows in the foreword of this volume: "The chief object of this volume, in the words of the author himself, 'is an exposition of the economic work of the League of Nations. It defines economic work in no narrow sense, but rather seeks an understanding of all the endeavors directly to enhance the material prosperity of the world which have been undertaken by the international organization at Geneva.'

"For such an enterprise, at a time when the results of world economic maladjustment are so painfully and universally apparent, there can be nothing but good will. And Dr. McClure's emphasis upon the purely constructive nature of the League's work in the field of international economic co-operation is naturally peculiarly gratifying to one who has been intimately associated with this great effort.

"We now know, as we never knew before, that national prosperity is dependent upon international conditions. And we are learning that these conditions, in their turn, can be made constructive or disruptive for our civilization in just such degree as co-operation can be worked out in a wider field than that bounded by the national frontier.

"Through the technical agencies of the League of Nations, the machinery for continuous voluntary co-operation in the field of world economic problems has now for the first time in history been created. It remains only to insure that this machinery, as yet admittedly experimental and imperfect, should be adequately utilized to the mutual advantage of the nations and their peoples. Both adequate utilization and future improvement, however, must be preceded by a clearer and more comprehensive knowledge of what has been done at Geneva. And in facilitating this knowledge, Dr. McClure's study should prove most helpful.

"It is not to be expected that I should myself agree with all of the author's conclusions, or with all of the economic philosophy underlying them. But differences on what are after all matters of detail do not diminish appreciation of the great labor and high purpose behind this comprehensive examination of the economic work of the League in all of its manifold aspects."

The book is in two parts - Part I. The Background, Instrumentalities, and Progress of the Economic Work of the League of Nations - Part II. The Development of World Economy through the Economic Work of the League of Nations is in four sections: A. The Production and Distribution of Wealth B. International Trade; C. Finance; and D. The Economics of War and Peace.

Livestock Industry - Canada

Eastern Canada society of animal production. Report of proceedings of the fourth annual general meeting... 39p., mimeogr. Chateau Laurier, Ottawa, Ontario, July 5th and 6th, 1932. [Ottawa, 1932] Folio 49.9 Ea72

Partial contents: Economic research in relation to the live stock industry, by Dr. J. F. Booth, and Live stock marketing, by H. S. Arkell.

Local Government

Tharp, Claude R. Control of local finance through taxpayers' associations and centralized administration. 84p. Indianapolis, M. Ford publishing company, 1933. 284.5 T32

The author writes in the introduction: "The existing methods of control of local finance fall into two broad classes, first, there are voluntary organizations, consisting of taxpayers' associations and other organizations which influence legislatures and tax officials through their counsel and investigations; then there is governmental machinery set up by the state for the purpose of controlling local finance. Control through taxpayers' associations is the subject of Chapter I, while governmental control is discussed in Chapters II and III. Chapter IV is devoted to the summary and conclusion in which the work of taxpayers' associations and government is correlated."

The state taxpayers' associations studied include those in Arizona, California, Indiana, Kansas, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Montana, New Jersey, Tennessee, New Mexico, and Utah. In the consideration of governmental control the Indiana Plan has been used, as "a basis for comparison of methods in use in other states."

Young, J. T. The new American government and its work... Ed.3. 1024p. New York, The Macmillan company, 1933. (Social Sci. Text-Books, ed. by R. T. Ely) 280.12 Y8

Contains a chapter on local rural government.

Local Government - Arkansas

Warner, K. O. ed. Problems of Arkansas government. 59p. Fayetteville, Ark., 1932. (Univ. Ark. Bul. Gen. Ext. Serv. v.26, no.18, Dec. 15, 1932.) 280.07 W24

Cover and t.-p., printed; text, multigraphed.

The editor's preface states: "Several distinct objectives motivated preparation and publication of the ensuing chapters on 'Problems of Arkansas Government.' At the outset it seemed desirable to call attention to a number of significant problems confronting the state during the current period of economic maladjustment. Accordingly, each of the eight chapters deals separately with a problem of state government. In dealing with these problems it has been a cardinal aim to describe the situation as it exists today; to present historical data pertinent to an understanding of the problems; to indicate the treatment of similar situations in other states; to present no dogmatic solution of any difficulty; and to suggest possible remedies for Arkansas' governmental dilemma."

The chapters are: Centralization and home rule, by K. O. Warner; County government, by C. O. Brannen; Popular legislation, by K. O. Warner; The banking problem, by C. C. Fichtner; Reorganization of state government, by K. O. Warner; Control of the common schools, by C. E. Prall; Finance and taxation, by George Vaughan; A governmental program for Arkansas, by K. O. Warner.

Local Government - Delaware

Delaware. Governor's advisory commission on the study of county government and taxation. County government and taxation in Delaware; a report to the governor of Delaware by the Governor's advisory commission. 80p. Dover, 1932. 280.015 D372

The recommendations made in this report are confined to those changes which can be made by the General Assembly immediately without constitutional amendment, and suggests that further study be made of other aspects of county government in Delaware.

Local Government - Great Britain

Gt. Britain Committee on local expenditure. Report of the Committee on local expenditure (England and Wales). 173p. London, H. M. Stationery off.. 1932. ([Parliament. Papers by command] Cmd. 4200) 284 G7982

The scope of this study is briefly stated by the Committee as follows:

"In conducting our enquiries we have kept in mind that we were required to examine local expenditure as a whole, whether defrayed from rates or Exchequer grants, and to make proposals for reducing the total expenditure falling on public funds whether local or national. We have taken the view therefore that there was no profit in considering suggestions which had no other object than a transfer of burden from rates to taxes and vice versa. So far as was practicable we have reviewed the whole field of Local Government and have examined not only major issues such as Housing, Education, and Roads, but also the day to day administration of Local Authorities."

Statistical tables showing expenditures for various purposes are mostly for the years 1928-1932 although some tables cover a longer period and some give only the latest available figures.

Local Government - Minnesota

Anderson, William. The reorganization of local government in Minnesota. 27p. Minneapolis, 1933. (League of Minnesota municipalities. Publication no. 46) 280.043 An2

Preprint from Minnesota Municipalities v. 18, no. 2 and 3, Feb. and March 1933.

"This pamphlet is a by-product of an investigation of the units of local government in Minnesota and the United States, undertaken with the aid of the Social Science Research Council, and the fluid research fund of the University made possible by a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation. Definitive reports of this investigation have yet to be published." - Editor's note.

Local Government - South Carolina

Andrews, Columbus. Administrative county government in South Carolina. Addendum by Marion A. Wright. 245p. Chapel Hill, The University of North Carolina press, 1933. 280.77 An2

The foreword signed by S. M. Derrick states: "For the past few years it has been the feeling - almost the conviction - of a small but growing

group of students and public-spirited citizens that county government in South Carolina was being operated at low levels of economy and efficiency. The official records of the State were persistently revealing unsatisfactory conditions in the organization and administration of county affairs. But nowhere in the State did there exist a body of scientific information and thought on the subject. No one could speak with authority. No one knew the conditions in detail, and the causes. And no one was in defensible position to make suggestions for improvement. Individuals and agencies have all but neglected this phase of the public life of the State.

"Therefore, when in 1930 the Institute for Research in Social Science of the University of North Carolina offered to coöperate with the University of South Carolina in a close study of the subject the opportunity was eagerly seized. Beginning in June, 1930, Mr. Andrews spent the remainder of the year in South Carolina making intensive studies in six representative counties, namely: Fairfield, Darlington, Williamsburg, Colleton, Aiken, and Laurens. With the material thus collected together with that contained in official documents of South Carolina and a wide selection of more general works the study was continued for the greater part of 1931. The result is the present volume.

"It is of course not claimed that this work represents the last word on county government in South Carolina. However, Mr. Andrews has with rare understanding given its historical development, its present organization and administration, and has in the concluding chapter made distinctly constructive suggestions. He has laid the ground work for improved county affairs.

"Not the least important part of this volume is the addendum, 'Suggested Changes in County Government and County Affairs in South Carolina,' by Mr. M. A. Wright, Chairman of the Committee on Government of the South Carolina Council. Mr. Wright's work in this field constitutes a contribution of high order."

Local Government - Virginia

Fate, J. E. State government in Virginia. 270p. Richmond, The Appeals press, 1932. 280.089 P27
Bibliography, p.263-270.

Marketing

Killough, H. B., and Barrington associates, inc. The economics of marketing. 608p. New York and London, Harper & brothers publishers, 1933. 280.3 K55
Bibliography, p. 549-582.

"The Economics of Marketing analyzes twentieth-century sales practices in the light of industrial growth trends, production methods and costs, business finance, and general economic change. The book has a two-fold purpose. One purpose is to assist the reader to a clearer understanding of the rôle which marketing plays in competitive economic society. A second purpose is to point the way to improvements in marketing methods that will, at one and the same time, strengthen the profit positions of private business concerns and reduce the costs of consumers' goods."

Seedorf, Wilhelm & Hesse, P. Grundriss der landwirtschaftlichen marktlehre für landwirte, volkswirte, kaufleute, verwaltungsbeamte, landwirtschaftliche schulen und studierende. 35lp. Berlin, P. Parey, 1932. 280.3 Se3

Bibliography at end of each chapter.

This is a text book on agricultural marketing for use in high schools and other institutions for training agriculturists. The authors claim that it is the first attempt to establish agricultural marketing as a definite entity.

Marketing - Fruit and Vegetables

Marketing officer (superintending the fruit and vegetable trades, Leeward and Windward Islands, British West Indies) Report... August, 1931 to September, 1932. 28p. Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, Govt. print. off. 1932. 280.39 M34

The Commissioner of Agriculture who signed the preface wrote in part as follows: "The report gives an account of the work done and summarizes the results so far achieved in the development of the Fruit and Vegetable Trades in the Windward and Leeward Islands.

"The Marketing Officer has supervised the grading and packing, has organized the purchasing of crates, labels, wrappers, &c., and has given great assistance in arranging for the marketing of West Indian produce through recognised firms of brokers and sales people. He has also given valuable help in the preparation of legislation connected with the Fruit and Vegetable Trades."

Marketing - Milk - England and United States

Cohen, Ruth L. A survey of milk marketing schemes and price policies. 68p. [Cambridge, Eng., Printed by R. I. Severs, 1933] (Cambridge, Eng. Univ. School of Agr. Farm Econ. Branch. Rpt. no. 20)

"This study attempts to evaluate from the point of view of the community as a whole the price policies adopted by organized farmers for selling their milk in America and England. That such Associations have benefited the farmer there can be little doubt. The dealer, in America, also appears tolerably satisfied with them. The interests of the consumer are, however, apt to be subordinated. It is generally assumed that a price scheme has been fully justified if it is shewn to be preferable from the point of view of the consumer to unorganized competition. Most of the schemes which will be discussed have probably fulfilled this condition. Such a proviso, however, denies to the consumer any of the benefits of organized marketing. In the text a more rigid standard has been applied; the question discussed has been, not merely whether the price policy adopted has been better than unorganized marketing, but whether it has been the best that could have been applied, given organized marketing.

"It is impossible to shew exactly the effect of the agreements negotiated by the Permanent Joint Milk Committee in England owing to the absence of data on production or utilization of milk by months. Most of the details of the actual operation of the various schemes considered have therefore been drawn from American experience in five large eastern markets where conditions most nearly approximate to those in England.

Unless otherwise stated the information given was supplied by the officers of the Associations concerned."

Marketing - Milk - England and Wales

National farmers' union. Scheme under the Agricultural marketing act, 1931, regulating the marketing of milk. 26p. London, National farmers' union [1933] 280.344 N21

"This scheme is based on the recommendations contained in the 'Report of the reorganisation commission for milk' (Ministry of agriculture and fisheries. Economic series no. 38)" 280.9 G792 no.38

Part I - Preliminary follows: "1. This Scheme may be cited as the Milk Marketing Scheme, 1933. and applies to England and Wales; 2. The Interpretation Act, 1889, applies for the interpretation of this Scheme as it applies for the interpretation of an Act of Parliament; 3. For the purposes of this Scheme there shall be eleven regions called respectively the northern region, the north-western region, the eastern region, the east-midland region, the west-midland region, the North Wales region, the South Wales region, the southern region, the mid-western region, the far-western region, and the south-eastern region, and each of those regions shall consist of the area which, immediately before the 14th day of March, 1933, was comprised in the counties and county boroughs specified in relation thereto in the First Schedule to this Scheme."

Part II is devoted to the Board and the Regional Committees, part III - Register of Producers, part IV - Polls, part V - Financial Provisions, part VI - Principal Powers of the Board, part VII - Meetings of Registered Producers, part VIII - Amendment and Revocation of Scheme and Winding up of the Board, part IX - Miscellaneous.

First, second and third schedules are given.

Meat Packing

Greer, H. C. Customer turnover experience of meat packing companies. 34p. Chicago, The University of Chicago [1933] (Studies in the Packing Industry) 50.9 C432C

"This study was conducted by the Institute of Meat Packing at the University of Chicago. It was sponsored and financed jointly by the University's Social Science Research Committee and the Institute of American Meat Packers." - p.[ii]

"Also published as v.3, no.3, of Studies in Business Administration." -foot-note, p.1. (280.8 J825S)

"The present bulletin discusses the experience of the companies with reference to the rate of turnover of customers served by them, and indicates the characteristics of various classes of customers as to length of service-life, total volume, order size and frequency, bad debt losses, etc. A second section of the study will present an analysis of the business mortality rate among Chicago meat retailers in the period from 1920 to 1931, inclusive."

Henderson, Fred. Foundations for the world's new age of plenty. 104p. London, V. Gollancz ltd., 1933. 284 H38F

"... a diagnosis of finance and monetary procedure in relation to the basic realities of the social structure within which money functions."

Lewinski, J. S. Pieniadz, Kredyt i ceny. Fraca niniejsza zostala wydana pod redakcja d-ra Franciszka Bujaka. 55lp. Warszawa, Nakladem Wyzszej Szkoły handlowej, 1932. 284 L58

At head of title: Biblioteka Wyzszej szkoły handlowej w Warszawie. Bibliography, p. [483]-531.

A study of the theory of money, credit and prices.

Royal institute of international affairs. Monetary policy and the depression; a first report on international monetary problems by a group of the Royal institute of international affairs. 128p. London, Oxford university press, H. Milford, 1933. 284 R81M

Bibliography, p.[119]-121.

The membership of the Group which prepared this Report was Sir Charles Addis, Chairman, C. I. C. Bosanquet, Henry Clay, R. G. Glenday, N. F. Hall, H. D. Henderson, J. W. Hills, O. R. Hobson, Jules Menken, F. W. Pethick-Lawrence, D. H. Robertson, Sir Arthur Salter, Stephen King-Hall, and A. T. K. Grant.

The Report was reviewed at some length in The Economist (London) for June 3, 1933 and in The Manchester Guardian for May 18, 1933. From the latter the extracts below have been taken:

"The book begins with an account of the international monetary situation on the eve of the depression, and goes on to examine the effects of the depression on productive enterprise and the facts of the price problem. The next chapters set out broadly the varying views of the economists on the measures to be taken for recovery, which is seen as the restoration of a proper relationship between costs and receipts. Three points of view are taken: The 'monetary' or reflationist school, the 'structural school' (which believes that recovery can come only when confidence is restored not by a rising price level but by a drastic and salutary cutting down of costs and bankruptcy of uneconomic units in all parts of the system) and an intermediate view represented by Professor Ohlin. Still some degree of harmony can be constructed. All three views are agreed on the need for capital development and increased activity in the investment industries and on the desirability of cheap money as contributing to that end. All agree on the importance of private spending, but the monetary school lays much the strongest emphasis on it.

"The monetary school and Professor Ohlin would like to see an extension of public works, in so far as confidence was unaffected, at the bottom of the depression. The 'structural' school objects to public works generally, but the shrewd point is made that it has not indicated when, if public works must be undertaken, they can better be undertaken than at the trough of the depression. 'In short, the objection is political rather than economic, and is partly based on the fears that the Government will not know when to stop, and will prove

a bad buyer and so raise the cost of building materials.'

"The last chapter on the pros and cons of an early return to gold was written before the depreciation of the dollar, when it was less easy, perhaps, than it is to-day to find common ground on which the differing theorists could meet. As appendices there are a discussion of the future of interest rates, an estimate of the amount of State-controlled capital expenditure ... a chronology of the depression, and a tabular view of exchange restrictions in various countries."

Planning

Herring, J. W. Social planning and adult education. 138p. New York, The Macmillan company, 1933. 280.073 H43

This book is the report of a project in Chester County, Pa. and is "the outcome of two undertakings; the first, a 'social planning' program begun before the war; the second, an adventure in the use of the County Unit for Adult Education. The first was locally conceived and initiated. The second was entered upon by the American Association for Adult Education in 1928. These two undertakings were merged in one in 1929. The resulting project has three chief characteristics, namely:

"(1) County Social Planning

"(2) The Use of the County Unit in Adult Education

"(3) The Conscious Use of Adult Education in Making and Carrying Out a Social Plan

"Although the Chester County Project is in the pioneering field in all three of these particulars, its uniqueness probably lies in the combination of them all. The philosophy of the movement is doubly rich, since it is derived not only from the vision of the social planner, but also from the faith of the educator. It conceives, in a nutshell, that planning, the most comprehensive of social tasks, should be undertaken with education, the most effective of tools."

Laidler, Harry Wellington, ed. Socialist planning and a socialist program; a symposium, for the League for industrial democracy. With an introduction by Norman Thomas. 255p. New York, Falcon press [1932]

"Socialist party platform, 1932": p.243-248.

Partial contents: Society Adrift, by Stuart Chase; American Proposals for Planning - A Critical Analysis, by Pierce Williams; Planning and Unemployment, by Eveline M. Burns; Planning and the Profit Motive, by Rexford G. Tugwell; Planning for Service, by Paul Blanshard; The Essence of Price Control, by Vladimir D. Kazakevich; The State and Socialism, by Harry W. Laidler; The Challenge of Peaceful Revolution, by Norman Thomas.

Reynolds, Clifton. Production planning. 229p. London, Sir. I. Pitman & sons, ltd., 1932. 249 R33

Part I Planning for sale; Part II Planning for economy; and Part III Planning for coordination.

Price Stabilization

Lawrence, F. W. Pethick. The money muddle and the way out. 79p. London, G. Allen & Unwin ltd. [1933] 284 L432

"Mr. Pethick-Lawrence's new book begins by quoting two resolutions adopted last year by the Labour Party Conference at Leicester and the Conservative Party Conference at Blackpool. Both these resolutions declare in favour of the policy of stabilising prices, and Mr. Pethick-Lawrence's book is a defence of this policy on familiar lines. He advocates the stabilisation not of prices of particular commodities but of the general level of wholesale prices in accordance with an index number, and believes that prices could be kept stable by monetary management without those disturbing influences on economic equilibrium of which critics of the policy are afraid. Mr. Pethick-Lawrence's book is written simply and for the general reader, and hardly faces the real difficulties involved in the policy which he advocates. As usual, he writes well and clearly, but his claim for the practicability of price stabilisation will seem extravagant to many readers." - The Economist (London) April 15, 1933, p.814.

Prices and Quality - Groceries

Vaile, R. S., and Child, A. M. Grocery qualities and prices. 52p. Minneapolis, University of Minnesota press, 1933. (Univ. Minn. Studies in Econ. and Business, No. 7, April, 1933) 280.9 M663 no. 7

"In the present report at least a beginning has been made in the study of differences in the quality of merchandise offered by different types of stores and of the extent to which prices are adjusted to these differences in quality."

Public Finance - Greece

Andreades, A. M. A history of Greek public finance. v. 1 (412p.), rev. and enl. ed. tr. by Carroll N. Brown. Cambridge, Mass., Harvard university press, 1933. 284 An24

Published for the Harvard Economic Society, which sponsors in its announcement of the book the statement that "Like all things the ancient Greeks did, their financial institutions possess great interest to the modern reader. Especially interesting is the account given of the manner in which Greek democracies redistributed wealth through large public expenditures, and the way in which they levied upon their wealthy citizens the charges and contributions which they required."

Rice

Blankenburg, Paul. Der reis; eine wirtschaftsgeographische untersuchung. 302p. Berlin, P. Funk, 1933. 281.359 B61

Bibliography, p.295-302.

A study of the cultural and economic conditions of rice production throughout the world, with tables of production, consumption, import and export.

Rural Sociology

American sociological society Sociological problems and methods; papers presented at the twenty-seventh annual meeting of the American sociological society, held at Cincinnati, Ohio, December 28-31, 1932 159p. Chicago, The University of Chicago press [1933] 280.9 Am37

Partial contents: The Content of Rural Sociology, by Carle C. Zimmerman; The Contribution of Rural Sociology to the Church, by C. Horace Hamilton; The Contribution of Rural Sociology to Education, by L. W. Hacker; Possible Contributions of Rural Sociology to Agricultural Extension Work, by A. F. Wileden; The Sociology of Regional Highways, by W. Russell Tylor; The Contribution of Rural Sociology to Family Social Work, by Gertrude Vaile.

Standard of Living on Farms

Social science research council. Advisory committee on social and economic research in agriculture. Bulletin no. 11. Research in farm family living-scope and method. 209p. New York City, 1933. 281.29 Sol no.11
Bibliography, p.56-58.

"The purposes of this report are: To outline farm family living as a field of research in rural social science; to indicate its relationship to other aspects of rural social science; to describe briefly the present status and recent trends in research in farm family living; to outline a considerable number of projects representative of those now under way or needed to round out the program of research in this field; and to suggest methods and procedures which are being used or which may be used to advantage in different types of projects."

Taxation

U. S. Bureau of the census. Fifteenth census of the United States: 1930. Census of agriculture. Taxes on farm property in the United States...120p. Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off., 1933. 157.4 C153T
By Warder B. Jenkins.

The Introduction reads in part as follows: "This study, presented by the Bureau of the Census, is limited in the main to 'Taxes on Farm Property' and most of the data herein have been obtained as a part of the 1930 general agricultural census, taken as of April 1 in that year. The tax figures, with few exceptions, are those for the calendar year 1929. In a few cases supplemental information from the other sources is given in order to make fuller use of the census figures.

"Some of the data assembled in this bulletin are given for the United States as a whole and for each of the individual States, with some of the State totals subdivided into district totals, but the bulk of the remaining data are given for 100 selected counties grouped in somewhat definite areas in 11 States. In some States the different groups of counties were selected to represent different type-of-farming areas, in others to represent good farming areas as distinct from poorer areas, while the whole selection, with several exceptions, was made with the idea of keeping at a minimum urban influence on both farm values and taxes. The principal purpose of the data for the 100 selected counties was to confirm or

disprove the theory that the ratio of real-estate taxes paid to the value of farm real estate declined progressively as the value of the farms increased. In economic parlance such phenomenon is termed 'regression.' Two other tests were made to ascertain if regression is present when the same farms were arrayed according to size as measured by total acreage in the individual farms or when they were arrayed according to average value of land and buildings per acre. Whether or not the results for the 100 selected counties are fairly representative of all counties in general depends upon the uniformity of the results. It is the hope of those responsible for this study that the facts presented will be of basic importance to governing bodies, tax officials, students, and other citizens who are engaged in scrutinizing the tax system and incidence of each form of tax. However, it is not within the scope of this study to outline methods for improving that part of the fiscal activities of government which is concerned with securing revenue from taxes.

"For the present it will suffice to mention that this contribution deals with general property taxes and certain special assessments...

"It is a well-known fact that, in most sections of the country, the general property tax has become almost wholly a tax on tangible property. Therefore, wherever the general property tax supplies the major portion of tax revenues the burden of the support of governmental functions is largely borne by those who possess tangible property. As the three main classes of agricultural property -- namely, real estate, implements and machinery, and livestock, comprising nearly the whole of the wealth of agriculture, are tangible property, the setting for this study on 'Taxes on Farm Property' is not complete until it is known what proportion the general property tax forms of the farmers' tax bill, the extent to which the general property tax is the mainstay of the public tax revenue system, and finally, the functional distribution of governmental expenditures."

Taxation and Public Finance

Mills, M. C., and Starr, G. W. Readings in public finance and taxation. 823p. New York, The Macmillan company, 1932. 284 M62

"A collection of American memoranda whose primary aim is to supplement lectures and text-books, but which may also offer suggestions to those actually engaged in the formation of financial programmes of State and local governments." - Economist (London), April 15, 1933, p.814.

Taxation - California

California. Tax research bureau. Report of the California Tax research bureau in the office of State board of equalization, submitted to the people and the Legislature of California, January 23, 1933. 304p. Sacramento, California state printing office, H. Hammond, state printer, 1933. 284.59 C122

Part I (pages 1-165) was also issued separately.

Part II (pages 169-279) serves as "a practical statistical appendix to Part one preceding."

Chapters are devoted to Comparative tax burdens; Agricultural survey; Mining survey; Oil and gas survey; Timber survey; Bank and corporation franchise tax; Motor vehicle fuel tax; Special motor vehicle taxes and

licenses; Personal property taxation; Some local tax administrative problems; Exemptions from the local property tax; Possible means of broadening the tax base; and a Program for future research.

Only three of the supplementary statistical tables for the chapter entitled Agricultural Survey are included in part Two. "All other material is available in mimeographed form in the files of the Tax Research Bureau."

Taxation - State and Local - United States

Kendrick, M. S. Taxation issues, with special reference to state and local problems. 147p. New York and London, Harper & brothers, 1933. (Current Economic Problems, ed. by P. T. Homan) 284.5 K34

The author writes in the preface, "In preparing this book, I have emphasized those problems on which I thought I had something to say. And the more neglected a problem of importance appeared to me, the more I rejoiced to make a place for it. The result is a book of problems which includes some problems that commonly receive scant notice and which excludes others that commonly are treated at length..."

"The arrangement is simple. The first two chapters, 'The Rising Tide of Taxation' and 'The Quest for Revenue,' are intended not alone for the issues that they treat, but also to provide a factual background against which other problems of taxation may be viewed. Next, the general property tax is examined, because in my opinion certain aspects of this tax, which in yield of revenue is half of American taxation, rarely receive the emphasis which their significance deserves. The chapter on 'The Relations between State and Local Taxation' is a study of a problem of great present and probably greater future importance, only one phase of which, state aid to schools, has received much attention, and that in works on educational finance and in a few monographs, not in general treatises on public finance and taxation. The fifth chapter examines the worn problem of shifting. It is included for the sake of its contribution to the whole, and because of its emphasis on the relation of public expenditures to shifting. The sixth and concluding chapter examines the problem of a system of taxation. This is the problem toward which all previous chapters have pointed. Unique alike in its significance and in its neglect, this problem received major emphasis here. In the larger problem of a system of taxation, all other problems of taxation find their ultimate end."

Tariff - Germany

Schilling, Kurt. Der getreidezoll als mittel des deutschen agrarschutzes. 104p. Leipzig, E. Herrmann, 1932. 285.359 Sch3

Inaug.-diss. - Leipzig.

Bibliography, p.100-103.

An account of the causes and effects of the introduction of an agricultural tariff is followed by a discussion of the grain tariff and its effect on grain production, trade, and consumption.

Walter, A., and Engel, H. Die entwicklung der landwirtschaftlichen zölle seit 1902 (Stand vom 1 april 1933) 141p. Berlin, P. Parey, 1933. ([Germany] Reichsministerium für ernährung u. landwirtschaft. Berichte über landwirtschaft... n.f. 78. sonderheft) 285 W17 also 18 G31A hft. 78
A study of the German agricultural tariff since 1902.

Trade Barriers

Academy of political science, New York. Tariffs and trade barriers; a series of addresses and papers presented at the semi-annual meeting of the Academy of political science, April 28, 1933. Ed. by Parker Thomas Moon. 91p. New York, 1933. (Proc. Acad. Polit. Sci., v.15, no.3, June 1933) 280.9 Acl v.15

Partial contents: The United States tariff and our international financial position, by J. H. Williams; Exchange depreciation, foreign trade and national welfare, by J. W. Angell; Import quotas and other factors in the restriction of trade, by G. R. Parker; The relation of the agricultural problem to tariffs, by L. J. Dickinson; Discussion: Trade barriers in the world depression, by G. P. Auld; The tariff commission and the flexible clause, by J. L. Coulter; Reciprocity and the most-favored-nation clause, by J. G. Rogers; Tariff bargaining, by E. E. Day; International coöperation in the economic crisis, by Sir W. T. Layton; International coöperation, by Hans Luther.

U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Bureau of agricultural economics. World trade barriers in relation to American agriculture. Letter from the Secretary of agriculture, transmitting in response to Senate resolution no. 280, Seventy-second Congress, first session, submitted by Senator Norbeck, a report pertaining to restrictions upon international trade in major agricultural products throughout the world, measures undertaken in several countries to protect the position of their farm producers, and the effects of these restrictions and measures upon prices of farm products and the welfare of American farmers. June 5... 1933. 540p. Washington. U. S. Govt. print. off., 1933. (73d Cong. 1st sess. Senate Doc. no. 70) 1 Ec7Wo

"Prepared by the Bureau of agricultural economics" - cf. p. vii.

In this comprehensive volume the economic and historical background of trade barriers in relation to American agriculture are analyzed and discussed from a broad viewpoint, with more detailed emphasis on the world trade barriers erected during the post-war period. The nature, causes, effects, and methods of the different types of such intervention are explained under the subdivisions of import restrictions, export aids and restrictions and production aids and restrictions. Agrarian policies of

selected deficit and surplus countries are outlined especially in their relation to world agriculture. Practical effects of trade barriers and similar measures upon the prices of some important farm products in the United States are treated in a series of commodity chapters covering wheat, hog products, tobacco, fruit, cotton, dairy products, and sugar.

The appendix gives a rather detailed digest of the agricultural price-supporting measures in 38 foreign countries.

Unemployment

Wright, Quincy, ed. Unemployment as a world-problem. Lectures on the Harris foundation 1931. 260p. Chicago, The University of Chicago press [1931] 283 W932

Contents. - An economic analysis of unemployment, by J. M. Keynes.- World-unemployment and its problems, by Karl Pribram.- International co-operation and unemployment, by E. J. Phelan.

Wealth

Hobson, J. A. Work and wealth; a human valuation. [Rev. ed.], 242p. London, G. Allen & Unwin ltd. [1933] 280 H65W 1933

The author states that the purpose of this book is "to present a full and formal exposure of the inhumanity and vital waste of modern industry by the close application of the best-approved formulas of individual and social welfare, and to indicate the most hopeful measures of remedy for a society sufficiently intelligent, courageous and self-governing to apply them."

Soddy, Frederick. Wealth, virtual wealth and debt; the solution of the economic paradox. [Ed. 2], 320p. London, G. Allen & Unwin ltd. [1933] 284 Sol

"This inquiry commenced with the attempt to obtain a physical conception of wealth that would obey the physical laws of conservation and be incapable of imitating the capricious behaviour of the subject-matter of psychical research. During the progress of the investigation, a new theory of money gradually took shape, and in time constituted itself the corner-stone of the whole superstructure. Just because this theory, unlike others, did not pretend to correlate price with the state of trade or quantity of goods being produced, it was recognised that the problems of stimulating production and abolishing poverty and unemployment were distinct from the purely monetary problem. One could 'stabilise stagnation.' The solution was in due course arrived at, and the general conditions were worked out for the progressive economic expansion of a community, without change in the value of money or alternating fits of boom and depression. As was to be expected, the solution, when found, proved to be the most ordinary incontrovertible common sense, requiring nothing more than that to prove it.

Every accession to the quantity of wealth immobilised in a productive

system must be paid for by abstinence from consumption. The owners, for the time being, of money contribute a part - usually a small part - unwittingly. The rest must be met by genuine permanent surrender of rights to consume. These conditions observed, the revenue of wealth can be permanently expanded, in a scientific era, to an almost indefinite extent. It is because the genuine initial abstinence is burked that the existing system is what it is. This, in brief, is the solution of the economic paradox." - Author's preface to the first edition.

Wheat, Italy

Italy. Direzione generale dell'agricoltura. The wheat campaign in Italy; statement issued by the Ministry of agriculture and forests, General direction of agriculture. Rev. ed., 95p. Rome, Printing office of the Chamber of deputies, C. Colombo, 1931. 59.26 Itl Ed.2

Prepared by Enrico Fileni - cf.p.10.

"To sum up all the guiding principles laid down by the Duce for the Wheat Campaign have been respected, and all its purposes are being gradually attained and that even in circumstances of seasons and markets hitherto rather adverse than favourable to wheat growing. The direct results include:

"Maintenance of the area devoted to wheat, viz. about 5 million hectares, an area to which should be added another 4 to 5 hundred thousand hectares, representing the fifth part of the lands which are now in course of improvement and will be later permanently reclaimed for cultivation; Marked increase in yield per unit; General increase in the wheat harvests; Marked diminution of wheat imports.

"Side by side with these particular results, others of a general character have been obtained for agriculture as a whole, viz.: Greater diffusion of technical knowledge among cultivators; Better equipment of farms and consequent technical improvements and increased production of all the principal crops rotated with wheat; Increase of the head of live stock and of animal products; Land reclamation and changes in the systems of farming and of cropping, leading day by day to a gradual 'substitution of a new order in production giving higher total returns and making provision for a larger rural population than the present ' ...

"Finally with the provisions for the Wheat Campaign taken in conjunction with the enlightened rural policy of Fascism, the even deeper and more far reaching object is attained of evoking that keenly desired 'agricultural conscience,' which shall inspire faith in the possibilities of the soil of Italy in every agriculturist, making him feel and exercise willingly his duty to society of sparing no effort to extract the highest yield from his land; in short the ultimate object proclaimed by Benito Mussolini will be attained, namely, 'The Ruralisation of Italy.'"

Wheat - Tunisia

Eoeuf, Felicien. Le blé en Tunisie. Vol. 1. La plante, le milieu physico-chimique. 454p. Tunis, Société anonyme de l'imprimerie rapide de Tunis, 1932. (Tunis. Direction Générale de l'Agriculture, du commerce et de la colonisation. Service Botanique et Agronomique. Annales du Service

Eotanique et Agronomique, t. 8, 1931) 59 B637

An account of the varieties of wheat grown in Tunisia, the physical conditions best suited to their cultivation in the different regions of the country, the cultural methods adopted for their improvement and their influence on the physiology of the plant and the fertility of the soil. Tables give the distribution by regions of the principal crops grown in Tunisia during the period 1923/28, the area sowed in wheat and in barley yearly from 1923 to 1928, area and production of wheat 1905-1930, and yield of wheat 1917-1928.

Vol. 2 is in preparation.

Wool

Kaplan, Emanuel. A way forward for the wool industry. 236p. New York, The Business bourse, 1933. 304 K14

Bibliography, p.235-236.

Book I is a summary of the conditions which characterize the woollen industry of today and book II is a plan for a National wool acceptance bank which the author thinks will mend the industry's ills.

Wool - Australia

Australia. Commonwealth wool inquiry committee. The Australian wool industry. Report by the Commonwealth wool inquiry committee. 26th October, 1932. 84p. Canberra, L. F. Johnston, Commonwealth government printer, 1932. 281.345 Au7

Partial contents: World wool supplies; Wool prices; Costs of production; The trend of costs since pre-war years; Reductions in cost; Land tax; Reduced costs and increased receipts; Marketing of the Australian wool clip; Sterling exchange; and National policy.

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Langer, W. L., comp. Foreign affairs bibliography; a selected and annotated list of books on international relations, 1919-1932 [by] William L. Langer ... and Hamilton Fish Armstrong. 55lp. New York, London, pub. by Harper & brothers for Council on foreign relations, inc. [1933] [Publications of the Council of Foreign Relations] 241.3 L26

Contents.-- pt.1. General international relations.-- pt.2. The World war.-- pt. 3. - The world.-- pt.4. North and South America.-- pt.5. Europe.-- pt.6. Asia.-- pt.7. The Pacific area.-- pt.8. Polar regions.-- pt.9. Africa.

"From the time of its establishment, ten years ago, the quarterly review Foreign Affairs, published by the Council on Foreign Relations has presented in each successive issue a selected list of recent books dealing with international affairs. The wide popularity of the lists has led the Council to plan a more complete and systematized bibliography of the

general subject, and [the volume noted above] is the happy result. It would have been easy merely to consolidate the forty quarterly lists into a single one. This, however, is not what has been done. Instead, publications of three earlier years have been included; items of minor importance have been dropped out and many new ones added; a more detailed classification has been introduced; and the annotations have been revised and in many instances expanded. Over 7,000 titles are included, arranged under 380 headings. Faced with the necessity of rigorous selection from a bewilderingly vast literature, the compilers have proceeded according to sound principles and appear to have achieved results almost beyond criticism. Individual users will not agree with every choice made, but none will deny that the volume reflects high credit upon American bibliographical scholarship and technique or that it constitutes a reference work of large and permanent value."

Oxford. University. Agricultural economics research institute. Index to periodical literature related to agricultural economics, July to December 1932. Prepared at the Agricultural economics research institute, Oxford, for the Agricultural economics society. 10p., mimeogr. [Oxford, 1932] 241.3 Ox2

NEW PERIODICALS

Empire Journal of Experimental Agriculture, v. 1, no. 1, Apr., 1933. (Published by Oxford University Press, London, England.)

This is a contribution to the future of the agriculture of the British Empire. It is "designed to deal particularly with problems relating to crops and animal husbandry, and the results of controlled experimental work in the field arising from fundamental scientific investigation."

World's agricultural journal; monthly review of agricultural associations for international agricultural policy, technique and finances. Revue universelle d'agriculture; organe mensuel des associations agricoles, sociologie, technologie et finances agricoles... v. 1, no. 1, April, 1933. Budapest, 1933.

Text in English, French and German.

Editor: Antoine Georges Boros; publisher: Jean de Paar, Budapest, Hungary.

The editor's introductory note in the first issue of this journal states that its purpose is to "render valuable services not only to the agricultural population, but to the whole community" by endeavoring "to coordinate national currents with a comprehensive international policy."

The following are some of the articles contained in the first two issues: v.1, no.1, April 1933 - Proposals for the international organisation of corn [i.e. grain] marketing; proposals of Herr Laur, Herr Dollfuss and Mr. Ladó, and President Roosevelt's suggestions (also in German). - Les coopératives agricoles en France, by André Courtin. - Principal conditions of a just agrarian policy in Europe. v.1, no.2/3, May/June 1933 - The World economic conference and international agrarian policy (also in German).

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Connor, L. R. Statistics in theory and practice.

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Reviewed by H. W. M. in Jour. Roy. Statis. Soc. (n. s.) 96 (2): 332-334. 1933.
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p.7.
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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE PUBLICATIONS

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Compiled by Katharine Jacobs

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113. Research in farm structures, by Henry Giese. Apr. 1932. 52p.

157. Power and machinery in agriculture. By W. M. Hurst... and L. M. Church. Apr. 1933. 39p.

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301. The public domain of Nevada and factors affecting its use, by E. O. Wooten. Apr. 1932. 52p., maps.
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357. State land-settlement problems and policies in the United States, by W. A. Hartman. May 1933. 88p.
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*Requests for these publications should be addressed to the Office of Information, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

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- Amendment no. 1 to Service and regulatory announcement no. 132
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- Service and regulatory announcement no. 108. Amendment no. 3. Amendment to the Standards for rough rice. 11p. [July 26, 1933]
- Amendment no. 5 to Service and regulatory announcement no. 103. [Rules and regulations of the Secretary of agriculture governing the inspection and certification of live poultry] 1p. [June 8, 1933]
- Amendment no. 1, to temporary grades, requirements and regulations under the export apple and pear act of June 10, 1933. July 20, 1933. 2p.
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- Characteristics of agricultural supply and demand curves, by L. H. Bean. [1933] 6p.
Summary of address before section K of the American association for advancement of science, in a joint program with the Econometric society, Syracuse, N. Y., June 22, 1932.
- The consumer and the standardization of farm products, by Caroline B. Sherman. Rev. 1933. 8p.
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- Farm-mortgage terms and conditions, 1932-1933. (Preliminary) June 1933. 10p.
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- Index numbers of prices paid by farmers for commodities bought 1910-1932. June 1933. 25p.
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- Marketing California grapes; summary of 1932 season, by A. E. Prugh. May 1933. 28p.
- Marketing Colorado cantaloupes; summary of 1932 season, by W. D. Hull. June 1933. 20p.
- Marketing Colorado lettuce, cauliflower, green peas and cabbage; summary of 1932 season, by Bryce Morris. May 1933. 18p. (Issued in cooperation with Colo. Ext. Serv.)
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- Marketing hay by modern methods, by G. A. Collier. 25p. April 1933.

*These publications are issued in small editions for immediate use in official work and are not for general distribution.

Marketing Michigan grapes; summary of 1932 season, by R. E. Keller. May 1933. 12p. (Issued in cooperation with Mich. Dept. Agr., Bur. Foods & Standards)

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Meat cutting and pricing methods, by A. T. Edinger. [1933] 31p.

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Official standards for potatoes. Effective Sept. 15, 1933. [July 12, 1933] 8p.

Rules and regulations for the Secretary of Agriculture and instruction of the Chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics governing origin verification of seed, effective August 1, 1933. July 1933. 36p.

Science serving agriculture, by A. P. Chew. 1933. 42p.
Prepared for distribution at the Century of Progress exposition, Chicago, 1933.

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Storing wool, by James W. Christie. [Dec. 19, 1932] 2p.

Studies of stability of color in raw cotton. A preliminary report, by Dorothy Nickerson... and Leona Dilworth Milstead. Feb. 1933. 22p. (Issued in cooperation with Texas Agricultural Experiment Station with the assistance of U. S. Bureau of Plant Industry, South Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station, and Mississippi Agricultural Experiment Station, Delta Branch)

Summary of the apple and pear export season, 1932-33, by F. A. Motz... and A. C. Edwards. Aug. 1933. 60p. (U.S. Dept. Agr., Bur. Agr. Econ. Foreign Agr. Serv. F.S. A-435)

The summer dairy outlook, July 1933. July 31, 1933. 9p.

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Tentative revised standards of quality for individual eggs. 2nd revision - June 12, 1933. [1933] 8p.

Tentative United States standards for dry peas. Aug. 1, 1933. 4p.

Truck receipts of fresh fruits and vegetables at 10 important markets for calendar years 1932 and 1931 stated in car-lot equivalents by months for 1932 and totals for 1932 and 1931. May 27, 1933. 33p.

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Radio Talks*

August 1 crop prospects, by J. L. Orr. Aug. 11, 1933. 2p.
Cotton report, by D. A. McCandliss. Aug. 8, 1933. 2p.
The dairy outlook, by C. L. Holmes. July 31, 1933. 2p.
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Farm news from foreign lands, by P. O. Nyhus. July 7, 1933. 2p.
Fruit and vegetable prospects on July 1, by S. R. Newell. July 11, 1933. 2p.
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General crop conditions on July 1, 1933, by J. A. Becker. July 11, 1933. 1p.
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Grain, hay and pasture report, by J. A. Becker. June 13, 1933. 2p.
July hog markets, by C. A. Burmeister. July 26, 1933. 2p.
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Miscellaneous (Mimeographed)**

Early potato marketing along the Atlantic seaboard, a radio talk by A. E. Mercker. June 21, 1933. 2p. (Issued by U. S. Dept. Agr. Ext. Serv.)
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Publications of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration***
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Cigar-tobacco acreage adjustment program. Instructions to field workers for making certification of performance for first payment of 1933 in New England, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Wisconsin, and Minnesota. (Form T14, issued August 1933) 6p.
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*These radio talks are of current interest only and are of no value for permanent filing as the information they give may be obtained from other Department publications.

** Requests for these publications should be addressed to the office issuing them.

*** Requests for these publications should be addressed to the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Cigar-tobacco acreage adjustment program. Statement of policy. (Form T11, issued July 1933) 1p.

(Cotton regulations, series 1) Cotton regulations pertaining to option-benefit, benefit, and option contracts made by the Secretary of agriculture with the approval of the President under the Agricultural adjustment act, approved May 12, 1933, as amended. (C.R.-A.A.A., Series 1, issued July 1933) 4p.

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(General regulations, series 1, revision 1) General regulations made by the Secretary of agriculture with the approval of the President under the Agricultural adjustment act, May 12, 1933, as amended. (G.R.-A.A.A., Series 1, Revision 1, issued July 1933) 6p.

License series - License no. 1. License for milk - Chicago milk shed together with the following appendices, marketing agreement for milk - Chicago milk shed and milk regulations, series 1. Issued by the Secretary of agriculture, July 28, 1933, effective date August 1, 1933. (Form H-2) 1933. 32p.

1933 cigar tobacco adjustment program. Information for producers. Miami Valley types 42, 43, and 44. (Form T8, issued July 1933) 4p.

1933 cigar tobacco adjustment program, information to producers. New England types 51 and 52. (Form T6, issued July 1933) 4p.

1933 cigar tobacco adjustment program, information for producers. Pennsylvania type 41 and New York-Pennsylvania type 53. (Form T7, issued July 1933) 4p.

1933 cigar tobacco adjustment program, Information for producers. Wisconsin types 54 and 55. (Form T9, issued July 1933) 4p.

1933 cotton adjustment program. Instructions to field workers. 1933. 8p.

Planned production means more for your wheat. The wheat situation and the adjustment plan in brief, with an estimate work sheet on which to estimate what an adjustment payment will mean to you. 1933. (W-6) 4p.

U. S. FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION PUBLICATIONS*

Circular 1. Farm mortgage loans by the federal land banks and the land bank commissioner. June 1933. 15p.

Farm loans and mortgage refinancing through the federal land bank system, by Henry Morgenthau, Jr., 1933. 6p. printed.

Organization and general policies of the Farm credit administration. Prepared by Henry Morgenthau... read by Francis W. Peck... before the American institute of cooperation, at Raleigh, N. C., on July 25, 1933. 3p. (Press Service no. 4-6)

The structure and plans of the Farm credit administration. Radio address by Henry Morgenthau, jr., ... over the National broadcasting company's network of stations... June 14, 1933. 6p. (Press Service no. 3-90)

*Requests for these publications should be addressed to the Farm Credit Administration, Washington, D. C.

Compiled by Mary F. Carpenter

Alabama

Alabama. Department of agriculture and industries. Alabama farm production, v.6, no. 9, 2p. Montgomery. June 1933.

In cooperation with United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

This number includes the acreage devoted to home gardens 1928-1932 and a table giving harvested acreage of corn and cotton, 1928-1932, by counties.

Arizona

Smith, G. E. P. The financial rehabilitation of irrigation and drainage districts. Ariz. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 144, p.121-142. Tucson. 1933.

Presents the situation in which about fifty Arizona districts now find themselves and outlines a procedure which might be followed in readjustments.

Arkansas

Arkansas. University. College of agriculture. Extension service. Annual report...fiscal year 1931-1932. Ark. Univ. Agr. Ext. Serv. Circ. 302, 49p. Little Rock. 1933.

Work in agricultural economics by county agents, p.30-34.

Arkansas cooperative crop reporting service. Arkansas annual crop report for the year 1932. 42p. Little Rock. 1933.

In cooperation with the Arkansas State Plant Board and United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Includes county statistics of crops, horses and mules.

McCormick, T. C. Rural social organization in Washington county, Arkansas. Ark. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 285, 43p. Fayetteville. 1933.

The first of a series of studies of rural social organization to be made in different areas in Arkansas.

California

Benedict, M. R. The Merced irrigation district; an economic survey of farm incomes, expenses and tax-paying abilities. Calif. Agr. Expt. Sta. Giannini Found. Agr. Econ. Mimeogr. Rept. 24, 15p. Berkeley. 1933.

A supplementary memorandum to the preliminary report- (See Agricultural Economics Literature, May 1933)

Braun, E. W. Organization and operation of barter associations in California. Calif. Agr. Col. Ext. Serv. Giannini Found. Econ. Mimeogr. Rept. 26, 10p. Berkeley. 1933.

California. Department of agriculture. Bureau of market enforcement. Official list of licensed produce dealers and deciduous fruit dealers, together with a brief explanation of the laws governing commission merchants and the service of the Bureau of market enforcement. 19p. Sacramento. 1932.

This list is as of August 1, 1932. A mimeographed list of produce dealers as of May 1, 1933 (9p.) has been published separately.

California. Department of agriculture. Division of markets. California almond growers industry and marketing problems. Report of observations and recommendations. 39p. Mimogr. Sacramento. 1933?

"Walter E. Packard, consulting economist, prepared this report for the Division of Markets, State Department of Agriculture, as an interpretation of the grower attitude study made by him for the Division of Markets."

California. Department of Agriculture. Division of markets. A study of the attitude of the almond growers with respect to the California Almond Growers Exchange. 51p. Mimeogr. Sacramento. 1933.

Peterson, G. M., and Shear, S. W. The California Muscat grape outlook. Calif. Agr. Expt. Sta. Giannini Found. Agr. Econ. Mimeogr. Rept. 23. 26p. I-XVIII. Berkeley. 1933.

Stokdyk, E. A. An analysis of the operations of the Escondido Valley Poultry Association. Calif. Agr. Expt. Sta. Giannini Found. Agr. Econ. Mimeogr. Rept. 27, 24p. Berkeley. 1933.

Stover, H. J. Annual index numbers of farm prices, California, 1910-1932. A preliminary report. Calif. Agr. Expt. Sta. Giannini Found. Agr. Econ. Mimeogr. Rept. 25, 9p. Berkeley. 1933.

Voorhies, E. C., Todd, F. E., and Galbraith, J. K. Honey marketing in California. Calif. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 554, 31p. Berkeley. 1933.

Paper no. 33, The Giannini Foundation of Agricultural Economics. In cooperation with United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Entomology.

Colorado

Burdick, R. T., and Pingrey, H. B. Preliminary report on the cost of feeding lambs in northern Colorado for the 1931-32 feeding season. 17p. Mimeogr. Fort Collins, Colo. Agr. Expt. Sta., 1932.

Colorado Cooperative crop reporting service. Agricultural statistics. Crops and livestock...1932. Colo. State. Bd. Immigr. Bul. 90, 64p. Denver. 1933.

Includes statistics by counties.

Connecticut

Connecticut. Agricultural experiment station. Report... for the year ending June 30, 1932. Conn. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 181, 14p. Storrs. 1932. Agricultural economics, p.4; Rural sociology, p.8-9.

Connecticut Department of agriculture. Connecticut crop and livestock review, 1932. Conn. Dept. Agr. Bul. 19, 40p. Hartford, 1933.

In cooperation with the New England Crop Reporting Service.
Includes data by counties and historical tables of revised estimates of acreage, yield, and production of the important crops of Connecticut.

Hammerberg, D. O. Factors in the present dairy situation. Conn. Agr. Col. Econ. Digest for Conn. Agr., no. 44. p.353-355, 358-359. Storrs. 1933.

Florida

Howard, R. H., Turlington, J. E., and Brumley, F. W. An economic study of the Plant City area for the year ending September 30, 1932. Fla. Agr. Col. Ext. Serv., Fla. Agr. Ext. Econ. 3 (6): 1-5, mimeogr. Gainesville. June 1933.

Noble, C. V. Trend of citrus plantings in Florida. Fla. Agr. Col. Ext. Serv., Fla. Agr. Ext. Econ. 3 (7): 1-3, mimeogr. Gainesville. July 1933.

Georgia

Fain, J. R., and Minor, W. A., jr. Farm organization and management of the Master farmers of Georgia. Ga. Agr. Col. Bul. 430, 23p. Athens. 1933.
Farm management survey records were secured from the 36 Master Farmers for the farm year 1930, representing practically all sections of the State.

Fain, J. R., and Minor, W. A., jr. A study of farm organization in the peanut area of Georgia with special reference to hog production. Ga. Agr. Col. Bul. 431, 40p. Athens. 1933.

Georgia. Agricultural experiment station. Forty-fifth annual report... for the year 1932. 55p. [1933]
Cotton marketing, p.25-27; Shipping containers, p.40-41.

Howell, L. D., and Fullilove, W. T. Farm prices of cotton related to its grade and staple length in Georgia, seasons 1929-30 and 1930-31. Ga. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 174, 37p. Experiment. 1933.
In cooperation with United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Lacy, H. E., and Minor, W. A., jr. The combine harvester in Georgia. Ga. Agr. Col. Bul. 428, 28p. Athens. 1933.
Contains cost and other economic data.

Illinois

Illinois. Agricultural experiment station. Purpose and benefits of work by the Agricultural Experiment Station... Ill. Agr. Expt. Sta. Circ. 408. 28p. Urbana. 1933.

"To conserve land resources as a continuing source of wealth, reduce production and marketing costs, improve the quality of farm products, adjust production to demand, and expand the market outlet for farm products are the significant objectives of the Agricultural Experiment Station... and others like it. When agricultural research is appraised on this basis, it is obvious that there was never a greater need for it than now."

Indiana

Canan, R. D. . A preliminary study of Indiana dairying from the standpoint of marketing. Ind. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 382, 16p. Lafayette. 1933.

Gaylord, F. C., and Cleaver, H. M. Marketing Indiana sweet potatoes. Ind. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 370, 24p. Lafayette. 1933.

Information was obtained by personal interviews with sweet potato growers, dealers and transportation agencies.

Manhart, V. C., Horrall, B. E., and Hienton, T. E. Cooling cream at the buying station and keeping it cool while in transit to the creamery. Ind. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 374, 8p. Lafayette. 1933.

Includes cost of cooling, p.7.

Manhart, V. C. Effect of the time element in marketing cream for butter making on quality. Ind. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 383, 12p. Lafayette. 1933.

Purdue University. Department of agricultural extension. Twenty-first annual report...July 1, 1931 to June 31, 1932. 84p. Lafayette. 1932.

Division of Farm Management, p. 50-52, 76-77.

Wilcox, W. W., and Lloyd, O. G. The human factor in the management of Indiana farms. Ind. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 369, 23p. Lafayette. 1932.

"The first section of this report deals with a statistical analysis of the personal factors correlated with labor income. The second section deals with three groups of men who have been farming a number of years and represent three distinct levels of financial progress or success. Here, a brief space is devoted to showing the physical factors responsible for this difference in financial progress."

Young, E. C., and Collier, G. W. Labor and power used in crop production in Central Indiana. Ind. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 378, 28p. Lafayette. 1933.

In cooperation with United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Information presented was obtained for the three years, 1929 to 1931.

Young, G. E. Marginal farm land in southern Indiana. Ind. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 376, 28p. Lafayette. 1933.

Results of a detailed study of present and past land use in Gibson Township in Washington County are presented and data and maps are given of the "region in Southern Indiana where marginal farm land creates acute economic problems in certain townships."

Iowa

Hopkins, J. A., jr. The uses of efficiency factors in analysis of farm records. Iowa. Agr. Expt. Sta. Research Bul. 160, p. 121-176. Ames. 1933.

Iowa State College. Committee on agricultural philosophy and objectives. A statement of objectives for agriculture. Iowa St. Col. 70p., Ames. 1933.

Six objectives are listed and considered in outline form. Suggested readings are included.

Murray, W. G. What is normal land value. Iowa Agr. Col. Ext. Serv., Agr. Econ. Facts, Rept. 6, p.4. Ames. June 1933.

Shepherd, Geoffrey. Farm adjustment act should bring immediate relief to agriculture in Iowa. Iowa Agr. Col. Ext. Serv., Agr. Econ. Facts. Rept. 5, p.4. Ames. May 1933.

Kansas

Kansas. State board of agriculture. Report...for the quarter ending March 1933. v.52, no.205, 127p. Topeka. 1933.

Contains the addresses, papers, and discussions at the sixty-first annual meeting of the Board, January 11-13, 1933

Includes the following: Government in relation to farm problems, by F. B. Bomberger; Major objectives in farming, by F. D. Farrell; Government aids in reconstruction, by V. N. Valgren; The Washington Farm Conference, by O. O. Wolf; Meeting conditions through reorganization of the farm business, by J. A. Hodges; Problems in reorganizing the farm, by A. E. Jones.

Kentucky

Byers, G. B. Sheep as a factor in profitable farming. Ky. Agr. Expt. Sta. Circ. [unnumbered] 5p., mimeogr. Lexington. 1933.

A farm management study including costs.

Poundstone, Bruce. Sheep costs and returns. Central Bluegrass Region, 1932. 6p., mimeogr. [Lexington] Ky. Agr. Expt. Sta. [1933]

Preliminary report of records kept on 34 farms for the period September 1, 1931 to August 31, 1932.

Louisiana

Thompson, R. L., and Allin, B. W. Louisiana farm taxes. La. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 231, pt.2, 26p. State Station, Baton Rouge. 1933.

In cooperation with United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

This is the second of a series of three and describes the general property tax and farm taxes.

Maine

Maine. Commissioner of agriculture. Agriculture of Maine. Twenty-fifth annual report... July 1, 1930 to July 1, 1932. 36p. Augusta [1933]

Division of Markets, p.28-33.

Maine. University. College of agriculture. Extension service. Annual report for the year ending June 30, 1932. Maine Univ. Agr. Col. Ext. Serv. Bul. 209, 44p., Orono. 1933.

Agricultural economics, p.8-12.

Merchant, C. H. Prices on farm products in Maine. Maine Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 334, 179p. Orono. 1933.

"Information has been obtained from various United States Department of Agriculture Yearbooks, monthly prices prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture, various state publications, newspapers, especially the Maine Farmer dating back to 1852, farmers' diaries, and records of store keepers in Maine."

Maryland

Coffin, Margaret. Housing conditions in relation to farm labor turnover. A study of 1090 farm houses in five counties in Maryland. Md. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 341, p.371-411. College Park. 1932.

Sections of the counties of Kent, St. Mary's, Washington, Carroll, and Somerset were selected for this study.

"Observations were made upon the character, conveniences and surroundings of the house and upon its location with reference to commercial and social opportunities. Some records were made of the value of the house and the size of the farm and type of farming done. Farm houses occupied by owners and hired men and vacant farm houses were included in the survey together with those of tenants."

Maryland. Agricultural experiment station. Forty-fifth annual report... 1931-1932. XVIIIp. College Park, 1933?

Research in agricultural economics, p.VIII-X.

Maryland. University. Extension service. Cantaloupe law of Maryland and regulations relating to its enforcement. Md. Univ. Ext. Serv. Circ. 100, 4p. College Park. 1933.

Maryland. University. Extension service. Eighteenth annual report...for the year 1932. 86p., College Park. 1933.

Marketing, p.56-59.

Massachusetts

Massachusetts. Agricultural Experiment Station. Annual report for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1932. Mass. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 293, 68p. Amherst. 1933.

Department of Agricultural Economics p.5-7; Department of Farm Management, p.34-36.

Massachusetts. Department of agriculture. Receipts and sources of Boston's food supply, 1932. Prepared by E. W. Bateman, investigator, Division of Markets. 56p., mimeogr. Boston. 1933.

Michigan

Gaston, H. P. The Michigan pear industry, its status and trends. Mich. Agr. Expt. Sta. Spec. Bul. 232, 35p. East Lansing. 1933.

Gross, I. H. and Bosworth, M. R. Insurance of farm families. Mich. Agr. Expt. Sta. Tech. Bul. 133, 39p. East Lansing. 1933.

The study was made by the Home Economic Section and "is based upon information collected between April and November, 1931, in certain townships in Ingham County, Michigan, from 100 farm-owner families and 100 farm tenant families."

Michigan. Agricultural experiment station. Quarterly Bulletin, v.15, no.4. May 1933. East Lansing.

Partial contents: Trends in the use of farm land in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, by E. B. Hill, p.227-231; Cost of producing Michigan beans in 1932, by P. F. Aylesworth, p.231-234; Potato costs in Michigan in 1932, by K. T. Wright, p.234-238.

Motts, G. N. Motor truck marketing of Michigan livestock. Mich. Agr. Expt. Sta. Spec. Bul. 235, 28p. East Lansing. 1933.

Data were secured between June 1932 and March 1933.

Motts, G. N., Scholl, C. A., and Chapin, J. W. Trends in cherry production in Michigan. Mich. Agr. Expt. Sta. Spec. Bul. 237, 44p. East Lansing. 1933.

Includes detailed production data by townships in the commercial cherry growing sections of 11 counties of the State.

Thaden, J. F. Population trends in Michigan. Mich. Agr. Expt. Sta. Spec. Bul. 236, 38p. East Lansing. 1933.

Veatch, J. O. Agricultural land classification and land types of Michigan. Mich. Agr. Expt. Sta. Spec. Bul. 231, 51p. East Lansing. 1933.

A folded map is included which shows location of first, second, and third class agricultural lands in the State.

Minnesota

Minnesota. Department of agriculture, dairy and food. Minnesota annual crop and livestock statistics, 1931-1932. Minn. Dept. Agr. Bul. 11, 36p. St. Paul. [1933]

In cooperation with United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Contains data by counties.

Minnesota. Department of agriculture, dairy and food. Minnesota state farm census, 1931. Minn. Dept. Agr. Bul. 8, 6p. St. Paul. 1931?

In cooperation with the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Includes by counties, the number of farms, acreage, number of hens, turkeys and tractors, for the year 1931.

Ranney, W. P., Sallee, G. A., and Cleland, S. B. Earnings on Minnesota farms. Minn. Univ. Agr. Ext. Div., Farm Business Notes, No. 127, p.1-5, mimeogr. University Farm, St. Paul. 1933.

Ranney, W. P., Pond, G. A., Cleland, S. B., and Cavert, W. L. Second annual report of the Farm management service for the farmers of Northern Minnesota for the year 1932 (April 1, 1932 to April 1, 1933) Minn. Univ., Dept. Agr., Div. Agr. Econ. Mimeogr. Rept. 60, 19p. University Farm, St. Paul. 1933.

In cooperation with the Farm Bureaus of Beltrami, Carlton, Clearwater, Hubbard, Itasca, Polk, St. Louis, and Wadena Counties, Minn.

Sallee, G. A., and Pond, G. A. A preliminary report of data secured in 1932 on the farm accounting route in Stevens County, Minnesota, Minn. Univ., Dept. Agr., Div. Agr. Econ. Mimeogr. Rept. 59, 35p. University Farm, St. Paul. 1933.

In cooperation with the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Sallee, G. A. and Pond, G. A. A preliminary report of livestock costs and returns from data secured in 1932 on the farm accounting route in Stevens County, Minnesota. Minn. Univ., Dept. Agr., Div. Agr. Econ. Mimeogr. Rept. 58, 26p. University Farm, St. Paul. 1933.

In cooperation with the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Missouri

Missouri. University. College of agriculture. Extension service. ...Annual report for 1932. Missouri Univ., Agr. Col. Ext. Serv. Circ. 302, 63p. Columbia. 1933.

Agricultural economics, p.43-44.

Nebraska

Nebraska. Agricultural experiment station. Forty-sixth annual report...for the fiscal year ending June 31, 1932. 49p. Lincoln. 1933.

Rural economics, p.33-34.

Nebraska. University. Agricultural college. Extension Service. Ten years of agricultural extension work with Nebraska farmers, 1922-1931. Neb. Agr. Col. Ext. Serv. Circ. 29, 32p. Lincoln. 1933.

Market organization and farm management, p.29-31.

Virtue, G. O., ed. The University of Nebraska tax primer. 12 nos., paged separately. Lincoln, Agr. Expt. Sta., 1932-1933.

The twelve chapters are Tax Circular 1 to 12, October 1932 to January 1933, each chapter treating some specific phase of the tax field as follows: 1. Public expenditures, 2. Public revenues - their forms and character, 3. The revenue system - the federal revenues, 4. The revenue system - the state revenues ... all by G. O. Virtue, 5. The general property tax, by R. H. Cole; 6. Taxation of intangible property, and 7. Exemptions, by G. O. Virtue; 8. The sales tax, by Harold Hedges; 9. The income tax, by H. C. Filley; 10. The taxation of corporations, by E. G. Callen, E. B. Schmidt, and G. O. Virtue; 11. The relative tax burden, by R. J. W. Ely; 12. Tax administration in Nebraska, by E. G. Callen.

Nevada

Headley, F. B., and Howard, Milton. Accuracy of budget estimates on farms in 1932. Nev. Agr. Expt. Sta. News Bul. v.7, no.6., 2p., mimeogr. Reno. 1933.

Headley, F. B., and Venstrom, Cruz. Production of crops and livestock on the Newlands project in 1932. Nev. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 130, 7p. Reno. 1933.

Results of an agricultural census taken annually.

Howard, Milton. Effect of the depression on food costs on farms in the Carson Valley and the Newlands project. Nev. Agr. Expt. Sta. News Bul. 7 (5): 1-4, mimeogr. Reno. 1933.

Preliminary results from cost of production studies.

New Hampshire

New Hampshire. Agricultural Experiment Station. Agricultural research in New Hampshire. Annual report... for the year 1932. N.H. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 270, 27p. Durham. 1933.

New Hampshire. College of agriculture. Extension service. Extension work... 1932. Annual report. N.H. Agr. Col. Ext. Serv. Bul. 42. 21p. Durham. 1933.

Farm management and marketing, p.9-10.

New Jersey

Howe, C. B. Sales of fluid milk and cream in New Jersey, January 24, 1933? N. J. Agr. Expt. Sta. 14p., mimeogr. New Brunswick. 1933.

Various State agencies cooperated in preparation of this report.

Howe, C. B. Some aspects of the surplus problem in the North Jersey market. N. J. Agr. Expt. Sta. 15p., mimeogr. New Brunswick. 1933.

Howe, C. B. Some comments on milk grading in New Jersey. N. J. Agr. Expt. Sta. 4p., mimeogr. New Brunswick. 1933.

Lynn, W. C. Marketing cannery tomatoes on grade in New Jersey. N. J. Dept. Agr. Circ. 231, 14p. Trenton. 1933.

New Jersey. Department of agriculture. Roster of county boards of agriculture and State agricultural organizations for 1933. N. J. Dept. Agr. Circ. 233, 34p. Trenton. 1933.

Includes activities of the county boards as well as names of officers and those on committees.

New Jersey. State college of Agriculture. Extension service and Rutgers University Agricultural experiment station. Supplementary data... [78p.] mimeogr. New Brunswick, [1933]

Supplementary tables to Extension Bulletin 101, County and township taxes in New Jersey by A. C. Waller and H. B. Weiss. (A.E.Lit. May 1933)

Pitt, D. T., Beckwith, C. S., and Grant, C. J. A survey of the cranberry and blueberry industries in New Jersey. N. J. Dept. Agr. Circ. 232, 34p. Trenton. 1933.

The survey was made jointly by the Bureau of Plant Industry of the New Jersey Department of Agriculture and the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station at the request of, and in cooperation with, the American Cranberry Growers' Association and the Blueberry Growers' Cooperative Association.

Includes acreage figures by counties and varieties obtained from growers since the 1930 Federal census was taken.

Waller, A. G., and Rauchenstein, Emil. Farm profits and factors influencing farm profits on 55 dairy farms in Warren County. N. J. Agr. Col. Ext. Serv. Bul. 105, 18p. New Brunswick. 1933.

In cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture and New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station.

New Mexico

Hauter, L. H. Estimated farm costs of producing agricultural products in the Mesilla Valley in 1932. 20p., mimeogr. State College, N. Mex. Col. of Agr. 1933.

Hauter, L. H., and Hunter, Byron. Estimated returns from operating an 80-acre Mesilla Valley farm under eight different plans in 1932. A method of determining what to produce. N. Mex. Agr. Col. Ext. Serv. Circ. 124, 44p. State College, 1933.

Returns from a hypothetical 80-acre farm are compared. The information presented although prepared especially for the Mesilla Valley is applicable also to certain other irrigated areas in New Mexico.

New York

New York. Cornell University. College of agriculture. Farm Economics, no. 80. Ithaca. 1933.

Partial contents: Farm prices; The price outlook; The price of gold and prices of basic commodities, by G. F. Warren and F. A. Pearson; A comparison of the cost of living in the country and in the city, by Kenneth Hood; Costs and returns in raising heifers in New York, 1930-31, by L. C. Cunningham; and Sale of milk and cream through retail grocery stores in Rochester, New York, by H. W. Mumford, jr.

New York. Cornell University. College of agriculture. Farm Economics, no. 81. Ithaca. 1933.

Partial contents: Prices in the United States since the suspension of the gold standard, by G. F. Warren and F. A. Pearson; Sources of credit used by New York farmers, by G. W. Hedlund; Grape farming during the depression, by G. P. Scoville; The candling record and the retail price of eggs in New York City, by A. R. Gans; First mortgage loans on farms in different land classes, Tompkins County, New York, by A. B. Lewis; Costs and returns from Hudson Valley fruit farms in 1930 and 1931, by

Paul Williamson; The importance of distance to work and type of road in selecting a part-time farm, by Kenneth Hood; Motor trucks on New York farms, by E. S. Foster and Karl Vogt; Relation of egg receipts to egg prices in New York City, by Karl Vogt; Farm life insurance and fire losses on different classes of land, by A. B. Lewis; The Fertilizer industry and the dollar, by A. R. Gans; and Sales of milk and cream in Rochester, New York, by G. A. West and Leland Spencer.

New York. Cornell University. College of Agriculture. Department of vegetable crops. Subsistence gardens in New York state in 1932. 22p. Albany. 1933. 90.31 C81

Report was prepared by W. E. Georgia for Temporary Emergency Relief Administration. Includes tables showing cost and returns of gardens municipal, industrial, and community, in New York State in 1932.

Peck, G. W. Harvesting and packing apples, peaches and pears. N. Y. Cornell Agr. Col., Ext. Serv. Bul. 257, 32p. illus. Ithaca. 1933.

Vial, E. E. Retail prices of fertilizer materials and mixed fertilizers. N. Y. Cornell Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 545, 157p. Ithaca. 1932.

North Carolina

North Carolina. Department of agriculture. North Carolina; county farm facts, 1930-1933. N. C. Dept. Agr., Farm Forecaster, no. 63, 40p. Raleigh. June 1933.

Annual issue by the Crop Reporting Service in cooperation with the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Includes crop statistics by counties.

Rogers, R. H. A study of North Carolina dairies. N. Car. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 288. 35p. State College, Raleigh. 1933.

Records obtained from 33 dairymen are analyzed and the appendix, p.20-35 contains statistical tables including production and distribution costs.

North Dakota

Shepperd, J. H., and Severson, Albert. Wiltshire Sides. Factors which influence production and quality. N. Dak. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 263, 42p. Fargo. 1933.

"The object... was to ascertain the practicability of feeding northern grown feeds to hogs of various types and to determine the suitability of these carcasses for the European trade in the form of Wiltshire sides."

Some marketing data included.

Ohio

McBride, C. S., and Cowden, T. K. Sources of market milk and butterfat in Ohio. Ohio Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 523, 38p. Wooster. 1933.

"This study is based upon a survey of the sources of milk and butterfat purchased by milk distributors and manufacturers of dairy products

in the major markets of Ohio... No attempt was made in the survey to collect data on the quantity of sales or the price received for the product sold."

Moore, H. R. Semi-annual index of farm real estate values in Ohio, January 1 to June 30, 1933. Ohio State Univ., Dept. Rural Econ. and Ohio Agr. Expt. Sta., Mimeogr. Bul. 61, 7p. Columbus. 1933.

In cooperation with Farm Lands Division, Ohio Association of Real Estate Boards.

Morison, F. L. Ohio farm land acquired by life insurance companies thru foreclosure in 1932. Ohio State Univ., Dept. Rural Econ. and Ohio Agr. Expt. Sta., Mimeogr. Bul. 57, 9p. Columbus. 1933.

Morison, F. L. Some factors affecting profits in sheep raising in Southeastern Ohio. Ohio State Univ., Dept. Rural Econ. and Ohio Agr. Expt. Sta. Mimeogr. Bul. 58, 16p. Columbus. 1933.

Ohio Agricultural experiment station. Bimonthly Bulletin, v.18, no.163, Wooster. July-August 1933.

Partial contents: Some factors of success in sheep raising, by F. L. Morison, p.110-111; Comparative prices of Ohio farm products, by J. I. Falconer, p.111.

Ohio. State University. Department of rural economics. The "cracker box statesmen" series of radio talks on taxation. 13p., mimeogr. Columbus. 1933.

Popular talks on taxation given by three members of the Department of Rural Economics taking the roles of a farmer, a local public official, and an economist.

Sitterley, J. H., and Falconer, J. I. Trends in land use and a potential forest area in Ohio. Ohio State Univ., Dept. Rural Econ. and Ohio Agr. Expt. Sta. Mimeogr. Bul. 59. 5p.+2 tables, 10 maps. Columbus. 1933.

Wallrabenstein, P. P. and Falconer, J. I. Estimated gross cash income from the sale of agricultural products from Ohio farms by counties-1932. Ohio State Univ., Dept. Rural Econ. and Ohio Agr. Expt. Sta. Mimeogr. Bul. 60. [7]p. Columbus. 1933.

Oklahoma

Ellis, L. S. Oklahoma farm prices. Okla. Agr. Expt. Sta. Current Farm Econ. Suppl., 94p. Stillwater. [1933]

Includes monthly farm prices and index numbers of commodities from 1910-1932.

Oklahoma. Agricultural experiment station. Current Farm Economics, v.6, no.3, June 1933. Stillwater.

Partial contents: The new Federal Agricultural Credit Organization, by Henry Morgenthau, jr., p.55-57; Farm relief is possible under the new national law, by J. T. Sanders, p.57-62; The Emergency Farm Mortgage act of 1933, by L. S. Ellis, p. 62-63; Monetary reform paves the way to

higher farm prices, by P.H. Stephens, p.64-66; Possible tax reduction through consolidation of counties, by G. S. Wehrwein, p.67-70; Receipts of hogs at the Oklahoma city market, 1923-1932, by R. A. Ballinger, p.73-75.

Pennsylvania

Dennis, W. V. Social activities of the families in the Unionville District, Chester county, Pennsylvania. Pa. Agr. Expt. Sta., Bul. 286, 24p. State College. 1933.

In cooperation with United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Pennsylvania. Department of agriculture. Pennsylvania crop and livestock report, 1932. Pa. Dept. Agr. Gen Bul. 517, 30p. Harrisburg. 1933.

Collected and compiled by the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service. Data by counties and districts.

South Carolina

Burgess, J. S. jr. and Guin, Marvin. Farm prices of cotton related to its grade and staple length in selected local markets in South Carolina, seasons 1930-31 and 1931-32. S. Car. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 290, 31p. Clemson College. 1933.

In cooperation with United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Clemson college. Extension service. Cotton reduction campaign. Plans for applying the Agricultural Adjustment Act to the 1933 cotton crop. Clemson Agr. Col. Ext. Serv. Circ. 129, 4p. Clemson College. 1933.

In cooperation with United States Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Russell, B. A. An investigation of farm real estate values in Anderson County, South Carolina. S. Car. Agr. Expt. Sta. Circ. 50, 15p. Clemson College. 1933.

"Among the objectives of this study are (1) an analysis of land prices and trends during recent years, and (2) the relation of farm income to value of land (farmers' estimates) during specified years."

South Dakota

Eberle, A. M., and Dolve, M. A. Farm women's markets. S. Dak. Agr. Col. Ext. Serv. Circ. 332, 17p. Brookings. 1933.

"This circular is intended to answer the questions as to methods of organization, what to sell, how to manage a market, and also to describe the markets already in existence in South Dakota."

Johnson, S. E. and Steele, H. A. Some aspects of the farm mortgage situation in South Dakota and their relation to a future land use policy. S. Dak. Agr. Expt. Sta. Circ. 9, 63p. Brookings. 1933.

Part I.-The present situation and its development. Part II.-Mortgage experience of different lending agencies. Part III.-Concentration of land ownership and its probable relation to a future land use policy.

Lundy, Gabriel. New credit facilities under the farm credit act of 1933. S. Dak. Agr. Col. Ext. Serv. Farm Econ. and Outlook Circ. Letter 97, Suppl., 5p., mimeogr. Brookings. 1933.

Vermont

Fowler, H. C. Seasonal variation in milk production under the basic rating plan. Vt. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 353, 32p. Burlington. 1933.

Virginia

Fletcher, P. L. Costs of marketing Virginia livestock. Va. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 288, 36p. Blacksburg. 1933.

Presents the results of a study of the costs of marketing heavy South-west Virginia grass-fed cattle and Virginia spring lambs at Jersey City, together with an analysis of some of the factors affecting these costs.

Nuckolls, W. J., jr., Dietrick, L. B., and Beamer, L. C. Cost of producing canning tomatoes in Virginia in 1932. Va. Polytech. Inst., Va. Farm Econ. (21):290,293-295. Blacksburg. 1933.

Virginia. Agricultural and mechanical college and polytechnic institute. Extension division. Extension work in agriculture...some accomplishments in 1932. Va. Agr. Col. Ext. Div. Bul. 132, 50p. Blacksburg. 1933.

Farm management and marketing, p.36-44.

West Virginia

Dadisman, A. J. Farm or forest in the West Virginia Appalachians? West Va. Agr. Expt. Sta. Circ. 65, 12p. Morgantown. 1933.

"This circular summarizes the more important facts and results given in more detail in United States Department of Agriculture Technical Bulletin no. 303, May 1932, [Economic utilization of marginal lands in Nicholas and Webster Counties] by Millard Peck, Bernard Frank, and Paul A. Eke."

Wisconsin

Kirkpatrick, E. L., McNall, P. E., and Cowles, M. L. Farm family living in Wisconsin. Supplementary tables for Research Bulletin 114. Wis. Agr. Expt. Sta. Stencil Bul. [17p] Madison. 1933.

In cooperation with the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Tables which present data in greater detail than those given in Research Bulletin 114. (Noted in Agricultural Economics Literature, May 1933.)

Wisconsin Agricultural experiment station. Facts for farmers. Annual report... 1931-1932. Wis. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 425, 144p. Madison. 1933.

Economic and social studies, p.34-54.

PERIODICAL ARTICLES

Compiled by Louise O. Bercaw and A. M. Hannay

Agrarian Conflict - Hungary

Lore, Ludwig. Agrarian conflict in Hungary. *Current Hist.* 37 (5): 545-550. Feb. 1933. (Published at Times Square, New York, N. Y.)

Agrarian Reform - Spain

Martinez de Bujanda, E. Agrarian reform in Spain. *Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Economics and Sociology* [reprint from the 'International Review of Agriculture'] yr. 24, no. 4, Apr. 1933, p. 113E-130E. (Published by the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, Italy.)

Marvaud, Angel. La réforme agraire en Espagne. *Revue Économique Internationale* 25, année, v. 2, no. 3, p. 563-592. June 1933. (Published at 12, Place Loix, Brussels, Belgium.)

The importance of the agricultural question in Spain, attempts to remedy conditions prior to the recent law of September 21, 1932, the provisions of that law and some of the difficulties of putting it into operation are discussed.

Agricultural Credit - Argentine Republic

Agrarian credit law. *Rev. of the River Plate* 74 (2162): 15, 17. May 19, 1933.

A "free translation" of the text of the new agricultural credit law sanctioned by the Senate on May 12, 1933.

Argentina. Rising prices - agrarian credits - easy money. *Economist* 116 (4685): 1247-1248. June 10, 1933. (Published at 8 Bouverie St., London, E. C. 4, England.)

"Congress is now in session, one of the first measures sanctioned being the operation of a specifically agrarian section in the Banco de la Nacion. Loans to farmers will be granted for sums restricted to a comparatively moderate maximum, varying according to the nature of the business, while the time of repayment ranges between six months and two years. The Banco de la Nacion is empowered to allocate to the use of this section a sum probably amounting to \$170 millions paper. It is true that in actual practice the country branches of the Banco de la Nacion, which are numerous, have long been conducting much of their business along the lines which the new law officially sanctions. At the end of 1932 this class of loans in the Banco de la Nacion amounted to close upon \$160 millions paper. The new law will subdivide agrarian credit to a greater extent and thereby assist the small producer; it does not of itself create fresh credit."

Agricultural Credit - Europe

Costanzo, G. Credit conditions and the indebtedness of agriculture in Central and Eastern European countries. Mo. Bul. Agr. Econ. and Sociol. (reprint from the 'Internatl. Rev. of Agr.') 24 (6): 197-243. June 1933. (Published by the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, Italy.)
Credit conditions and the indebtedness of agriculture in Austria, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Hungary, Poland, Rumania and Yugoslavia.

Agricultural Marketing Bill - Great Britain

Agricultural Marketing bill, 1933. Gt. Brit. Min. Agr. Jour. 40 (1): 63-67. Apr. 1933. (Published by H. M. Stationery Office, London, England.)
An outline of the main provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Bill of 1933 which is a development from the Agricultural Marketing Act, 1931.

Rustic economics. Economist 116 (4685): 1231-1232. June 10, 1933. (Published at 8 Bouverie St., Fleet St., London, E.C.4, England.)
Critical of the Agricultural Marketing Bill "which virtually establishes a twin dictatorship of the Board of Trade and the Ministry of Agriculture over the food supplies of the country."

Agricultural Policy - Cuba

Rocca, Joseph C. Agricultural policies in Cuba. Pan American Union. Bulletin 67 (2): 109-120. Feb. 1933. (Published in Washington, D. C.)
"The following pages comprise two chapters of a more comprehensive study 'Cuba's Recent Economic Policy,' prepared by Dr. Rocca."

Agricultural Policy - Great Britain

Agricultural policy. Gt. Brit. Min. Agr. Jour. 40 (1): 15-21. Apr. 1933. (Published by H. M. Stationery Office, London, England.)
The Minister of Agriculture outlines the agricultural policy of the National Government of Great Britain.

Turnor, Christopher, and Prewett, F. J. Towards an agricultural policy. Summary and conclusions. I: The state's alternatives. Country Life 73 (1892): 422-423. Apr. 22, 1933.
"The first of these articles, proposing the Agricultural Policy advocated by expert contributors to the series, indicates the alternatives open to the State, and in local organisation foreshadows the elimination of the small employing farmer. The primary necessity is an increase in output and employment per acre."
Part II is on Standardization and Contract and is in Country Life 73 (1893): 435-436. Apr. 29, 1933.

Turnor, Christopher, and Prewett, F. J. Towards an agricultural policy. Conclusions. III: The policy. Country Life 73 (1894): 459-460. May 6, 1933. (Published at 20 Tavistock St., Covent Garden, London, W.C.2, England.)
This is the concluding article in the series Towards an Agricultural

Policy. In it the writers set forth an agricultural policy for the British Government, the main objects of which are to increase production, to increase employment on the land, and to improve prices of agricultural produce. Steps will need to be taken by both the Government and industry. The Government's sphere will include measures for the control of imports, home production, credit, monetary reform, the modification of vexatious and unproductive forms of taxation, and adequate educational and research facilities. The agricultural industry must become an organized industry and the farmer must support the policy by creating a system of voluntary cooperation. The pooling of estates into Regional Trusts is suggested. Not only is the organization of industry considered necessary, but likewise the organization of the individual estate and the individual farm.

Agricultural Relief

Ginzburg, Benjamin. Farm relief - and what then? Harper's Mag. 166 (996): 667-677. May 1933. (Published at 49 East 33rd St., New York, N. Y.)

Knappen, T. M. The new partnership of government and business. Effects on business stability, profits, and securities. Mag. Wall St. 52 (3): 106-108, 144. May 27, 1933. (Published at 90 Broad St., New York, N. Y.)

The probable effects of the farm relief act and the business recovery bill.

Agricultural Statistics - Great Britain

Stanley, R. E. Agricultural statistics, 1932. Roy. Agr. Soc. of England, Jour., v. 93, p. 245-262. 1932. (Published by John Murray, Albemarle St., London, England.)

Contains statistics of acreage, production, yield, prices, livestock and dairy and poultry products.

Agriculture - British Empire

Times trade and engineering supplement. British Empire products number, 64p.. May 20, 1933. (Published by Times Publishing Co., Ltd., London, E.C.4, England.)

Partial contents: Cereal crops, by G. J. S. Broomhall; Beef, mutton, and lamb; Dairy farm products; The rice trade, by Douglas F. Glennie; Hides and skins, by J. C. Harrington; The wool market, by Harry Dawson; Empire cotton crops, by John A. Todd; Flax, hemp, jute, and coir, by F. I. Oakley; Silkworm rearing, by Norton Breton; The timber trade, by R. S. Pearson; Seed crushing industry, by H. M. Langton; Imperial tobacco by Digley Sperring; Empire cane sugar, by H. T. Pooley; The tea industry; Cocoa production; Fresh fruit supplies, by T. D. Matkin; The canning industry; The dried fruit trade; Wines and spirits; Coffee production.

Agriculture - Czechoslovakia

Heinisch, O. Tschechoslowakei. Berichte über Landwirtschaft (n.f.) 17 (2): 299-304. 1933. (Issued by Germany. Reichsministerium für Ernährung u. Landwirtschaft. May be obtained from P. Parey, Berlin, Germany.)

An account of Czechoslovakian grain import regulation, livestock raising, production and consumption of meat and fat, and import and export of eggs.

Agriculture - Egypt

Jullien, Léopold. Chronique agricole 1932. L'Égypte Contemporaine 24 (141): 477-491. Mar. 1933. (Published by the Société Royale d'Économie Politique de Statistique et de Législation, Cairo, Egypt.)

A critical summary of agricultural conditions in Egypt in 1932. The establishment of the Banque Agricole de Crédit Hypothécaire, the Government's measures to relieve agricultural indebtedness, the development of rice cultivation and the work of irrigation are briefly discussed and followed by a Statement of Egypt's cotton production in 1931 and 1932.

Agriculture - Japan

Ishiguro, Tadaatsu. Récente situation agricole du Japon. Revue Économique Internationale, 25 année, v. 2, no. 3, p. 459-467. June 1933. (Published at 12, Place Loix, Brussels, Belgium.)

A sketch of agricultural conditions in Japan and of Japan's agricultural policy for the relief of the farmer.

Agriculture's Expenditure for Production Goods - Germany

Loewe, Ludwig. Die ausgaben der deutschen landwirtschaft für industrielle produktionsmittel. Landwirtschaftliche Jahrbücher 77 (3): 367-423. 1933. (Issued by Prussia. Ministerium für Landwirtschaft, Domänen und Forsten. May be obtained from P. Parey, Berlin, Germany.)

A study of the expenditure of German agriculture for industrial production goods shows that it amounts to about 30 to 33 percent of the total outlay, with fertilizer taking first place or 10 to 12 percent of the total.

Apple Cartel - British Columbia

Coke, J. The 1932 apple cartel in British Columbia. Economic Annalist 3 (6): 63-64. June 1933. (Published by the Agricultural Economics Branch, Dept. of Agriculture, Ottawa, Canada.)

Apple Farms - Income - Nova Scotia

Hudson, S. C. Relation of rates of production and size of business to income on 156 Nova Scotia apple farms. Econ. Annalist 3 (5): 55-56. May 1933. (Issued by the Agricultural Economics Branch, Dept. of Agriculture, Ottawa, Canada.)

Back-to-the Land Movement

Manny, T. B. The back-to-the-land movement and the rural church. Adult Student, May-June, 1933, p. 215-216, 255, 269-270. (Published at Nashville, Tenn.)

"One of the most significant things coming out of the present depression is the widely heralded back-to-the-land movement of unemployed persons and their dependents. It is the purpose of the present article to analyze this movement, especially as it has developed in the South, and to relate it to the rural church both as a problem and an opportunity."

Wilhelm, Donald. America returns to the soil. Rev. of Rev. and World's Work 87 (5): 31-32. May 1933. (Published at 55 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.)

Wilhelm, Donald. Exodus, 1933. New Outlook 161 (9): 43-45. June 1933. (Published at 515 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y.)

"More than 1,000,000 people have gone back to the farm; but it is estimated that another 4,000,000 have gone back to the land. The meaning of these two movements is explained."

Barter and Scrip

[Cooperative self-help activities among the unemployed.] Mo. Labor Rev. 36 (5): 979-1083. May 1933. (Published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Dept. of Labor, Washington, D. C.)

This is the third of a series of articles. Contents: Barter and exchange movement in Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Unemployed relief club, Waterloo Iowa; Self-help movement in Des Moines, Iowa; Self-help among unemployed of San Francisco bay district; Cooperative self-help activities among unemployed in Seattle; Unemployed cooperative relief association of San Jose, California; People's Unemployment League of Maryland; Citizens' Service Exchange, Richmond, Virginia; Self-help movement in Pittsburgh; Self-help movement in Indianapolis; Barter and exchange movement of Chicago; Self-help movement in Washington, D. C.

The fourth article, summarizing the individual reports given in the first three articles is published in Mo. Labor Rev. 36 (6): 1229-1240. June 1933.

Beef Weights and Prices - England

Prewett, F. J. Consumers' preference: beef weights and prices. Gt. Brit. Min. Agr. Jour. 40 (3): 218-224. June 1933. (Published by H. M. Stationery Office, London, England.)

"The consumers' preference, as reflected in price, is clearly for the lightest-weight beef. The farmer, as reflected in the numbers of cattle put forward per weight-group, appears to approach that demand to the point that is economically best justified by the conditions which control his management."

Bounties - Netherlands

Netherlands. Measures to grant bounties or loans to certain agricultural producers under consideration. Commerce Reports, no. 23, June 10, 1933. (Published by the U. S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, D. C.)

"Bills passed by the lower house of the Netherlands Parliament and now awaiting action by the upper house propose to extend further governmental aid to various branches of agriculture, according to a report of April 20 from Vice Consul Sidney H. Brown, Rotterdam.

"The measures under consideration are to provide for subsidies to horticulturists and flax growers; loans to nurserymen; and payment to poultry raisers of an export premium on eggs. Additional proposals to aid growers of potatoes, rye, and flowers are also being considered.

"A bill to consolidate the administration of the 'Crisis Wheat Act', the 'Crisis Dairy Act', and the 'Crisis Swine Act', and to aid flower-bulb growers, cattle raisers, and producers of strawboard (rush-growers), has also passed the lower house."

Bounties, Export - Irish Free State

Irish Free State. Export bounties. Gt. Brit. Bd. of Trade Jour. (n.s.) 130 (1904): 869. June 1, 1933. (Published by H. M. Stationery Office, London, England.)

A list of articles on which an export bounty is payable in the Irish Free State. Rates are given for potatoes, veal, bullock and heifer beef, and cow and bull beef.

Business Depression

Böhler, E. Möglichkeiten und methoden der krisenbekämpfung. Schweizerische Landwirtschaftliche Monatshefte 11 (6): 153-160. June 1933. (May be obtained from Benteli, Berne - Bümliz, Switzerland.)

A comparison of the present depression with previous depressions leads the author to the optimistic conclusion that there is a way out now just as there always has been.

Eckler, A. R. A measure of the severity of depressions, 1873-1932. Rev. Econ. Statistics 15 (2): 75-81. May 15, 1933. (Published by the Harvard Economic Society, Inc., Cambridge, Mass.)

Taniguchi, Kichihiko. The "supplying purchasing power" plan. An urgent proposal for the breaking down of the world crisis by supplying people's purchasing power. Kyoto Univ. Econ. Rev. 7 (2): 50-60. Dec. 1932. (Published by the Kyoto University Department of Economics.)

Warren, George F. Depression - what to do about it. Ohio Farmer 171 (9): 159, 168. Apr. 29, 1933. (Published at 1011-1013 Rockwell Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.)

"This discussion of the real causes of the depression is the first of three articles by Dr. George F. Warren... In it Dr. Warren tells what, in his opinion, did not cause the depression and what did." - Editorial note.

Part II and III were published in the Ohio Farmer 171 (10-11): 184, 198, 209. May 13, 27, 1933.

Butter - Control - Denmark

Lohse, Th. F. Government control of Danish butter. Danish Foreign Off. Jour., no. 143: 165-166. Dec. 1932. (Published for the Danish Foreign Office by the Danish Publishing Office, Copenhagen, Denmark.)

China

Observations and commentaries... IV. The rehabilitation of rural China. People's Tribune (n.s.) 4 (9): 463-468. June 1, 1933. (Published by China United Press, 72, Szechuen Road, Shanghai, China.)

"The establishment of the Rural Rehabilitation Commission by the Executive Yuan is a sign that the difficulties of the great mass of the Chinese people are not being wholly lost sight of." Northern China farmers have small families and extremely small farms. The poverty is intense and taxation is burdensome. Security from bandits, lightening of tax burdens, cooperative methods, credit, and technical improvement of farming are needed.

Coffee

Brazil and Columbian "bonus" regulations. Tea and Coffee Trade Jour. 64(6): 503. June 1933. (Published at 79 Wall St., New York, N. Y.)

Coffee bonus schemes in Brazil and Columbia differentiated.

Coffee - Brazil

Balart, B. D. A discussion of coffee trade problems. Why coffee-price cutting does not pay. Tea and Coffee Trade Jour. 64 (5): 406-407. May 1933; 64 (6): 494-495. June 1933. (Published at 79 Wall St., New York, N. Y.)

Brazil offers coffee bonus. Tea and Coffee Trade Jour. 64 (5): 410. May 1933. (Published at 79 Wall St., New York, N. Y.)

"Ten percent in kind is given exporters who must ship it to original buyers in consuming markets."

Trade opposes coffee bonus, p. 411.

Coffee - Ecuador

Martinez, Alberto Guerrero. La racionalización del cultivo de café en el Ecuador. Banco Hipotecario del Ecuador. Sección Agrícola, Boletín 1 (2): 14-17. Apr. 1933.

Suggestions for rationalization of coffee production in Ecuador.

Collective Agreements - Italy

Collective agreements in Italy. Indus. and Labour Inform. 46 (4): 104-105. Apr. 24, 1933. (Published by International Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland. Distributed in United States by World Peace Foundation, 40 Mount Vernon St., Boston, Mass.)

"The system of collective agreements is very widespread in Italian

agriculture... These agreements are of two types, the first governing the relations between employers and workers of various categories in a single province, and the second covering the whole Kingdom or a group of provinces. Of the first type of agreement, 222 were concluded in 1932; of the second, two for weeders and harvesters in the rice fields respectively." A few changes in the conditions have been made.

Cooperation

Cooperation in India and abroad. Bengal Coop. Jour. 18 (4): 175-184. Apr.-June 1933. (Published by Bengal Cooperative Organisation Society, Ltd. 3 Bانشall St., Calcutta, India.)
Contains statistics.

Cooperation - Mexico

Mexico - General law of cooperatives enacted. Commerce Reports, no. 24, June 17, 1933, p. 378. (Published by U. S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, D. C.)

"A general law of cooperatives was signed in Mexico on May 12, 1933. It provides for three kinds of cooperatives - consumers, producers, and mixed. They may be organized by no less than 10 members, who must prepare a contract of organization (bases constitutivas), to be signed before the municipal authority, judge, or notary public. Cooperatives are to be managed by the general assembly of its members, board of directors, and vigilance committee. All acts relative to their organization and registration are exempted from the stamp tax. The provisions governing cooperatives are set forth in the Code of Commerce and the Law of January 21, 1927 except title 4, are expressly revoked by the law. (Diario Oficial, May 30, 1933.)"

Cooperation - Bengal

Sanyal, Hirankumar. Cooperation in Bengal. Bengal Coop. Jour. 18 (4): 149-158. Apr.-June 1933. (Published by Bengal Cooperative Organisation Society, Ltd., 3 Bانشall St., Calcutta, India.)

Cooperation - Estonia

Co-operation in Estonia. Mo. Bul. Agr. Econ. and Sociol. [reprint from the 'Internatl. Rev. of Agr.'] yr. 24, no. 5, May 1933, p. 153-168. (Published by the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, Italy.)

In nine parts: Historical development of cooperation; Laws governing cooperation; Total number of societies; Cooperative manipulation and sale of agricultural products; Societies which assist in agricultural production; Cooperative credit societies; Cooperative societies for procuring the requisites of production; Cooperative insurance companies; Summary.

Cooperation - Poland

Ludkiewicz, Zdzislaw. Agricultural co-operation in Poland. Mo. Bul. Agr. Econ. and Sociol. 24 (2): 45-56. Feb. 1933. (3): 73-86. Mar. 1933. (Published by the International Institute of Agr., Rome, Italy.)

Cooperation - United States

Cooperative Marketing Journal, v. 7, no. 3, May-June 1933, p. 65-88. (Published at 1731 Eye St., N.W., Washington, D. C.)

Partial contents: Cooperation and the "new deal," by Joseph G. Knapp, p.67-69; Mushroom co-op [The Mushroom Growers Cooperative Association of Pennsylvania] isn't a mushroom, by Walter W. Maule, p.70-72; Educational work, too, please! by Robin Hood, p.73-74; Policies of the [Farm] Credit Administration, by Henry Morgenthau, Jr., p.77-78; The farm act; price adjustment, by Henry A. Wallace, p.80-84 [radio address delivered the day after the farm act became law.]

Cost of Living - Red River Valley, Manitoba

Parker, C. V. Family living expenses in the Red River Valley of Manitoba. Econ. Annalist 3 (5): 51-53. May 1933. (Issued by the Agricultural Economics Branch, Dept. of Agriculture, Ottawa, Canada.)

The data presented in this article were gathered in an economic survey under the direction of Dr. R. W. Murchie of the Canadian Pioneer Problems Committee in 1931, and are preliminary in nature and subject to revision. "The cost of living for these 129 farm families has been taken from the standpoint of total expenditure for goods and services in 1931. To this total has been added the value of farm supplied food and fuel and an estimation of the rental worth of the home. Items purchased were included whether paid for or not, though in the majority of cases very little was owing on any 1931 transaction."

Cost of Living - Shanghai

Cost of living figures for Shanghai in 1932. Chinese Econ. Jour. 12 (4): 394-408. Apr. 1933. (Published by Bureau of Foreign Trade, Ministry of Industry, Customs Building, Shanghai, China.)

Cotton

The Cotton Trade Journal, v. 13, no. 21, May 27, 1933 120 p. (Published at Suite 1401, Canal Bank Building, New Orleans, La.)

This is the international edition of the Cotton Trade Journal.

Partial contents: American cotton strangled by American tariffs, by W. L. Clayton, p. 11,110,114; What limits the growth of cotton? by E. H. Johnson, p.12-13,82; The South lives by cotton, by A. B. Cox, p.14,82; What cotton grows where in the United States, by J. T. Egan, p.15-17, 85-87, 104-105,113,118; Rome studies the world's cotton. Analysis of data from all countries and regions at last is carried out. The international Institute surveys reveal trends and permit reasonable estimates, by Cesare Longobardi, p.18,80; Is cotton "mass production" coming? by V. H. Schoffelmayer, p.20-21,79,98; Cotton statistics are not made of thin air. All data is checked and rechecked as is shown by this review of the methods used in acquiring, assembling and disseminating information about crop conditions and yield, by H. J. Zimmerman, p. 23,81; Why figures sometimes lie. Unusual conditions in some years absolutely upset the experience

basis for adjusting data to make government reports. What happened in 1932? by W. F. Callander and V. C. Childs, p.24-25; Can the world do without American cotton? What would happen if the United States drastically reduced its production? by J. T. Sanders, p.28-29, 89; India's position in world markets sound, by C. B. Mehta, p.30, 94; Price trend slows production in Africa. Governments seeking to increase cotton acreage in all parts of continent but economic conditions react unfavorably, by J. L. Stewart, p.31; Russia's cotton is not gaining ground, by A. P. Demidov, p.32-91; Quality or quantity is Egypt's problem, by A. C. Ziegler, p.33, 89; France seeks her own cotton, by Jean Stempowski, p.34-78; Haphazard and primitive, China lags, p.34; South American is moving to the fore, by J. L. Stewart, p.35, 93; What about Brazil? An enormous yield from unfertilized acreage is offset only by carelessness and lack of knowledge, by J. W. Haddon, p.35, 96; The world prefers American, by A. H. Garside, p.36; India wants American cotton, by C. B. Joshi, p.40; 1932 and the American cotton market, p.46-47, 100-101; Acreage control and the law, by R. A. Ballinger and C. C. McWhorter, p.58,76; Highways vs. railways, by C. C. McWhorter, p.59,103; Cotton grew up with the railroads, by L. A. Downs, p.60; Liverpool and the price of cotton, p.61; What are trucks doing for cotton? by Alfred Reeves, p.62; The revised premium rule at New Orleans, by Henry Plauche, p.63; Who trade in Havre and how? p.63; Insurance is vital to cotton marketing, by R. B. Berkeley, p.66, 99; Can you forecast the price of cotton? by B. Trapp, p.67-68,106; The magnitude of cotton's by-products, by G. S. Meloy, p.70; Cottonseed is taking its rightful place, by A. L. Ward, p.71,102; 1932 cotton literature. A checklist of books and pamphlets in English, compiled by E. L. Day, p.97-112, 119.

Ellsworth, D. W. Record increase in cotton consumption causes sharp rise in business index. *Annalist* 41 (1065): 827-828. June 16, 1933. (Published by the New York Times Co., New York, N. Y.)

Cotton - Africa

Stewart, J. L. The progress of colonial cotton in Africa. *Foreign Crops and Markets* 27(4): 78-89. July 24, 1933. (Published by the Division of Foreign Agricultural Service, Bureau of Agricultural Economics. U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.)

Cotton - Ecuador

Vignes, René. El cultivo del algodón en el Ecuador. *Banco Hipotecario del Ecuador. Sección Agrícola, Boletín* 1 (2): 22-23. Apr. 1933.

An account of attempts to improve the cultivation of cotton in Ecuador.

Cotton as Legal Tender

Price, T. H. Cotton as a legal tender. *Com. and Finance* 22 (24): 526. June 14, 1933. (Published at 95 Broad St., New York, N. Y.)

Suggests the use of cotton as legal tender quoting from William B. Dana, one of the first editors of the Commercial & Financial Chronicle, who once wrote, "Cotton in its convertibility, its indestructibility when properly protected, and its universal use, has more of the attributes of legal tender than any other form of merchandise."

Cotton Plantation - Texas

Elliott, E. A. The development of a Texas cotton plantation. Southwestern Social Sci. Quart. 14 (1): 1-14. June 1933. (Published by the Southwestern Social Science Association, Austin, Texas.)

"This paper is adapted from a study of the same estate by the author, entitled 'An Economic Survey of a Texas Cotton Plantation as to Tenantry, Tenancy, and Management.'"

Council of Agriculture - England

Council of agriculture for England. Gt. Brit. Min. Agr. Jour. 40 (3): 239-262. June 1933. (Published by H. M. Stationery Office, London, England.)

At the fortieth meeting of the Council held on May 18, 1933, the following topics were discussed: The Milk Reorganization Commission's report; standards for cream; malting barley; prices of milk for cheese; proposed repeal of the valuation and land tax; rate of interest on long-term loans; and reorganization and restriction of imports. Appended are Report... on the Milk Reorganization Commission's Report and Report... on the subject of standards for cream.

Country Life Versus City Life

Allee, W. C., and Cary, W. E. Shall we move to the country? Sci. Mo. 36 (6): 527-538. June 1933. (Published by Science Press, Grand Central Terminal, New York, N. Y.)

A study of the relative merits of living in the country as compared with the city, particularly as regards climate and humidity, water supply, good air, fresh food, noise, health and the expectancy of life. The last two paragraphs of the article are as follows:

"There is a growing feeling, which the present economic difficulties have accelerated, that the best way to solve the city's difficulties is to leave them behind; to move to the suburbs, or the country or the small town, where the surroundings are more wholesome and more manageable.

"For the great numbers who will remain in the city it is very well that they hold steadily in mind the simple essentials to life that we have just been reviewing; clean air, water and food, full sunlight, warmth, moisture and quiet, and the avoidance of contagious disease; and set an individual and community course toward securing them. If their importance is fully recognized there may come a time when a man will not have to give seven years of his life for the privilege of earning a city salary."

Dairy Crisis Law - Netherlands

Schaben, L. J. Netherlands dairy relief scheme aids farmers. Foreign Crops and Markets 26 (21): 577-581. May 22, 1933. (Published by the Division

of Foreign Agricultural Service, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.)

Describes the Netherlands Dairy Crisis Law of June 1932, and gives an account of the various decrees issued relative to the law.

"The law provides for a system of control over dairy products, margarine and other edible fats and oils whereby through taxing that part of the factory production entering domestic consumption, a fund is created out of which payments are made to milk producers so as to maintain domestic prices for industrial milk at an artificial level.

"Among the main features of the law are the following: (1) It authorizes the Government to set up a central organization to be known as the Dairy Crisis Central for the administration of the law; (2) it authorizes the imposition of a tax on dairy products and on all other edible fats sold for consumption in the Netherlands, for the purpose of establishing a fund with which to subsidize milk producers; (3) it authorizes the Government to require that all margarine sold for consumption in the Netherlands contain a specified quantity of domestic butter, such compulsory percentage not to exceed 50 percent; (4) it authorizes the Dairy Crisis Central to issue so-called 'transportation permits' at prices to be fixed by the Minister of Economic Affairs without which butter, margarine and other edible fats cannot be imported or exported. The law is to remain in force until July 1, 1935 at which time it may be extended or dropped."

Dairy Industry - Reorganization - Great Britain

Stapleton, J. Gillard. The report of the Reorganization committee for milk. Land Union Jour. 30 (5): 70-72. May 1933. (Published at 15, Lower Grosvenor Place, London, S.W. 1, England.)

Economic Conditions - Germany

Ritter, Kurt. Deutschland. Allgemeine agrarpolitische Übersicht. Berichte über Landwirtschaft (n.f.) 17 (2): 238-278. 1933. (Issued by Germany. Reichsministerium für Ernährung u. Landwirtschaft. May be obtained from P. Parey, Berlin, Germany.)

An account of Germany's policy to aid agriculture, including protection against foreclosure, lowering of interest rates, land settlement and Eastern relief, and import control.

Economic Conditions - New Zealand

New Zealand in the depression. Round Table, no. 91, June 1933, p. 697-716. (Published by Macmillan & Co., Ltd., London, England.)

Economic Conditions - Peru

Hammond, Warren. The Peruvian picture. Three troubles bothering the South American republic - the factors determining prospects. Barron's 13 (21): 18. May 22, 1933. (Published at 30 Kilby St., Boston, Mass.)

The writer's concluding paragraph is as follows:

"We have now completed our brief survey of some aspects of the Peruvian

picture. An effort has been made to indicate that the future depends partly upon world affairs over which Peru can exert no control and partly upon a number of important local influences more or less under the jurisdiction of the Peruvian government. Both sets of factors will have to be taken into consideration in the negotiations between the Peruvian Government and its external creditors which are likely to take place in the course of the next few years. Much depends, too, upon the fresh foreign funds which can be attracted during the next decade. At the moment it does not seem likely that very much can be expected on this account, however, as the events of the past two years seem to have proved, once again, that a direct investment in the country must receive the closest kind of supervision to be successful and that Peruvian government bonds should almost never be bought except as an outright speculation. At best Peru seems destined to a considerable period of convalescence. At worst she may be embroiled in a war or wars which may easily leave her as economically destitute as did the struggles of 1822 and 1879."

Economic Forum

Economic Forum, v. 1, no. 3, summer 1933, p. 217-333. (Published at 66 West 12th St., New York, N. Y.)

Partial contents: An introduction to the economics of organization, by A. A. Berle, Jr., p. 217-228; Roosevelt's dilemma, inter vs. intra nationalism, by P. M. Mazur, p.229-237; The industrial recovery act, some economic implications, by Virgil Jordan, p.238-248; Sanctity of contract and the gold standard, by Sir Basil P. Blackett, p.249-254; A pre-conference British viewpoint, by Sir Walter T. Layton, p. 263-274; Industrial growth and monetary theory, by Carl Snyder, p.275-290; Wealth, capital and money, a résumé of my theories, by Frederick Soddy, p. 291-301; The world hears silver's case, by H. M. Bratter, p.302-310.

Economic History Review

The Economic History Review, v. 4, no. 2, Apr. 1933, p.129-256. (Published for the Economic History Society by A. & C. Black, Ltd., 4, 5 & 6 Soho Square, London, W.1, England.) 277.8 Ec7

Partial contents: The place of Germany in the economic history of the nineteenth century, by Carl Brinkmann, p.129-146; The cotton famine on the continent, 1861-5, by W. O. Henderson, p.195-207; List of books and articles on the economic history of Great Britain and Ireland, p.250-252; List of books and articles on the economic history of France, p.252-254; List of books and articles on the economic history of Germany, Published 1932, p.254-256.

Economic Record

Economic Record, v. 9, no. 16, June 1933, 159p. (Published at the Melbourne University Press, The University, Carlton, N.3, Melbourne, Victoria.)

Partial contents: Bulk handling [of wheat]. The report of the Victorian experts (reprinted from the "Argus" of March 18, 1933). by S. M. Wadham, p.20-23; The financial and economic policy of the Stevens Government, by F. A. Bland, p. 24-40 [part V discusses legislation affecting

ing rural industries - the Crown Lands (Amendment) Act, the Wheatgrowers' Relief Act, the Farmers' Relief Act]; New Zealand customs tariff policy in the face of fluctuating exchanges, by E. P. Neale, p.40-48; Pioneer settlement, by G. L. Wood, p.49-57; Small holdings for unemployed in New Zealand, by D. O. Williams, p.76-81; The Commonwealth land tax, by J. M. Garland, p.82-90; The Bureau of Industry in Queensland, by B. H. Molesworth, p.105-108; The second Russian five-year plan and the Australian primary producer, by C. A. Alison, p.108-112; The New Zealand sales tax act, 1932-3, by E. P. Neale, p.121-124.

Economics in Public and High Schools

Booth, J. F. Economics as a subject of study in public and high schools. Econ. Annalist 3 (5): 53-55. May 1933. (Issued by the Agricultural Economics Branch, Dept. of Agriculture, Ottawa, Canada.)

Urges the teaching of economics in public and high schools.

Farm Management, Professional - Canada

Reinoehl, F. W. Farm management programme of the Colonization finance corporation. Sci. Agr. 13 (8): 481-488. Apr. 1933. (Published by the Canadian Society of Technical Agriculturists, Ottawa, Canada.)

The following is quoted from a short comment on this article and on professional farm management on p.543:

"In this month's issue of Scientific Agriculture we present an article on the phase of agricultural economics which has heretofore received little publicity in Canada. Professional farm management has grown to a considerable extent in the United States...

"The corporation farm management idea is not a child of the acute phases of the depression. Mr. Reinoehl points out that the work in western Canada was undertaken to improve mainly farm properties that had come to grief previous to the low prices of 1930 and 1931. The movement should not be judged on its ability to salvage marginal land or to stem the tide of world-wide depression; that is not its purpose. It can materially improve the lot of those who through personal misfortune or mismanagement find themselves in a position where they are willing to accept a certain amount of direction. From the point of view of the company or the individual holding the mortgage, a professional farm management service protects the investment..."

Farm Organization -- Great Britain

Notable farming enterprises: III. I. Mr. Webster Cory's farms, by Dunstan Skilbeck; II. Messrs. S. E. and J. F. Alley's mechanised farming, by Henry G. Robinson. Roy Agr. Soc. of England, Jour. v. 93, p. 146-165. 1933. (Published by John Murray, Albemarle St., London, England.)

The Farmer in History and Society

Grand, Roger. Le paysan; son rôle dans l'histoire et dans la vie sociale. La Vie Agricole et Rurale 22 (17): 287-291. Apr. 23, 1933. (Published by J. B. Baillièrre & Fils. 19, Rue Hautefeuille, Paris (6e). France.)

This is the last of a series of 3 articles on the historical and social rôle of the farmer. The other 2 articles were published in *La Vie Agricole et Rurale*, Feb. 5 and Mar. 19, 1933.

Fats and Oils

Christy, D. F. The German animal fat protection program. *Foreign Crops and Markets* 27 (5): 103-111. July 31, 1933. (Published by the Division of Foreign Agricultural Service, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Dept. of agriculture, Washington, D. C.)

Fruit Growing - England

Dorey, O. G., and Leslie, J. C. Fruit growing in Essex - I. *Gt. Brit. Min. Agr. Jour.* 40 (1): 50-58. Apr. 1933. (Published by H. M. Stationery Office, London, England.)

An account of the successful development of fruit growing in Essex. Tables show the approximate planting costs per acre of Worcester Pearmain.

Fruits and Vegetables - Truck Transportation

Brewer, E., Jucius, M., and Thompson, C. Effect of truck transportation on the carlot movement of certain fruits and vegetables. *News Bul.* 1 (8): 1-3. June 24, 1933. (Issued by the School of Business, Univ. of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.)

Data used are for peaches, celery, and grapes and are from the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Grain - Marketing - China

Li, Y. and Tayler, J. B. Grain marketing in Hopei province. Interim report. *Chinese Social and Political Science Rev.* 17 (1): 107-169. Apr. 1933. (Published by The Chinese Social and Political Science Association, Peiping, China.)

"The object of this study is to describe the organization and functioning of some typical markets in Hopei... and to study the movements of prices and the interrelation of the latter in various markets... One motive behind the study has been to determine the efficiency of the system, to discover the costs of marketing and the percentage of the retail price that goes to the farmer, and to learn whether the field is a promising one for co-operative endeavor."

Grain - Prices

Waller F. G. La signification des prix des grains au point de vue de l'origine et de la persistance de la crise. *Revue Économique Internationale* 25 année, 2 (2): 259-299. (Published at 12 Place Loix, Brussels, Belgium.)

A study of production and prices of grain before the World War, the effect of the depression on crop production and prices and the probable future of agriculture and the solution of the depression. A number of statistical tables are given.

Hogs - Great Britain

Davidson, H. R. Pig recording as a factor in cheapening and increasing pig production. Gt. Brit. Min. Agr. Jour. 40 (1): 42-50. Apr. 1933. (Published by H. M. Stationery Office, London, England.)

Contains statistics of cost of production of hogs.

Housing - Poland

Housing of agricultural workers in Poland. Indus. and Labour Inform. 46 (4): 105. Apr. 24, 1933. (Published by International Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland. Distributed in United States by World Peace Foundation, 40, Mount Vernon St., Boston, Mass.)

An act of Mar. 22, 1933 extends the act of Mar. 21, 1931 until May 31, 1934, and provides that agricultural workers discharged at the end of their year of service, on March 31, shall be given temporary accomodation up to May 31 of the same year.

Income, Farm - Switzerland

Das nebeneinkommen in der schweizerischen landwirtschaft Schweizerische Landwirtschaftliche Monatshefte 11 (5): 149-151. May 1933. (May be obtained from Benteli, Bern - Bümpliz, Switzerland.)

The increasing importance of farmers' incomes derived from secondary sources is emphasized. The sources are enumerated and the percentage of the total income acquired from them is given for the last few years.

Income; Farm - United States

Income from farm production in the United States, 1932. Crops and Markets 10 (4): 144-149. Apr. 1933. (Published by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.)

The Department's estimates of income from farm production in 1932 are given here in two forms, with revised data for 1929-31:

"1. Income from farm production as a whole in the United States: estimates based upon all available information bearing on the value of the product of farms of the United States as a producing unit and on the deduction made to arrive at a net income figure. Data on expenses have been revised and restated.

"2. Gross income and cash income from farm production by states; a compilation of the separate estimates of farm values of '78 crops and 13 livestock items produced in the several states, and the gross and cash income received by farmers therefrom.

"Income analysis for the country, as a whole (Statement 1) cannot now be extended in this form to the States. The report on farm returns, averages of reports from individual farmers, showing regional aspects of the financial results and typical distributions of these results, in recent years issued together with the two forms here presented, has not yet been completed for 1932."

Income, National

Clark, Colin. The national income and the theory of production. Econ. Jour. 43 (170): 205-216. June 1933. (Published at 9 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2, England.)

Income, National - Japan

Shiomi, Saburo. On the form of the distribution of our national incomes. Kyoto University Econ. Rev. 7 (2): 61-75. Dec. 1932. (Published by the Kyoto University Department of Economics, Kyoto, Japan.)

The writer states that in this article he has studied on the basis of the concrete materials available, the forms of distribution which the incomes of the people take in Japan at present.

Index Numbers

Computation of price level changes. Conf. Bd. Bul. 7 (6): 44-46. June 20, 1933. (Published by the National Industrial Conference Board, New York, N. Y.)

Contains an index number comparison chart constructed by E. T. Frankel of the National Industrial Conference Board.

Rhodes, E. C. A quantity index-number. Jour. Roy. Statis. Soc. 96 (2): 314-318. 1933. (Published at 9, Adelphi Terrace, London, W.C. 2, England.)

This is an attempt to answer the question: "What justification was there for using prices as weights for a volume index-number," This question was put to Mr. Macrosty in a discussion on his paper on "The overseas trade of the United Kingdom, 1924-1931."

Wholesale prices in 1932. By the editor of "The Statist. (The Statist's index-numbers in continuation of Mr. A. Sauerbeck's figures.) Jour. Roy. Statis. Soc. 96 (2): 286-302. 1933. (Published at 9, Adelphi Terrace, London, W.C. 2, England.)

Industrial Revolution

Crawford, M. D. C. Certain social and mechanical factors of the industrial revolution. The Carolinas 2 (1): 3-5, 27-36. June 1933. (Published at 324 South Church St., Charlotte, N. C.)

Inflation of the Currency

Anderson, B. M., jr. Some fallacies underlying the demand for "inflation." Chase Econ. Bul. 13 (2): 3-20. May '9, 1933. (Published by the Chase National Bank, New York, N. Y.)

This bulletin is "designed to supplement The Chase Economic Bulletin, volume XIII, Number 1, May 6, 1933, called 'The Gold Standard and the Administration's General Economic Programme.'"

Fallacies discussed are that more actual money in circulation is needed, that depreciating exchange aids the export business, shifting

definitions, inflation and deflation have definite meanings and are simple opposites, fallacies regarding control of inflation, the fallacy that a return to the 1926 price level is desirable, the need for a new industry and relief for debtors by creating new debts.

Lawrence, J. S. The end of falling prices. Rev. of Rev. and World's Work 87 (6): 27-28. June 1933. (Published at 233 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y.)

"What does inflation promise? Here, in simple terms, Mr. Lawrence explains how the powers conferred upon the President in the farm relief-inflation measure can be used to help business turn the corner."

Insurance, Agricultural - Tunisia

A., F. Forms of agricultural insurance in Tunisia. Mo. Bul. Agr. Econ. and Sociol. [reprint from the 'Internatl. Rev. of Agr.'] 24 (4): 135E-142E. Apr. 1933. (Published by the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, Italy.)

Insurance, Hail - Hungary

A., F. Hail insurance in Hungary. Mo. Bul. Agr. Econ. and Sociol. [reprint from the 'Internatl. Rev. of Agr.'] 24 (3): 86E-99E. Mar. 1933. (Published by the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, Italy.)

International Commission of Agriculture

International commission of agriculture. Indus. and Labour Inform. 46 (12): 406-410. June 19, 1933. (Issued by International Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland. Distributed in United States by World Peace Foundation, 40 Mount Vernon St., Boston, Mass.)

Summary of the proceedings of the International Commission of Agriculture meeting in Berlin, May 18-20, 1933. The topics discussed include labor, insurance, and the agricultural depression. A memorandum prepared for submission to the World Economic Conference in London, suggests decreased cost of production, increased prices, and tariff reform.

International Economic and Monetary Conference

Cresswill, J. C. What can we expect from the World economic conference? Are the nations ready to get together at last or will the race for economic self-sufficiency continue to the bitter end? Mag. Wall St. 52(3): 109-110,141,142. May 27, 1933. (Published at 90 Broad St., New York, N.Y.)

Donham, W. B. The way out: is it nationalism? Dean Donham, believing that the London conference must fail because the world cannot plan internationally, holds that we can meet our problems within controllable domestic areas. N. Y. Times Mag., June 25, 1933, p. 1-2,13.

"Economic internationalism versus economic nationalism: this is the basic issue at the London Economic Conference. The case for nationalism is set forth in the following article... The case for internationalism will be presented in a subsequent issue by Sir Arthur Salter, British economist."

Fullerton, W. M. France and the economic conference. Nineteenth Century and After 113 (676): 679-688. June 1933. (Published by Constable & Co., Ltd., Orange St., Leicester Square, London, W.C. 2, England.)

National city bank of New York. The world economic conference. National city bank of New York. [Monthly letter on] economic conditions, governmental finance, United States securities] June 1933, p. 90-93. (Published at New York, N. Y.)

This article points out the gravity of the issues before the Conference, describes "some of the difficulties in the way of agreement," discusses at some length "the extreme urgency of re-establishing stable monetary relations between nations," and closes with the following statement: "Mankind is facing a test of its capacity for self-government. We shall see whether it is capable of applying the rule of reason in its affairs, or whether ignorance, suspicion and selfishness will continue to hold it in bondage and deprive it of benefits which are easily within grasp."

Pasvolsky, Leo. Problems of the world economic conference. Geneva Research Center. Geneva Special Studies, v. 4, no. 2, 1933, 18p. (May be obtained from the World Peace Foundation, 40 Mt. Vernon St., Boston, Mass.)

In four parts; Introduction; The background of the conference; The work of preparation for the conference; The tasks of the conference. The "Annex," p.14-18, is concerned with the Lausanne resolution, July 9, 1932, the League Council resolution, July 15, 1932, and the draft annotated agenda for the International Monetary and Economic Conference.

Progress of the conference. Statist 121 (2887): 1036-1038. June 24, 1933. (Published at 51 Cannon St., London, E.C. 4, England.)

The setting of the conference. Statist 121 (2885): 951-952. June 10, 1933. (Published at 51 Cannon St., London, E. C. 4, England.)

Salter, Sir Arthur. The nations at the crossroads. The London conference will determine whether they are to cooperate for trade recovery or whether the world is to be broken into separate and perhaps hostile economic units. N. Y. Times Mag., June 11, 1933, p.1-2,18.

"In a recent article in the Times Magazine Sir Arthur Salter, British economist, pointed out the opportunity that had come to America to take the lead in a wide movement for world recovery. In the article below he adds to his former arguments an analysis of the problems confronting America and other nations now gathered at London for the World Monetary and Economic Conference."

Salter, Sir Arthur. The way out: internationalism? Sir Arthur Salter, contending that economic nationalism will lower living standards and provoke conflict holds out for cooperation as the highest goal of statesmanship. N. Y. Times Mag. July 2, 1933, p. 1-2, 14.

Other articles by Sir Arthur Salter on the Conference were published in the New York Times, June 25, section 4, p.1, 3; July 2, 1933, section 4, p.1,3; July 9, section 4, p.1, 3; July 23, section 4, p.1, 3.

Snowden, Philip, viscount. The 28th economic conference. A British point of view - economic nationalism bars the way. Barron's 13 (23); 3. June 5, 1933. (Published at 44 Broad St., New York, N. Y.)

"Recalling the disappointing results of three other outstanding international conferences in 1920 at Brussels, in 1922 at Genoa, and in 1927 at Geneva, the British Viscount relates the long period of inaction in planning this gathering at London, the lessons from past failures, and he stresses the almost insurmountable task of settling tariff questions, quotas, and other methods of trade restrictions which, he finds, are root evils of world depression. He also points to the danger of unsound monetary policies, and concludes that the delegates must be inspired by a determination to seek at least partial remedy in order for the Conference to reach a substantial agreement on the measures to be adopted to restore world prosperity - something which at the moment is looked upon as nothing short of a miracle." - Inset.

Supplement on the world economic conference. Statist 121 (2885): 1-12, supplement. June 10, 1933. (Published at 51 Cannon St., London, E.C. 4, England.)

Contents: General programme of the conference; The gold standard; The problem of prices; Capital movements; World trade; World production; A diary of the depression.

World debts and the economic conference. Round table no 91, June 1933. p.535-547. (Published by MacMillan & Co., Ltd., London, England.)

World economic conference. The issues before the nations. Supplement to the Economist, v. 116, no. 4685, June 10, 1933, 10p. (Published at 8 Bouverie St., Fleet St., London, E.C. 4, England.)

The following explanatory note is given on p.1:

"We have from time to time issued Supplements examining the subject matter with which the World Economic Conference is concerned. A list of these will be found on the back page. We do not propose to cover this ground again. The purpose of this Supplement is to review the background of the present meeting, throwing into sharp relief the contrast both as regards the scope of discussion and the acuteness of the world's distress-between 1927 and 1933; and after summarising the points of the Experts' Annotated Agenda to comment on the three chief problems before the Conference, namely, Monetary Stabilisation, Tariffs, and International Indebtedness."

Journal of Farm Economics

Journal of Farm Economics, v. 15, no. 3, July 1933, p.421-619. (Published by the American Farm Economic Association. Asher Hobson, Secretary-Treasurer, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.)

Contents: Wealth, income and living, by G. M. Peterson, p.421-448, discussion by E. C. Young, p.448-451; Testing the significance of mean values drawn from stratified samples, by T. W. Schultz, p.452-475; Public utility control of milk in Winnipeg, by H. C. Grant, p.476-488; The agricultural program of Fascist Italy, by N. W. Hazan, p.489-502; Spill-

man's solution of the exponential yield curve and fertilizer problems, by S. W. Mendum, p.503-509; Comparative prices of farm products in Canada and the United States since 1920, by J. F. Booth, p.510-527, discussion by H. S. Patton, p.527-530; Review of current farm taxation research, by M. M. Daugherty, p.531-540; A program of research basic to state income tax legislation as it affects agriculture, by M. S. Kendrick, p.541-548, discussion by H. M. Groves, p.548-549; Forest tax research as it affects farm taxes, by B. W. Allin, p.550-556; Present trends of lamb feeding in northern Colorado, by H. B. Pingrey, p.557-559; Disseminating outlook information in Indiana, by W. B. Stout, p.559-561; Economic adjustment meetings in Illinois, by H. W. Mumford, p.561-562; Farm index ratios in debt settlement, by H. R. Danielson and H. E. Ratcliffe, p.562-564; Relationships among Oklahoma farm prices, by P. H. Stephens, p.564-566; "Vertical" and "horizontal" shifts of demand, by F. L. Thomsen, p.566-570; Debt adjustment legislation in Saskatchewan, by William Allen, p.570-572; An indication of seasonal variation in quality of eggs on terminal markets, by E. W. Gaumnitz, p.573-574. Doctors' theses in agricultural economics completed since June 1932 or in progress May 1933, p.615-619.

Jute - Cooperative Marketing - India

Lahiri, Sudhirkumar. A scheme for cooperative marketing of jute. Bengal Coop. Jour. 18 (4): 158-167. Apr.-June 1933. (Published by Bengal Cooperative Organisation Society, Ltd., 3 Benshall St., Calcutta, India.)

Labor - Germany

Employment subsidy in Germany. Indus. and Labour Inform. 46 (5): 132-134. May 1, 1933. (Published by International Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland. Distributed in United States by World Peace Foundation, 40 Mount Vernon St., Boston, Mass.)

Provision is made for paying a monthly subsidy not exceeding 25 marks for male workers and 20 marks for female workers to farmers engaging extra labor for a period of at least six months. The worker must be adequately housed and fed and paid. Young men taking such work may be given transportation expenses, and in certain cases a further sum for necessary equipment not exceeding 25 marks.

Labor - Poland

Unemployment in Polish agriculture. Indus. and Labour Inform. 46 (7): 189. May 15, 1933. (Published by International Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland. Distributed in United States by World Peace Foundation, 40 Mount Vernon St., Boston, Mass.)

The number of unemployed agricultural workers in Poland is estimated at 5 to 7.5 million. Some relief measures are suggested.

Labor - Scotland

Duncan, J. F. The economic crisis and the Scottish farm worker. Scottish Jour. Agr. 16 (3): 275-282. July 1933. (Published by H. M. Stationery

Office, Edinburgh, Scotland.)

Among the effects of the economic crisis on Scottish farm workers are noted a lowering of the standard rates of wages, reduced incomes of families due to unemployment of members and unemployment of whole families. "Neither the farmers nor farm workers in Scotland have been in favour of legal minimum wages. They believe it is possible to work out a satisfactory system of collective bargaining in Scotland."

Labor - Sweden

The labour question in Swedish agriculture. Internatl. Labor Rev. 27 (6): 789-801. June 1933. (Published by the International Labour Office. Distributed in the United States by the World Peace Foundation, 40 Mount Vernon St., Boston, Mass.)

This article is based on a report made by Mr. Bertil Nyström which "illustrates developments since 1914 and shows the actual state of labour conditions in Swedish agriculture," such as possibilities of employment (size and social structure of the agricultural population, the agricultural labor market, the decreasing demand for labor in agriculture, the changeover from agriculture to other occupations, agricultural unemployment, standard of work, working conditions, hours of labor and wages) and general standard of living.

The citation for the report as given on p.789 is as follows: Sweden. Jordbruksdepartementet; Arbetarfragan inom det svenska jordbruket. Statistik undersökning på jordbruksutredningens uppdrag verkställd av Bertil Nyström. Statens offentliga utredningar 1932: 14. Jordbruksutredningens betänkanden VIII. Stockholm, 1932. 108p.

Land - Prices - Germany

Rothkegel, W. Die kaufpreise für landgüter in den jahren 1929-1931 im Deutschen Reiche. Berichte über Landwirtschaft (n.f.) 17 (2): 223-237, 1933. (Issued by Germany. Reichsministerium für Ernährung u. Landwirtschaft. May be obtained from P. Parey, Berlin, Germany.)

This is a supplement to Dr. Rothkegels article on land prices in 1929 and 1930, published in Deutsche Agrarpolitik, issued by the Friedrich List-Gesellschaft. It extends the study of land prices to cover 1931, and contains a number of tables.

Land - Prices - Switzerland

Aebi, E. Wert- und preisverhältnisse im landwirtschaftlichen liegenschaftsverkehr unter besonderer berücksichtigung der gegenwärtigen wirtschaftslage. Schweizerische Landwirtschaftliche Monatshefte 11 (4): 106-119. Apr. 1933. (May be obtained from Benteli, Bern - Bümpliz, Switzerland.)

The postwar increase in land prices and in taxation is studied and suggestions are made for the relief of the overburdened Swiss farmer.

Land Reclamation - Italy

Agresti, O. R. Land reclamation in Italy. Nineteenth Century and After 113 (676): 703-714. June 1933. (Published by Constable & Co., Ltd.,

Orange St., Leicester Square, London, W. C. 2, England.)

Land reclamation in Italy under the Integral Land Reclamation Act, known as the Mussolini Act, of December 24, 1928. This Act "provides for land drainage, irrigation, land improvement, agricultural improvements, the conservation of mountain basin areas inclusive of works to prevent soil erosion and denudation, internal land settlement, the erection of villages and farm buildings in the south and islands, the building of aqueducts and provision of water supplies, the building of a road system (including farm roads) in the reclaimed areas, the improvement of mountain and other grass lands, the breaking up of new fallow lands with tractors and, when necessary, with explosives. Moreover, it is recognized that the suppression of malaria calls for a whole series of measures for the destruction of mosquitoes and the prevention of stagnant waters, now provided for by a special section of the Act."

Land Settlement - Canada

Speakman, Alfred. A review of legislation by the Federal Parliament. U.F.A. 12 (6): 169,182-184. June 1, 1933. (Published by the U.F.A. Limited, Lougheed Bldg., Calgary, Alberta.)

One of the acts discussed is one amending the Soldiers' Land Settlement Act. "Under the provisions of this act, there is a complete cancellation of all interest due for the twelve months prior to November 1st, 1932. In order to be quite fair to those who may have already paid this interest, it is provided that any such payment of interest will be credited to principal account. Of still greater importance is the next clause which provides that for every dollar paid on a Soldier Settler Contract during the three years from March 31st, 1933 to March 31st, 1936, the settler making payment will be credited another dollar. In this way, whatever payments are made during these three years, will reduce the settlers liabilities by exactly twice that amount. The particular merit of this provision lies in the fact that, differing from all previous legislation of a similar character, the more a man manages to pay, the greater will be the benefit he will derive."

Land Settlement and Unemployment - Canada

Relief of unemployment through land colonization in Canada. Mo. Labor Rev. 36 (5): 1041-1050. May 1933. (Published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Dept. of Labor, Washington, D. C.)

"The description of the general Dominion plan for the relief of unemployment through land settlement and of the results of the colonization, given... [in this article] is taken from reports from the American consular offices in the various Provinces. The reports were written in the latter part of 1932, with the exception of those for Quebec and New Brunswick which were prepared earlier in the year." The workings of the plan in Ontario, Nova Scotia, Quebec, Manitoba, New Brunswick, and British Columbia are also described.

Land Settlement and Unemployment - Germany

Böhmer, Rudolf. Wege neuer deutscher wirtschaftspolitik. II. Das deutsche arbeitslosenproblem und die bäuerliche siedlung; III. Raum für aussensiedlung und kolonisation. Wirtschaftsdienst (n.f.) 18 (30): 1014-1016. July 28, 1933; 18 (31): 1052-1054. Aug. 4, 1933. (May be obtained from Friederichsen, de Gruyter & Co., Hamburg 1, Germany.)

Shows the danger of Germany's decreasing birthrate from the point of view of unemployment and urges the development of land settlement both at home and in the colonies.

Mann, Adolf. Siedlerschulung als vorbereitung planmässiger arbeitsbeschaffung. Wirtschaftsdienst (n.f.) 18 (30): 1016-1018. July 28, 1933. (May be obtained from Friederichsen, de Gruyter & Co., Hamburg 1, Germany.)

Four types of land settlement are distinguished as well as the types of men best suited for the work involved, and a scheme of training is outlined with a view to permanent establishment on the land of many of the unemployed.

Cberascher, Leonhard. Siedlung und arbeitsbeschaffung. Wirtschaftsdienst (n.f.) 18 (25): 832-833. June 23, 1933. (May be obtained from Friederichsen, de Gruyter & Co., Hamburg 1, Germany.)

Land settlement as a cure for unemployment is discussed and its advantages indicated provided it is a permanent arrangement and not merely a stop gap until something can be found.

Wirtschaftsdienst (n.f.), jahrg. 18, heft 25, June 23, 1933, p.825-845. (May be obtained from Friederichsen, de Gruyter & Co., Hamburg, Germany.)

Contains a summary of the main provisions of the law of June 1, 1933 for the relief of unemployment and a number of articles on methods for putting it into effect, including land settlement.

Land Survey - Italy

Albertario, Paolo. Il nuovo catasto agrario. Giornale degli Economisti 48 (5): 349-370. May 1933. (Published at Via del Tritone, 67, Rome, Italy.)

A study of the cadastral survey of Italy which is in progress.

Land Tenure - Japan

Tennancy disputes in Japan. Indus. and Labour Inform. 46 (7): 188. May 15, 1933. (Published by International Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland. Distributed in United States by World Peace Foundation, 40 Mount Vernon St., Boston, Mass.)

A table gives the number of landowners and tenant farmers involved in tenancy disputes in Japan in 1931 and 1932, and the areas affected by these disputes. It shows an increase for 1932 in the number of landowners involved, but a decrease in the number of tenant farmers and areas affected.

Land Tenure - Tropical Countries

Leake, H. M. Studies in tropical land tenure. X.- Summary. Trop. Agr. 10 (6): 155-160. June 1933. (Published by the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, Trinidad, B.W.I.)

The following is quoted from the first paragraph of this, the last article in the series:

"Perhaps the most striking feature that emerges from the preceding studies of the systems of land tenure found in the different tropical components of the British Empire is the extraordinary diversity that exists among these in spite of the fact that, in all cases, their wealth is primarily and dominantly agricultural. The question naturally arises, since land tenure lies at the base of all agricultural production, whether all are equally effective in realizing the potential wealth and securing to the country the benefits arising therefrom. In the following summary an attempt will be made to answer this question and to extract from this diversity those facts which have a bearing on the many unsettled problems in the matter of land tenure in the Colonial Empire."

Livestock - Marketing - Great Britain

Skilbeck, Dunstan. A farmers' live stock market. Roy. Agr. Soc. England, Jour., v. 93, p.111-130, 1932. (Published by John Murray, Albemarle St., London, England.)

A study of the development of livestock marketing in Great Britain.

Livestock - Marketing - United States

Kunz, Hans. Vereinigte Staaten von Amerika. Der viehabsatz. Berichte über Landwirtschaft (n.f.) 17 (2): 304-312, 1933. (Issued by Germany. Reichsministerium für Ernährung u. Landwirtschaft. May be obtained from P. Parey, Berlin, Germany.)

An account of livestock marketing in the United States.

Livestock and Meat Industry

H., C. Measures taken for the improvement of the livestock and meat industry in Australia and in the Union of South Africa. Mo. Bul. Agr. Econ. and Sociol. [reprint from the 'Internatl. Rev. of Agr.'] 24 (6): 179-190. May 1933. (Published by the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, Italy.)

Maize Control - Rhodesia

Rhodesia. Extension of maize control. Afr. World 123 (1595): 238. June 3, 1933. (Published at Salisbury House, London Wall, London, E.C. 2, England.)

The Maize Control Amendment Bill (1933) proposes to amend the Maize Control Act (1931) and to extend its duration until May 31, 1935.

Marketing - Great Britain

Price, M. Philips. Marketing from the farmers' angle. Coop. Rev. 7 (39): 122-125. May 1933. (Published at Holyoake House, Hanover St., Manchester 4, England.)

"Future legislation will have to provide for public boards on which producers, consumers, and the State are represented, the latter to act as arbitrators with dictatorial powers only in the event of the other two parties failing to agree."

Marketing of Agricultural Products - Algeria

Bille, A. L'amélioration de la vente des produits agricoles. Office Algérien d'Action Économique et Touristique. Bulletin Économique 2 (9): 648-656. June 1933.

A summary of the progress made by the three-year old Office Algérien d'Action Économique et Touristique to improve the marketing of agricultural products. The program presented includes improved quality and packing, advertisement, rigorously controlled system of marking, and the finding of new outlets.

Meat - Bounties - Rhodesia

Rhodesia. Meat export bounties. Afr. World 123 (1595): 238. June 3, 1933. (Published at Salisbury House, London Wall, London, E.C. 2, England.)

"The Government [of Southern Rhodesia] has decided to grant a bounty on meat exported overseas from May 1 to December 31 at the following maximum rates per pound: chilled and frozen meat one halfpenny; boned and extract one farthing; stall-fed, chilled, September 1 to December 31, three farthings."

Mechanization

Hosier, A. J. Some problems of intensive farming with mechanised equipment. Rhodesia Agr. Jour. 30 (4): 307-312. Apr. 1933. (Published at Salisbury, Rhodesia.)

Reproduced from Increased Production in Agriculture, published by the Institute for Research in Agricultural Engineering, University of Oxford. Describes a change from arable farming to dairy farming. Haymaking and ensilage and the labor-saving devices employed in handling them are discussed.

Mechanization Costs

Wyllie, James. The calculation of the annual cost of farm machinery and implements. Roy. Agr. Soc. England, Jour. (93): 45-67. 1932. (Published by John Murray, Albemarle St., London, England.)

A study of the bearing of farm mechanization on more economical production. "The primary object of using machinery of any kind is to reduce the unit costs of production... The economy of machinery must not be judged simply and solely on the basis of total costs, but always on the

basis of total costs in relation to total output value." An appendix gives a schedule of depreciation rates for varying lengths of life and scrap values, by the diminishing value method.

Milk - Nova Scotia

Booth, J. F. The sale of milk and collection of accounts by producer - distributors. Econ. Annalist 3 (6): 65-66. June 1933. (Published by the Agricultural Economic Branch, Dept. of Agriculture, Ottawa, Canada.)

The data presented here are from a study of retail milk distribution in the Sydney-Glace Bay area of Nova Scotia.

Milk - Regulating as a Public Utility

Manley, H. S. Constitutionality of regulating milk as a public utility. Cornell Law Quart. 18 (3): 410-419. Apr. 1933. (Published by the Cornell Law School, Ithaca, N. Y.) Pam. Coll.

Millers National Federation

Special Bulletin, the Northwestern Miller, June 22, 1933. 4p. (Published at Minneapolis, Minn.)

This Special Bulletin is devoted to a report of the annual convention of the Millers National Federation. Items are as follows: No need to rush code, Wallace says. Federation meeting told other things come first. A.J. Weaver explains tentative decisions in regard to processing taxes at convention in Chicago - levy will be imposed early in July - attendance large; Bobbitt dust collector case is reviewed by millers. Carl B. Warkentin summarizes evidence presented in patent suit - asks accurate information concerning number of collectors of type in use in mills; Resolutions offer co-operation to administration. Millers also ask that milling administrator be man with broad knowledge of industry...; The agricultural adjustment program, by Henry A. Wallace. Text of the speech at the convention of the Millers National Federation, June 21.

Mortgage Credit - Denmark

The Danish credit associations. Their origin, organization and work. Danish Foreign Off. Jour., no. 145, p.21-24. Feb. 1933. (Published by the Danish Publishing Office, Copenhagen, Denmark.)

Negro and the Labor Supply - United States

Lewis, E. E. The Southern negro and the American labor supply. Polit. Sci. Quart. 48 (2): 172-183. June 1933. (Published at 111 East Chestnut St., Lancaster, Pa. for the Academy of Political Science, Fayerweather Hall, Columbia University, New York, N. Y.)

Palm Oil - Malaya

Packing and transport of palm oil. Malayan Agr. Jour. 21 (4): 172-174. Apr. 1933. (Published at Kuala Lumpur, Federated Malay States.)

Planning, National

Anderson, B. M. A planned economy and a planned price level. Chase Econ. Bul. 13 (3): 1-23. June 9, 1933. (Published by the Chase National Bank of the City of New York.)

This is an address delivered before the Pilgrims of the United States at a dinner given in honor of Sir Josiah Stamp, at the Plaza Hotel, New York City, June 8, 1933.

Brooks, E. C., and Brooks, L. M. Five years of "planning" literature. Social Forces 11 (3): 430-465. Mar. 1933. (Published for the University of North Carolina Press by the Williams & Wilkins Company, Baltimore, Md.)

The purposes of this study of recent literature dealing with a planned society were "to explore certain trends in social planning as measured by recent literature as a part of a possible project of the President's Research Committee on Social Trends on the increasing range and application of the social sciences to modern social problems" and to explore the field to determine the amount and nature of source material which would be of value to the Southern Regional Study being made under the auspices of the Southern Regional Committee of the Social Science Research Council and directed by Howard W. Odum. A Representative Bibliography on Social Planning is given on p.442-465. Titles are classified under the following subjects: international; national, United States; national, foreign; state; regional, general; communication; forestry; metropolitan; new towns; rural; economic, general; agricultural; industrial; social, general; child welfare; community government; health; housing; social insurance; unemployment; emergency; need of planning.

Clark, Geoffrey. Towards a national plan: the urban and rural antithesis. Sociol. Rev. 25 (1): 56-66. Jan.-Apr. 1933. (Published at the LePlay House Press, 65 Belgrade Road, Westminster, London, S.W. 1, England.)

The writer believes in national planning for England but urges that a strict division be made between urban and rural. "Within these urban zones, the urban mind can have full play. Within the rural zones, the urban mind will be strictly controlled. Both methods of development are necessary; each needs the other. But to prevent the self-destruction of the towns, the rural districts must remain rural. Rural life must be remade and carried on the back of a revived agriculture and the greatest care must be taken to foster local character. for at all costs we must prevent the destruction of quality."

Population - Reclassification

Woofter, T. J., jr., and Webb, Edith. A reclassification of urban-rural population. Social Forces 11 (3): 348-351. Mar. 1933. (Published for the University of North Carolina Press by the Williams & Wilkins Company, Baltimore, Md.)

"Previous classifications of the population of the United States as urban or rural have been unsatisfactory because of the inadequacy of census categories... The publication of fairly complete metropolitan statistics for the census of 1930 makes possible the recomputation of popula-

tion distribution into more significant categories, namely, metropolitan, other cities over 2,500, villages outside of metropolitan areas, other rural non-farm and rural farm. The 1930 population in each of these categories is shown in Table I." Advantages and disadvantages of the new classification are pointed out.

Prices

Case, Winthrop W. Diversity of movements within the price level. *Annalist* 41 (1065): 829. June 16, 1933. (Published by the New York Times Co., New York, N. Y.)

Dickinson, H. D. Price formation in a Socialist community. *Econ. Jour.* 43 (170): 237-250. June 1933. (Published by Royal Economic Society, 9 Adelphi Terrace, London, W.C. 2, England.)

"L.von Mises, in his *Gemeinwirtschaft*, makes two definite charges against socialist economy: (1) where the State is the sole owner of instrumental goods there can be no price formation for such goods, hence no rational reckoning of cost and hence no rational economy; (2) under planned economy the managers of industry can have no discretionary power and no pecuniary responsibility for production, therefore rational risk-bearing becomes impossible.

"The conclusion to be drawn from these two propositions is that a socialist economy would have no guiding principles and would, as soon as it lost any parasitic support that it may get from comparison with neighbouring capitalist economies, degenerate into an affair of wild guesses and random decisions. It is the object of this article to refute the first of Mises's criticisms of socialism and to show that a rational pricing of instrumental goods is at least theoretically possible in a socialistic economy. Other writers have suggested that collective economy is inconsistent with any kind of freedom of choice for consumers or freedom of employment for workers. This point also will be dealt with."

Prices and exchanges. *Statist* 121 (2884): 908. June 3, 1933. (Published at 51 Cannon Street, London, E. C. 4, England.)

This is a comment on two addresses made by Mr. W. H. Coates on Price Disequilibrium and International Indebtedness and by Professor T. E. Gregory on the Return to a Stable International Monetary Standard. These addresses were made at the International Chamber of Commerce congress being held in Vienna.

Primary products. *Economist* 116 (4680): 952-953. May 6, 1933. (Published at 8 Bouverie St., London, E.C. 4, England.)

This is "the first of three special articles examining the disequilibrium in the structure of world prices, and the progress so far achieved towards readjustment. The second article will deal with Manufactures, and the final article with the relation between the prices of Primary products and Manufactures on the one hand, and the burden of fixed charges on the other."

Second and third articles in *Economist* 116 (4681-82): 1011-1012, 1062-1063. May 13-20, 1933.

Produce Act - California

Carey, C. J. The Produce act as amended. Pacific Rural Press 125 (24): 450. June 17, 1933. (Published at 560 Howard St., San Francisco, Calif.)

The writer tells what the new California law leaves unchanged, what the new law changes or adds, and what it does not do.

Prohibition and Agriculture

Hacker, L. M. If beer returns. Current Hist. 37 (4): 385-392. Jan. 1933. (Published at Times Square, New York, N. Y.)

The effect of prohibition on agriculture (figures from Dr. Warburton) is discussed on p.389-390.

Rent reduction - France

Loi autorisant au profit du fermier la réduction des prix des baux à ferme. France. Journal Officiel 65 (86): 3718-3719. Apr. 10-11, 1933. (Published at Quai Voltaire, 31, Paris (7e), France.)

Any farmer who between Jan. 1, 1924 and November 11, 1932, signed a lease for a farm of not less than 3 years may request a reduction in his rent. Should this not be granted the case may be taken to the president of the district court who will attempt conciliation. Should this fail the case will be referred to two experts who will estimate the present value of the farm for renting purposes... If no agreement is reached the president of the court will fix the time at which the lease will expire.

Rice

Stewart, J. L., and Campbell, Carlos. The world rice situation. Foreign Crops and Markets 26 (25): 710-736. June 19, 1933. (Issued by the Division of Foreign Agricultural Service, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.)

Tergast, G. C. W. Chr. Mechanische rijstbouw [The mechanical cultivation of rice] Landbouw 8 (5): 336-350. Nov. 1932. (Published at Buitenzorg, Java.)

Literatuur, p.348-349.

English summary, p.351-353.

Includes cost of production data for California (1922), Italy (1931), Southern Siam (1930), Australia (1931), and Netherlands India (1924), in so far as they could be found.

Tergast, G. C. W. Chr. Die rijstsituatie in de Philippijnen [The rice situation in the Philippines] Landbouw 8 (7): 467-482. Jan. 1933. (Published at Buitenzorg, Java.)

English summary on p.483-484.

Rice - French Indo-China

Tsao. Ellen A. Chinese rice merchants and millers in French Indo-China. Chinese Econ. Jour. 11 (6): 450-463. Dec. 1932. (Published by Bureau of Foreign Trade, Ministry of Industry, Customs Building, Shanghai, China.)

"The Chinese practically have a monopoly of the merchandising, marketing, and milling of rice in Indo-China." Lack of standardization, grading, and classification, as well as of cooperation among Chinese business circles, and a dearth of credit facilities militate against the success of the rice trade in Indo-China.

Rural America

Rural America, v. 11, no. 5, May 1933, 16p. (Published by the American Country Life Association, Inc., 105 East 22nd St., New York, N. Y.)

Partial contents: Forgotten farmers. Farm youth, out of school, ages 15-24 years, by E. L. Kirkpatrick (p.3-5); Changes needed in extension programs, by Ray E. Wakeley (p.6-8); The foundations of agricultural missions, by H. C. Taylor (p.9); What agricultural college students think of farming, by R. R. Renne [a study of the replies of 60 agricultural students at the University of Wisconsin and 40 at the Montana State College] (p.10-11); The Highlander folk school [Monteagle, Tenn.] (p.12, 16).

Silos, Cost of Filling

Wrigley, P. I., and Clyde, A. W. A cost study of filling silos with the field ensilage harvester. Agr. Engin. 14 (4): 97-98, 100. Apr. 1933. (Published by the American Society of Agricultural Engineers, Saint Joseph, Mich.)

This is a report of a study made at the Pennsylvania State College in an attempt to determine under what conditions the purchase of a field ensilage harvester could be economically justified. Two tables, which accompany the article give for 1931 and 1932 the costs of harvesting corn with ensilage harvester on the Pennsylvania State College farms and a comparison of annual overhead costs of tractor-drawn corn binder and field ensilage harvester.

Size of Farm

Ishigame, Toshizo. Size of farm observed through the law of decreasing returns. Kyushu Imperial Univ., Dept. Agr., Jour. 3 (8): 179-250. Feb. 25, 1933. (Published at Fukuoka, Japan.)

Soil Surveys - Canada

Joel, A. H. Methods and scope of soil surveys in western Canada. Empire Jour. of Experimental Agr. 1 (1): 33-42. Apr. 1933. (Published by Oxford University Press, London, E.C. 4, England.)

Soya Beans

Stewart, Charles L. and Whalin, Oren L. Le commerce international des fèves de soya et de leurs sous-produits. Revue Économique Internationale, 25 année, v. 2, no. 3, p. 543-562. June 1933. (Published at 12, Place Loix, Brussels, Belgium.)

International trade in soya beans is discussed.

State Commission for Crop Estimates - U.S.S.R.

State commission for crop estimates. Russian Econ. Notes, no. 232, May 12, 1933, p. 4-6. (Published by the Division of Regional Information, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Washington, D. C.)

Describes the principal functions of the State Commission for Crop Estimates and answers criticism made by some localities of the necessity for such a commission.

Subsistence Farms

Subsistence farms - a new relief proposal. Distribution to workers, of small tracts for raising food planned by government. United States News 1 (11): 12. July 22-29, 1933. (Published at Washington, D.C.)

Sugar

The world sugar situation. Foreign Crops and Markets 26 (23): 646-668. June 5, 1933. (Issued by the Division of Foreign Agricultural Service, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.)

Prepared in collaboration with Ingeborg Gronvold, Division of Statistical and Historical Research.

Sugar - Cuba

Lagemann, Walter. The Cuban sugar situation. Com. and Finance 22 (21): 463-464. May 24, 1933. (Published at 95 Broad St., New York, N. Y.)

Sugar Beet Industry - Europe

Europe fixing 1933 crop regulations. Facts about Sugar 28 (5): 199-200. May 1933. (Published at 153 Waverly Place, New York, N. Y.)

Beet prices for the 1933 crop have been agreed upon in Czechoslovakia. A beet quota of 800,000 tons for this year has been adopted in Hungary. The beet price is unchanged. The Netherlands will pay a subsidy on the 1933 crop. There will be a reduction of 12 percent in the planted area in Poland. Sugar monopolies in Denmark and Sweden are to be extended. Italy has fixed a beet quota for 1933/34 of 2,012,785 tons. The beet price in Spain has been fixed at 80 to 85 pesetas per metric ton, according to district. In Bulgaria the beet acreage is decreased and the price remains the same. Switzerland has fixed beet prices and granted a subsidy to sugar manufacturers. A quota for beet deliveries has been established by the Government of Latvia. The Soviet Union plans increased production from reduced acreage.

Sugar Beet Industry - United States

Brown, M. P. The sugar beet industry. Utah Farmer 53 (21): 3,5. June 10, 1933. (Published at 410 Vermont Building, Salt Lake City, Utah.)

The sugar beet industry in the United States is considered and its influence and benefits in other lines, aside from agriculture, are pointed out. Extension of this industry is urged and "An adequate protective tariff" is considered "absolutely essential."

Supply and Demand

Gupta, Amiya Kumar Das. A note on the elasticities of demand and supply. Indian Jour. Econ. 13 (4): 676-684. Apr. 1933. (Issued by the Dept. of Economics and Commerce, University of Allahabad, Allahabad, India.)

Tariff

Feschke, K. Wichtige zoll-, handelspolitische und sonstige massnahmen verschiedener länder auf dem gebiete der landwirtschaft. V. Berichte über Landwirtschaft (n.f.) 17 (2): 312-330, 1933. (Issued by Germany. Reichsministerium für Ernährung und Landwirtschaft. May be obtained from P. Parey, Berlin, Germany.)

Summary of agricultural tariff and trade policy measures in a number of countries.

Tariff - Germany

Wladigeroff, Theodor. Eine analyse des agraren zollproblems bei Friedrich List. Landwirtschaftliche Jahrbücher 77 (2): 285-294. (Issued by Prussia. Ministerium für Landwirtschaft, Domänen und Forsten. May be obtained from P. Parey, Berlin, Germany.)

In this short analytical study of Germany's agricultural tariff problem the author takes up (1) the revival of interest (very pronounced during the past decade) in Friedrich List's writings; (2) the opponents of agrarian tariffs; (3) the advocates of agrarian tariffs; (4) the question of competition in agriculture as related to agrarian tariffs. Productive power, the leading idea of Lists' fundamental doctrine, should not be overlooked in drawing any commercial-policy conclusions from this analysis. - The references are in the form of footnotes. - H. E. Brockway.

Tariff Truce

A tariff truce. Mag. Wall St. 52 (3): 101-102. May 27, 1933. (Published at 90 Broad St., New York, N. Y.)

"The nations have agreed to check their tariff weapons at the door of the International Economic Conference. The familiar 'in principle' proviso and some reservations were inevitable but the general idea of suspending customs hostilities prevails. This and Hitler's unexpected docility regarding an arms convention clears the way, probably, for the Conference to start without any new wounds to nurse. It is likely that

the truce will be extended pending the sessions. We shall have relief from tariff sniping long enough to get a taste of the delights of peace. The Conference will have need of all the amiability it can rally. The task before it, which is really that of reversing the intensely nationalistic policies which have prevailed since the World War, is difficult and delicate. Unless there is a deep and general determination to keep in mind at all times that the general good of the world is the great desideratum it will degenerate into a petty trading mess. At the best it is probable that the United States will be maneuvered into the position of having to make the greatest individual sacrifices for the general good. Americans should not set too great store on the outcome. Ultimate benefits, if any, for us will probably be purchased at the cost of heavy initial sacrifice."

Taxation, Agricultural - Canada

Hudson, S. C. Farm taxes on selected groups of farms in Ontario, Quebec and Nova Scotia. Econ. Annalist 3 (6): 68-69. June 1933. (Published by the Agricultural Economics Branch, Dept. of Agriculture, Ottawa, Canada.)

Accompanied by a table which "shows the average taxes paid on a number of apple producing farms in Ontario, Quebec and Nova Scotia, for the three years 1921, 1930, and 1931, along with the average size, real estate valuation, gross farm income, and current farm expenses for the same years."

Taxation, Agricultural - Germany

Jacobs, Ferdinand. Deutschland. Finanz und steuerpolitische übersicht. Berichte über Landwirtschaft (n.f.) 17 (2): 278-298. 1933. (Issued by Germany. Reichsministerium für Ernährung u. Landwirtschaft. May be obtained from P. Parey, Berlin, Germany.)

Taxation measures affecting agriculture in Germany are studied.

Taxation, Agricultural - U.S.S.R.

The 1933 agricultural tax. Russian Econ. Notes no. 239, June 30, 1933, p. 3-6. (Published by the U. S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, D. C.)

Contains two tables which give average agricultural tax rates for agricultural communes and agricultural artels, and for partnerships for joint tilling of land. Average agricultural tax rates for independent peasants and for kulaks are also given.

Tea - Control

Tea control sanctioned. Tea and Coffee Trade Jour. 64 (5): 413. May 1933. (Published at 79 Wall St., New York, N. Y.)

"The five-year plan of tea-export regulation is now effective in British India, Ceylon, and the Dutch East Indies."

Tobacco - South Africa

The Empire tobacco industry: XVII - England: politics and difficulties. Empire Prod. and Export no. 202, p.159-160. July 1933. (Published at 3, 5, and 7 Old Queen Street, Westminster, London, S.W. 1, England.)

Koch, Pieter and Pretorius, W. J. The Empire tobacco industry: XV. - South Africa. Empire Prod. and Export, no. 200, p. 111-114. May 1933. (Published at 3, 5, and 7 Old Queen Street, Westminster, London, S.W. 1, England.)

This is the fourteenth of a series of articles on tobacco in different parts of the British Empire which have appeared approximately monthly since July 1931.

Robotham, Jonathan. The Empire tobacco industry: XVI. - England: experiments. Empire Prod. and Export, no. 201, p.139-140. June 1933. (Published at 3, 5, and 7 Old Queen St., Westminster, London, S.W. 1, England.)

Trade

Freundlich, Emmy. The rationalisation of trading. Private and cooperative trading. Ann. Collective Econ. 8 (3): 257-281. Sept.- Oct. 1932. Published at 6 Rue Pécolat, Geneva, Switzerland.)

Trade - China

Yin, Ho Ping. China's foreign trade in 1932. Chinese Econ. Jour. 12 (4): 349-368. Apr. 1933. (Published by Bureau of Foreign Trade, Ministry of Industry, Customs Building, Shanghai, China.)

There was a sharp shrinkage in China's foreign trade in 1932.

_____ A survey of China's trade with the United States. People's Tribune 4, n.s. (7): 359-381. May 1, 1933. (Published by China United Press, 72 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, China.)

The object of this article as stated by the writer is "to forecast the future of Sino-American trade by tracing its past history and examining current facts." Statistical tables are given which contain data such as imports of raw cotton by China, imports of tobacco and cigarettes from U.S.A., value of Sino-American imports and exports, Chinese exports of raw silk, comparison of Chinese, Indian and Japanese tea imports to U.S.A., China's exports of tung oil, wool and eggs to U.S.A., etc.

_____ A survey of Sino-British trade. People's Tribune (n.s.) 4 (20): 563-586. June 16, 1933. (Published by the China United Press, 72, Szechuen Road, Shanghai, China.)

Trade Agreements - Great Britain

The British trade agreements. Lloyds Bank limited. Mo. Rev. (n.s.) 4 (40): 245-250. June 1933. (Published at 71 Lombard St., London, E.C. 4, England.)

Great Britain. II. The trade agreements. Round Table, no. 91, June 1933, p.623-627. (Published by Macmillan & co., ltd., London, England.)

Discusses the trade agreements with the Argentine, Germany, and Denmark.

Transportation, Railroad and Motor - England

Walker, Gilbert. The economics of road and rail competition. Econ. Jour. 43 (170): 217-236. June 1933. (Published by Royal Economic Society, 9, Adelphi Terrace, London, W.C. 2, England.)

Wages - Canada

Agricultural wages in Canada, 1930 to 1932. Mo. Labor Rev. 36 (5): 1160-1161. May 1933. (Published by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Washington, D.C.)

Contains a table giving average wages of male and female farm workers in Canada and the various provinces, 1930, 1931 and 1932. The table is made up from two tables in the Feb. 1933 Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics, Issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Wages - Finland

Wages in Finnish agriculture. Internatl. Labour Rev. 27 (6): 801-804. June 1933. (Published by the International Labour Office. Distributed in the United States by the World Peace Foundation, 40 Mount Vernon St., Boston, Mass.)

Contains three tables which show yearly cash wages of farm servants, 1929-1932, yearly wages of deputatists-workers lodged by the employer but having their own household and paid partly in kind - for the same period, and daily cash wages of day laborers (permanent and temporary) for the same period.

Wages - Latvia

Agricultural wages in Latvia. Indus. and Labour Inform. 46 (13): 438-439. June 26, 1933. (Published by International Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland. Distributed in United States by World Peace Foundation, 40 Mount Vernon St., Boston, Mass.)

Wages are given for the years 1929 to 1932/33.

Wages - Switzerland

Agricultural wage rates in Switzerland. Indus. and Labour Inform. 46 (9): 263-264. May 29, 1933. (Published by International Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland. Distributed in United States by the World Peace Foundation, 40 Mount Vernon Street, Boston, Mass.)

Figures are given of agricultural wage rates prevailing in about 500 Swiss communes in 1930, summer 1932 and winter 1932/33.

Wealth

Estimating the national wealth. Conf. Bd. Bul. 7 (5): 33-35. May 20, 1933. (Published by the National Industrial Conference Board, Inc., 247 Park Ave., New York, N. Y.)

Wheat - Australia

Australian wheat annual number. The Land, no. 1148, June 21, 1933. (Published at 57-59 Regent St., Sydney, N.S.W.)

"On July 1 of last year something new in agricultural journalism was offered to Australia. This was the inaugural issue of the 'Australian Wheat Annual' number of THE LAND, and it represented the first attempt ever made to embody in one publication authoritative reviews of the wheat year in the Commonwealth; up-to-date statistics and estimates of the crops stocks on hand, local requirements, and exportable surpluses in all States; reliable surveys of world grain market movements and prospects, and expert articles on the growth and development of the wheat industry in Australia...

"The general character of the articles that appeared in the first 'Australian Wheat Annual' has been preserved as the foundation of this second issue. But its scope has been considerably extended, and a number of new...features have been added. In its enlarged form, this number of THE LAND represents an effort to provide the wheat grower with a complete work of reference concerning his industry and to furnish the general public with a pictorial guide to the progress of the country's principal agricultural industry." - (p.9)

H., C. State assistance to Australian wheat growers. Mo. Bul. Agr. Econ. and Sociol. [reprint from the 'Internatl. Rev. Agr.'] 24 (4): 130E-135E. Apr. 1933. (Published by the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, Italy.)

The following is quoted from the first paragraph of this article:

"Among the many remarkable features of the world crisis through which we are passing is the urgent need which has arisen in a number of countries for the provision of subsidies or other forms of assistance for the classes engaged in producing the prime necessities of existence whether for their own countrymen or for export to meet the requirements of other populations... [This article] is an attempt to outline the facts as regards the wheatgrowers of Australia. It remains to be seen whether there is any alternative method of assisting producers not involving, as these expedients must, the increase of the burden of taxation upon the consuming populations."

Wheat - Bounties - France

Loi autorisant le ministre de l'agriculture á allouer des primes dans la limite de 20 millions de francs en vue d'encourager l'emploi des blés indigènes pour des usages autres que l'alimentation humaine et la fabrication de l'alcool. - France. Journal Officiel 65 (90): 3870. Apr. 15, 1933. (Published at Quai Voltaire, 31, parts 7e, France.)

Text of a law of April 14, 1933 authorizing the payment of bounties up to 20 million francs to encourage the use of domestic wheat for purposes other than as human food or for the manufacture of alcohol.

Wheat - Mediterranean Countries

Bread and durum wheat situation in Mediterranean countries. Foreign Crops and Markets 26 (26): 754-759. June 26, 1933. (Published by the Division of Foreign Agricultural Service, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.)

This article is based largely on information received from Assistant Agricultural Commissioner L. D. Mallory at Marseille.

Wheat - Price Fixing - France

Loi portant fixation d'un prix minimum pour blé et tendant à l'organisation et à la défense du marché du blé. France. Journal Officiel 65 (161): 7198-7202. July 11, 1933. (Published at Quai Voltaire, 31, Paris 7e, France.)

Text of law of July 10, 1933 fixing a minimum price for wheat from July 15, 1933 to July 15, 1934, and establishing in the grain-producing departments committees to organize and control the production of the trade in grain. Provides for wheat stocks and sale according to a sliding scale; also export bonds which may not be used for importing foreign wheat or flour.

Corrections in wording made in Journal Officiel no. 163, p. 7317. July 13, 1933, and no. 171, p. 7673, July 23, 1933.

Regulations establishing actual minimum prices in Algeria and in France. Journal Officiel, no. 164, p. 7383-7384. July 14, 1933.

Wheat - U.S.S.R.

Russian wheat. Economist 116 (4687): 1348-1349. June 24, 1933. (Published at 8 Bouverie St., London, E.C. 4, England.)

Russian wheat prospects in 1933. Accompanied by a table which shows spring sowings on June 5th in the various wheat-growing areas of Russia in 1933 as compared with 1930, 1931, and 1932.

Wheat Conference

Wheat restrictions? Statist 121 (2885): 952-953. June 10, 1933. (Published at 51 Cannon St., London, E.C. 4, England.)

Sets forth the essential elements of the present wheat situation and gives the main results of the wheat conference at Geneva. "A report of this meeting appears as an appendix to the report of the thirty-ninth session of the Economic Committee, which has just been published."

Wheat Pools - Canada

Survey of Canadian wheat pool movement. U.F.A. 12 (6): 171-173. June 1, 1933. (Published by the U.F.A. Limited, Lougheed Bldg., Calgary, Alberta.)

Wheat Situation

Bennett, M. K., and Farnsworth, H. C. Survey of the wheat situation, December 1932 to April 1933. Wheat Studies of the Food Research Institute, v. 9, no. 8, May 1933, p.275-304. (Published at Stanford University, Calif.)
Written with the advice of Joseph S. Davis and Holbrook Working.

Burton, C. S. Higher wheat prices - a sign of better times? Crop prospects test scarcity demand theory - value of farm inventories rises. Mag. Wall St. 52 (4): 164-166, 195, 196. June 10, 1933. (Published at 90 Broad St., New York, N. Y.)

National city bank of New York. The wheat situation. National city bank of New York. [Monthly letter on] economic conditions, governmental finance, United States securities, June 1933, p.88-90. (Published at New York, N.Y.)

Wool and Wheat - Price Stabilization

Portus, P. J. The Watson plan - Internal price stabilisation. The Pastoral Review 43 (4): 357-358. Apr. 13, 1933. (Published at 122-138 King St., Melbourne, Australia.)

"The Watson Plan, briefly, is a proposal to stabilize the internal prices of wool and wheat at respectively 15 1/2d. per lb. and 4s. 6d. per bushel. It is proposed that the Commonwealth Government shall guarantee these prices and set up boards for dealing with the total production on the lines of the Imperial Wool Purchase Scheme."

Wool Industry

H. C. Proposals for remedying the situation of the wool growing industry in Australia and the Union of South Africa. Mo. Bul. Agr. Econ. and Sociol. [reprint from the 'Internatl. Rev. Agr.'] yr. 24, no.5, May 1933, p.168-179. (Published by the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, Italy.)

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Adams, A. B. Trend of business, yesterday - today - tomorrow: causes of the depression and economic reforms necessary to establish a business equilibrium. 93p. New York and London, Harper & brothers publishers, [1932]] (Current Econ. Prob). 280.12 Ad1
Select bibliography on business cycles, p. 93.

American society of agricultural engineers. Report of an inquiry into changes in quality values of farm machines between 1910-14 and 1932, prepared by J. B. Davidson, G. W. McCuen, R. U. Blasingame. 165p., illus., Pub. by the American society of agricultural engineers. [Bridgman, Mich., Bridgman publishing company] 1933. 58 Am322

"At the suggestion of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and the Bureau of Agricultural Engineering of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, a formal request was made by the National Association of Farm Equipment Manufacturers to three state agricultural colleges to permit the heads

of their respective agricultural engineering departments to conduct the inquiry on which this report is based." -Foreword.

Anderson, Clayton and Fleming, New York. Maps of the ports designated by the New York cotton exchange as delivery points for the tender of cotton contract. 8 maps. New York, 1933. 280.372 An2

Arnett, Eugene. The Arnett athenaeum, a scientific society for revoluble research. various paging. Oklahoma City [1933] 281.12 Ar6A

Cover, printed; text, mimeographed.

Consists of letters to Dr. A. F. Woods regarding The American Association for the Advancement of Agriculture.

Australia. Parliament. House of representatives. Select committee on tobacco-growing industry. Report from the Select committee on the tobacco-growing industry in Australia together with the Minutes of proceedings of the committee and Minutes of evidence. 280p. Canberra, H. J. Green, Government printer [1930] 281.369 Au7

At head of title: 1929-30. The Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia. House of Representatives.

Baker, S. G. Sisal. A note on the attributes of the fibre and their industrial significance. 80p. London, H. M. Stationery off., 1933. (Gt. Brit. Empire Marketing Board. [Pub.] E. M. B. 64) 280.39 G792P no. 64.

Bodor, Paul. Gestehungskosten und wirtschaftlichkeit im anbau einigaer landwirtschaftlicher nutzpflanzen in 5 betrieben des komitats Szabolcs auf grund fünffähriger ergebnisse der buchführung. 110p. Halle, 1932. 281.177 B63

Inaug.-diss. - Halle-Wittenberg.

Bibliography, p.[111]

A study of the economic return from 5 representative farms in a district of N. E. Hungary and of the cost of production of wheat, tobacco, sugar beets, and potatoes.

Borkowski, Rudolf. Die entwicklung der produktion und des internationalen handels an hülsefrüchten. 133p. Berlin-Neukölln, 1933. 60.3 B642

Inaug.-diss. - Landw. hochschule, Berlin.

Bibliography, p. 131-133.

An account of the use of legumes (beans, peas, lentils, vetch, soya-beans, lupine) for human and animal food followed by a discussion of production and export of legumes in the most important countries.

Butterfield, K. L. The Christian enterprise among rural people. 247p. Nashville, Cokesbury press [1933] 281.2 B98Ce

"The Cole lectures for 1932 delivered before Vanderbilt University."

Broek, J. O. M. The Santa Clara Valley, California: a study in landscape changes. 184p. Utrecht, N.V.A. Oosthoek's uitg. maatij., 1932. (Geographische en geologische mededeelingen. Publicaties uit het

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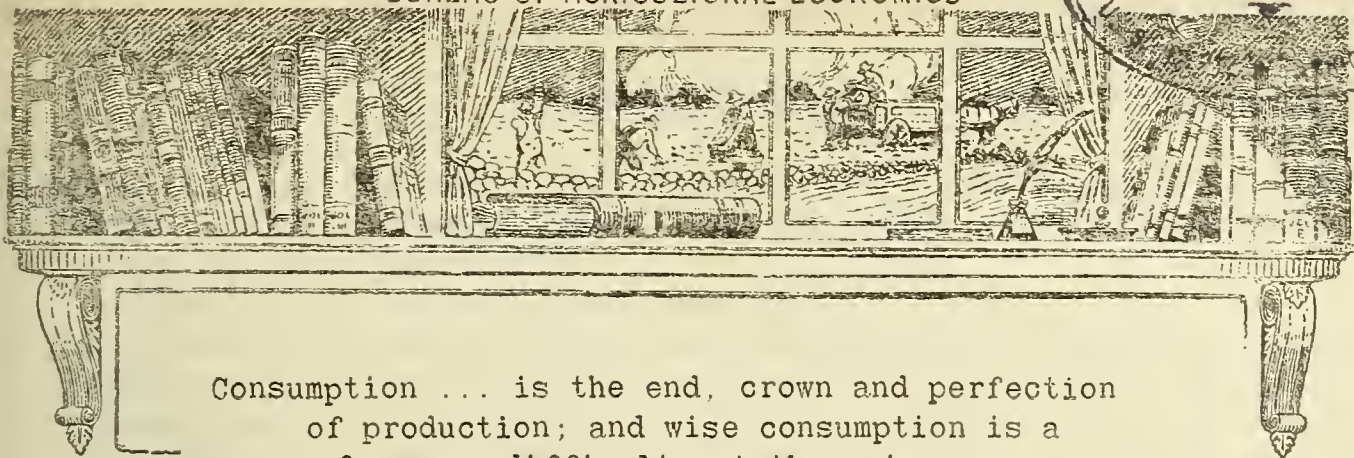
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Consumption ... is the end, crown and perfection
of production; and wise consumption is a
far more difficult art than wise pro-
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Mary G. Lacy, Librarian,
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Warren G. F., and Pearson, F. A. Prices. 386p. New York, J. Wiley & sons, inc.; London, Chapman & Hall, limited, 1933. (Lettered on cover: The price series) 284.3 W25P

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This book contains valuable data, extensive bibliographical references, and is interesting reading for students of prices. The critical student should read first of all the preface, the first sentence of which gives the key-note. "The problems of production are being solved so that we can go forward rapidly in well-being if only the exchange system will work." The authors effectively present the difficulties that arise out of fluctuating prices. They present the view that these difficulties are not due to changes in production but to changes in prices as they are influenced by the mediums of exchange. Price is the dynamic force in our economic system. Our price structure is built upon gold. Gold is merely one commodity used in exchange against all others. The production of all commodities is quite stable, and therefore the up and down movements of the general price level are in response to changes in the supply of and the demand for gold. The authors' motives and point of view in presenting this discussion of prices are expressed in the following sentences, also quoted from the preface. "The individual has two tasks. One is to forecast the future of prices and conduct his affairs accordingly. The other is to inform himself and help in guiding public opinion so that national progress may be made."

Among the most important contributions of the authors are improved index numbers of wholesale prices, extended throughout the period of the life of the nation. Heretofore we have had to work with a spliced series. Several pieces had been constructed of different commodities by different methods and upon different bases. Some of the prices showed monthly variations and others only quarterly or annual variations. Now we have, thanks to their great patience and labor, a reasonably comparable series of monthly wholesale prices, complete without break from 1793 to date.

Another contribution of great importance is the index of physical volume of production. Available data have been brought together, providing an index number of volume of production for use in analysis of prices. This makes a real contribution even though production data in general are quite incomplete and unsatisfactory for careful analysis. A good way to encourage improvement of data is to begin their use, which will focus attention upon them and reveal their weaknesses as well as the utility or need for reliable data. Similarly it may be said of estimates of population, that we greatly need reliable estimates of the population of the world. In using what we have, we must not overlook their inadequacy for use in exacting analysis.

Unfortunately the agricultural production data of the United States, the world agricultural production data, and the world population data are quite incomplete and unsatisfactory for use in any analysis that requires

accuracy. The incompleteness of the data is such as to raise doubts both as to rate of growth and short-period variations. However, the data may be used properly as a basis for a limited number of general observations.

The authors recognize that price is a dynamic factor in production, but minimize the importance of changes in production as a factor in changing the general price level. For many years, Dr. Warren has been developing the significance of cycles in the production and in the prices of individual farm products. He recognizes that these cycles vary in length, and that as they are compounded they tend to disappear. Every statistician will of course, recognize the fact that as the number of commodities in a composite is increased, the average will be smoothed. The total production of all agricultural products and of all commodities is much more stable than is the production of any one commodity. Does it follow that there is no significant production and related price cycle for all agriculture or for all commodities? I doubt that the available data are accurate enough to prove or disprove reasonably a conclusion on this point.

Furthermore, showing that changes in total production or commodities are slight and that there are but small changes in the rate of growth are not conclusive evidences that volume of production is unimportant in determining the general price level. Changes in the costs of production and the elasticity of the demand for commodities must be taken into account. While the demand for some commodities is quite elastic, that for others is quite inelastic. Perhaps the demand for all commodities is inelastic and a very small change in production - a change so small that our crude data are barely sufficient to register it - has great significance in all commodity prices. A speeding up in the rate of production would magnify the effect of a small change and might be a very significant factor in determining our general price and business cycles. A tendency to speed up production generally, after a great war perhaps, is a very significant factor in determining the long-time price declines after such wars.

Even if there were no significant total production cycle or no very significant change in the total production per capita over a long period, it would not necessarily follow that production had no significant influence upon price. The author's statement (page 62) that "variations in plant capacity are influenced by business cycles and have some influence on cycles... but are never the cause of a major depression in all industries" is not convincing. There are innumerable attachments or associations with the cycle of any one important industry. Changes in the total volume of production of any given commodity or group of commodities not only have an important bearing upon the price of the individual commodity in relation to the prices of others, but may have an important bearing upon the average price for all commodities. It has been argued fairly convincingly by some that the cause of a business depression is unbalanced production. The whole exchange system may break down temporarily and the machine almost stop because of the unbalancing of production and distribution of goods. The authors of the book under review may explain the result as causing a change in the demand for gold and thus changing the general price level. It may be more helpful, however, to recognize the significance of unbalanced production as a factor in changing the demand for gold, even if it be considered that the disturbance is thus registered in our economic system.

It follows from the above observations that one may question the conclusion that we have solved our production problems. Perhaps the authors will say that we are rapidly learning how to produce more, and in that sense we are solving our production problems. Perhaps we ought to recognize the questions as to what and how much to produce as being production problems.

The several chapters dealing with money, credit, and uses of silver and gold are followed by a chapter on stabilizing the price level, which will be read with great interest. The authors state (page 176): "A scientific measure of value, and the ultimate ideal, is a dollar that has a constant buying power, not for one commodity but for all commodities at wholesale prices." A host of problems suggest themselves as one thinks about this conclusion. From many points of view it does state an ideal, but is it practicable? The authors have presented the view that gold is but one commodity being used as the basis of exchange for all other commodities, and is consequently a most unstable basis of exchange and therefore an irrational monetary standard. But such a conclusion is contrary to the developments, if not the progress, of the economic world of the past century. The authors seem to consider the movement toward a universal use of the gold standard to be a matter of accident, but has it been so? The statements made on this point are not convincing in the light of a consideration of what are the requirements of a monetary standard. A review of world experience would suggest that bimetallism or symmetallism might increase the problems of stabilization. The production of silver is less stable than the production of gold. Experience has demonstrated the difficulty of using the two metals separately, and, while the combining of these two metals might tend to solve some of the difficulties developed in trying to keep the two metals in use, there is no assurance that the combination would reduce the number of problems that are to be dealt with when most of the world is on the single gold standard basis.

In discussing the instability of prices and the problems that arise, the great importance of the superstructure of price-making machinery upon the gold standard basis has been overlooked except to a limited extent. With gold as a standard of value, significant changes in the supply of gold will affect the price level, but changes in the superstructure of currency and credit are most important, particularly in the booms and depressions of the business cycle, and not at all unimportant in the long-time price movements. This superstructure depends for the most part upon demand, and is the most disturbing part of our monetary machinery. Nationally it is subject to a considerable degree of control by government action, but internationally it is practically without the possibility of control. Herein, however, are most of the problems of instability.

Admitting the great difficulties that arise out of instability we may still ask, How much stability do we want? The authors admit that stability of the prices of individual commodities and wages is not desirable, and yet they ask for stability of the all-commodity price level. Wishing for a greater amount of stability in the prices of many commodities and in the all-commodity price level, we may still doubt that absolute stability in the all-commodity price level is an ideal. In the first place, of course, commodities do not constitute the whole price or value structure with which we are concerned, and we might argue against stability for all com-

modity prices on the same ground that the authors admit against the stabilization of individual commodities. Progress requires change. In so far as it is possible to do so, we should plan for the desirable changes and eliminate the undesirable. This, and not merely stability, should be our goal. Having recently had a great war, the present problem is to make a rational readjustment from a deranged national and world economic organization.

The latter half of the book is devoted to a discussion of causes and results of inflation and deflation. This section includes much price history that will be of great interest to students. Considering the causes of inflation and deflation, it is practically impossible to separate the cause from the effect. The effect is often taken for the cause. According to the authors, deflation profits nobody. "The only just or desirable price level is the level to which society is most nearly adjusted."

The last chapter in the book deals with the price outlook, and the reader will find in it many interesting statements. "The probability of any successful attempt to reduce production by governmental or private action is extremely remote." The authors would go further and say that a successful attempt to reduce production would not have a very significant effect upon the general price level. Neither the supply of nor the demand for commodities will be the source of inflation or deflation. The supply of gold would be about sufficient to support pre-war prices with all the former gold-using world on a gold basis. If gold were demonetized by England and other countries, the result would be a rise in prices; but the attempt to return to the gold standard later would cause a decline. On the other hand, "if all the former gold-using countries return to the gold basis and if the United States continues to maintain its present monetary standard, it is to be expected that commodity prices will average below pre-war for the next ten years." If the latter were to prove to be the real price outlook, a great many further readjustments would have to be made.

The above outlook statement was written before March 4th. Reviewing proposals for stopping the deflation, the authors expressed the view that not much of permanent value could be accomplished by means of credit, but believed it necessary to raise the price structure by remonetizing silver, changing the weight of the gold dollar, or introducing a stable measure of value. If the price level were restored by any of the means under consideration, prosperity would return. The level to which it would be necessary to restore prices is not specifically stated except to say that the price level must be raised to the debt level or the debt level lowered to the price level.

Finally, there is the cautious advice to the farmers, "Although it is possible that reduced world demand for gold may raise prices, or that a monetary change will be made, the policy for any farmer or business concern is to plan for prices below pre-war, but to be on the alert for violent price fluctuations which are certain, for possible changes in the demand for gold, or for a monetary change." The authors apparently believe that only a temporary business recovery can be expected unless the United States undertakes some such monetary measures as suggested to restore and stabilize prices.

Since this book was written the several propositions for restoring and stabilizing prices have been given extensive consideration. Several measures have been enacted and are being vigorously executed to aid in the recovery from the depths of the depression. Some improvement has been registered not only in the United States but also in many foreign countries. Apparently a business cycle recovery is under way and the all-commodity general price level has risen to some extent. The authors find some measure of confirmation of their views in the fact that the stimulus to industry in the past few months has come very largely from a belief that prices would rise and the further fact that the prices of many commodities have moved fairly closely in line with the change in the value of the dollar in international exchange. Further substantial gains, however, wait upon reorganization of industry, a revival of confidence in the future demand for commodities, and a restoration of normal credit relations among producers and consumers. - O. C. Stine, Principal Agricultural Economist, in charge, Division of Statistical and Historical Research.

Fromont, Pierre. La crise agricole aux États-Unis. Revue Politique et Parlementaire 40 (464): 108-134. July 10, 1933. (Published at 10, Rue Auber, Paris, France.)

The author sets out to study the agricultural depression in the United States and to attempt to estimate its probable outcome. He believes that while conditions in France and the United States differ in many respects, still there is sufficient resemblance between the two countries as far as agriculture is concerned to make it reasonable to suppose that lessons drawn from the American agricultural depression may be useful to the French farmer.

The main phases and manifestations of the depression in the United States are outlined and illustrated by tables mainly taken from yearbooks of the Department of Agriculture, and various explanations of the phenomena are given and discussed.

The hypothesis which bases the whole economic development on the movement of prices over a long period is set aside to begin with. Two other explanations have been given, one by Julian Gumperz in Die Agrarkrise in den Vereinigten Staaten, and the other by former Secretary of Agriculture, Arthur M. Hyde, in the introduction to the yearbook for 1932. The former sees in the introduction of capitalism into American agriculture the reason for the depression. It is a phase of a revolutionary cycle, the revolutionary leaven having been supplied by the machine, the introduction and development of which have necessitated a new economic and social organization of agriculture and brought about what Gumperz calls the industrial revolution of American agriculture. He sees in it the downfall of the small under-capitalized farms in favor of large mechanized enterprises and he cites as example of his thesis such large enterprises as those of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., in Montana, of Hickman Price in Texas, of Campbell in Montana and of William Scully. For the large agricultural enterprises, Gumperz asserts, there is no depression. The large enterprise has invaded the special field of the small and medium-sized enterprise, such as the dairy farm, the truck farm, and the poultry farm, and the writer concludes that the small farmer must come to realize that he has no place in the new American agriculture. Gumperz foresees three

classes, the rich farmers, the poor farmers, and the proletariat. In his view agriculture will soon be entirely in the hands of the large proprietors who have both knowledge and capital. The poor farmers will drag out a harassed existence characterized by ignorance and poverty. Unable to purchase the necessary equipment for economical production they will increase their indebtedness more and more, and will finally disappear. The members of this class will become wage earners with no other prospect before them, but they will become skilled wage earners, even specialists in their line. And the agricultural population will continue to decrease.

With this view the author contrasts that of Mr. Hyde who, he says, sees in the depression an error not of a régime but of man. Man made a mistake and he is suffering its consequences. He believed in expanding outlets for his production, and he overproduced with a resulting price decline. When he realizes his error and restricts production, prices will rise, and the depression will be at an end. Many causes contributed to overproduction, but the decisive factor in the depression, it is argued, has been the tremendous development of production due to the demands of Europe during the War, demands which naturally ceased after the armistice.

In seeking to draw a conclusion the author points out that each of the above-outlined theories seems to explain certain phases of the depression. It is the machine that causes the continuation of agricultural overproduction which persists today because it is brought about without any extra effort on the part of the producer and without causing any restriction in any other branch of production. From this point of view, he argues, it can be said that the main cause of the depression is the change in the methods of production. But while the author shows a preference for this theory, he does not agree with Mr. Gumperz when he draws the economic and social conclusions already mentioned. They are logical enough, he admits, and they might reasonably follow if other conditions did not change. As a matter of fact, it is argued, the development sketched by Mr. Gumperz is much less advanced than he believes. It is true that the American farmer has devoted himself more exclusively to special types of farming than the farmer of other countries, but it is not true that he is entirely dependent on the market for his living, inasmuch as a study of farm family budgets has shown that 42.8 percent of the farm family living is furnished by the farm. It is true that corporation farming exists but only to a relatively limited extent. It seems obvious to the author that the development of these conditions will extend over decades, and it is quite improbable that during these decades other conditions will not change also. It would seem logical to suppose that the corporation or chain farming enterprises would represent the type of enterprise that would adapt its dimensions to the exigencies of the new agricultural machinery. As a matter of fact, he points out that in 1929 less than three percent of the area of these large enterprises was cultivated in grain, but that most of them specialized in livestock raising. Again the large enterprises with low production costs are all situated in regions uncultivated before 1917. That mechanization is in part responsible for the lowering of the cost of production is not to be gainsaid, but the quality of the virgin soil has also played its part. and, as this quality is ephemeral, the advantages occasioned by it will pass also.

Thus the author concludes that, while it is reasonable to attribute to the development of the machine and the modification of productive technic the main cause of the agricultural depression, it is unwise to draw any definite conclusion as to future results, such as the disappearance of the small and medium-sized enterprises. They have not disappeared from industry though the industrial revolution is more than a century old. - A. M. Hannay. Bibliographical and Reference Assistant. Library. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Pichat, Louis. La taxation du prix du blé. Revue Politique et Parlementaire 40 (464): 79-87. July 10, 1933. (Published at 10, Rue Auber, 9e, Paris, France.)

The author surveys briefly the proposed measures for the protection of the wheat market in France which preceded the law of July 10, 1933, and discusses the first clause of the latter which fixes a minimum price of 115 francs per quintal for wheat sold during the period from July 15, 1933 to July 15, 1934. Two possible effects of this measure are pointed out. Either the Minister of Agriculture will be enabled to uphold this price by means placed at his disposal in which case it would have been sufficient to give him this power without fixing an arbitrary price or else it will be impossible to bring about an agreement between the real price and the fixed price, and it is difficult to see how practical business transactions can be carried on on such a basis. In reply to the argument that a policy of price-fixing was successfully adopted during the war the author points out that the prices in question were maximum and not minimum prices fixed in the public interest and justified by exceptional circumstances. In his view, the present measure is a loophole for increasing intervention by the State in economic matters. Moreover, it establishes a dangerous precedent. The Minister of Agriculture is authorized to determine by decree and by department the maximum price of flour for bread. It is not improbable that he may be constrained to extend this price-fixing to the secondary grains, not to speak of other agricultural products the producers of which may demand the same measure of protection.

After making these two fundamental criticisms of price-fixing in the case of wheat the author discusses the conditions under which the price limit can be imposed and the results which are likely to follow. The producers will try to sell their wheat at the rate prescribed, but the number of purchasers at that rate will be limited. It seems certain that the millers, instead of accumulating stocks, will buy from day to day, with the result that the producers, anxious to get a return for their harvest, will sell their wheat at a price lower than the prescribed one of 115 francs. Thus the law of supply and demand will continue to function but it will be under cover, and a clandestine market will be established in which the real price of wheat will prevail. It is to be feared that no effective system of control can be established, and that the insecurity of the market will be prejudicial to the interests of the farmer. Thus those in whose interest the law is passed will suffer, and the millers will reap the benefit by the amount of the difference between the fixed price of 115 francs and the real price which they will pay for the wheat. In spite of the assertion of the Minister of Agriculture that the State could not

guarantee the purchase of the surplus wheat not used by the millers, sufficient pressure might cause this determination to waver, and the door would be opened to unlimited expenditures and to inflation.

Price-fixing does not, therefore, provide a technical means of alleviating the wheat market. It may indeed increase the gravity of the situation by increasing the already existing stocks of wheat. If the next harvest is a poor one the price limit will apply naturally but if it is excessive the Minister will have much greater difficulty in defending the minimum price than he has had this year. Moreover, there is a possibility that the large millers may refrain from replenishing their stocks in October or November and may purchase in small quantities in anticipation of a large harvest next year.

The social consequences of the law are pointed out, and the danger of favoring one class of producer is emphasized. Moreover, from the economic standpoint the author indicates the seriousness of a system which fixes arbitrary prices, which is likely to lead producers to emphasize quantity rather than quality, and which encourages inflation of prices and increased cost of living.

A translation of the law of July 10, 1933, by H. E. Brockway, may be consulted in the library. - A. M. Hannay, Bibliographical and Reference Assistant, Library, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTES AND ABSTRACTS

Agricultural Cooperation - France

Aix-Marseille, Université d'. Faculté de droit. Salle de travail d'économie politique. Les coopératives agricoles en Provence et dans le comté de Nice, par Mlles Lucienne Berthier et Odile Lombard... [et d' autres] Salle de travail d'économie politique dirigée par M. Barthélemy Raynaud. 185p. Aix-en-Provence. Impr. universitaire E. Fourcine. 1932. (Annales de la Faculté-de droit d'Aix. n.s. no. 21) 280.2 Ai9

At head of title: Essai d'enquête économique.

An account of the development of agricultural cooperatives in the south of France, and of their economic, legal and financial problems.

Agricultural Credit - Manitoba

Manitoba. Farm loans board. Report [1930/31-1931/32] 2 nos.. mimeogr. [Winnipeg, 1932] 284.29 M31

1930/31 has title: Special report... Feb. 10, 1932; 1931/32 Report... Feb.-Dec. 1932 (1st sentence of text reads: "... Audit report for the fiscal year May 1st, 1931 to April 30, 1932").

Agricultural Credit - Rumania

Leseanu, Nicolas. La structure et l'organisation de la coopération de crédit en Roumanie. 158p. Paris, Les Presses universitaires de France, 1933. 280.2 L56

Bibliography, p.153-155.

A study of the origin and development of cooperative credit in Rumania.

Agricultural Credit - South Africa

Land and agricultural bank of South Africa. Pretoria. Report of the Central board of the Land and agricultural bank of South Africa for the year ended 31st December 1932. 40 p. Pretoria, Government printer, 1933. 284.29 L22

Agricultural indebtedness - Germany

Fabian, Friedrich. Die verschuldung der deutschen landwirtschaft vor und nach dem kriege. 130p. Barby (Elbe) 1930. 284.2 F11
Inaug.-diss. - Leipzig.
Bibliography, p.121-130.
Agricultural indebtedness in Germany before and after the War.

Business Depression - Minnesota

Vaile, Roland S. ed. Impact of the depression on business activity and real income in Minnesota [by] Roland S. Vaile... Richard L. Kozelka... Warren C. Waite... George Filipetti... Charles E. Artman... Alvin H. Hansen... 59p. Minneapolis, The University of Minnesota press [1933] (Minnesota. University. Minneapolis. Studies in economics and business no. 8. Aug. 1933) 280.9 M663

"University of Minnesota. Employment stabilization research institute. Additional publication no. 17."

Part 1 of this study is devoted to changes in business activity in Minnesota and the Northwest, the three major cities in Minnesota and four Minnesota districts; Part 2, discusses consumption changes in the twin cities and Part 3, the relation of changes in production to changes in consumption. From this last part the extract which follows has been taken:

"This goes to show that current consumption even in a serious depression is fairly well maintained. It is the purchase of durable goods involving a heavy investment of capital and of goods which need not be replaced which is deferred during a period of hard times. Such goods are chiefly producers' goods, but in part durable consumers' goods such as houses and automobiles, which, however, may properly be classified as capital goods.

"This difference in movement between consumers' and capital goods industries suggests a possible reason for the relatively greater stability of business in Minnesota than in the country as a whole. The heavy capital producing industries are relatively unimportant in this region. The industry which is disproportionately developed in this territory in relation to population is food manufacture. The ratio of gainful workers engaged in food manufacture to total gainful workers in Minnesota is approximately three times greater than in the country as a whole. This is no doubt to be explained by the fact that the state as a whole, including agriculture, is preponderantly a food producing state. The nearness to the raw materials accounts for the disproportionate development of the food industries in this area. We have noted the high stability of the food manufacturing industry in a period of depression. The exceptional importance of this industry in Minnesota must account, in part, for the relatively

greater stability of this region...

"The development of machinery and metals in Minnesota is only about three-fourths as great, in relation to population, as in the United States as a whole. In wood manufacture alone, of the capital producing industries, is development in this state greater than average...

"Thus there is evidence that the character of occupations in Minnesota is such that one should expect somewhat greater stability than in the leading industrial centers. This is in accordance with experience in this depression. Whereas the decline of employment in the country as a whole in March 1933, was 60 percent below 1928, in Minnesota it was 35.5 percent."

Consumption

Tebbutt, Arthur R. The behavior of consumption in business depression. 21p. Boston [1933] (Harvard university. Graduate school of business administration. Bureau of business research. Business research studies no. 3) 280.9 H262

Publication of the Graduate school of business administration, George F. Baker foundation, Harvard university. v. 20, no. 6, August 1933.

From the author's preface the extract below has been taken:

"We want to know what is responsible for the decline in business. If we know that there has been a very sharp decline in the consumption of producers' goods and only a relatively small decline in the consumption of consumers' goods, then it would seem obvious that if we are to pull ourselves out of depression the thing to do is to find ways and means of boosting sharply the consumption of producers' goods and of increasing only slightly the consumption of consumers' goods. In this case it would not be feasible to push forward only the consumption of consumers' goods if our object is to get business back to normal. For this purpose it is more essential to increase the consumption of producers' goods.

"It is the testing of the correctness of the assumption that individuals consume much less in depression than in prosperity that is the object of this bulletin."

Cotton - Egypt

Alexandria testing house. Regulations, 1932. 15p. Alexandria. Whitehead Morris limited, 1932. 72 A122

In addition to the Regulations this pamphlet contains a "Note on probable developments in the technique of moisture testing," by Dr. W. Lawrence Balls.

Dairy Products - Germany

Schürmann, A. Westdeutschland als markt für milch und milcherzeugnisse. 201p. Berlin, P. Parey, 1933. (Germany. Reichsministerium für Ernährung und Landwirtschaft, Bericht über Landwirtschaft, n. f., 81. Sonderheft.) 18 G31A Sonderheft 81.)

An analysis of the west German market for milk, butter, and cheese.

Economic Cycles

Der Stand und die nächste zukunft der konjunkturforschung. Festschrift für Arthur Spiethoff. Beiträge von Aftalion/Åkerman/Altschul [u.a.] Mit einem vorwort von Joseph Schumpeter. 320 p. München, Duncker & Humblot. 1933. 280 St2

Articles in German, French, Italian or English.

This volume, issued in honor of the 60th birthday of Arthur Spiethoff, contains articles by German, French, Austrian, Italian, British and American economists on the progress made in the study of economic cycles and the outlook for its future development.

Economic Situation - Italy

Corbino, Epicarmo. Annali dell' economia italiana. Volume 3 - 1881-1890. 464p. Città di Castello. Società anonima tipografica "Leonardo da Vinci". 1933. 277.176 C81 v. 3.

This is the third volume of a study of the economic development of Italy. It covers the period from 1881 to 1890. Chapter 1 deals with agricultural production and policy. Other chapters cover industry, commerce, public works, and finance. Volumes 1 and 2, covering the periods 1861-1870 and 1871-1880 are also in the library. They have the same chapter arrangement as volume 3.

Università Bocconi di Milano. Prospettive economiche. Tredicesima edizione. 631p. Milano, 1933. 251 Un3

At head of title: Giorgio Mortara.

An introduction on the depression in Italy is followed by an account of production, import and export, consumption and prices of grain, wine, olive oil, coal, petroleum, hydro-electric power, iron, copper, silk, rayon, cotton, hemp, and wool in Italy and the principal producing countries.

Economics - Canada

Canadian political science association. Papers and proceedings of the fifth annual meeting, v. 5. 256p. Ottawa, Ontario, May 1933. 280.9 C16

Partial contents: The economic analysis of industrial depression, by Stephen Leacock; An economic council for Canada, by A. Brady; Efforts to control marketing by government boards or organizations acting with government support, by J. Coke; Recent legislation affecting international trade in farm products, by C. B. Davidson; The functions and responsibilities of governments in agricultural marketing, by W. M. Drummond; The back to the land movement, by J. E. Lattimer; Population problems, by M. C. MacLean and K. W. Taylor.

Eggs - Production and Marketing - Germany

Kalkoff, Walter. Erzeugung und absatz von eiern in Nordwestdeutschland unter besonderer berücksichtigung der genossenschaften. 80p. Berlin, P. Parey, 1933. (Germany. Reichsministerium für Ernährung u. Landwirtschaft. Berichte über Landwirtschaft, n.f. 80. Sonderheft.) 81 G31A Sonderheft 80.

A study of the production and marketing of eggs in Northwestern Germany and of the cooperatives that handle them.

Land Tenure - England

Flavigny, Pierre. Le régime agraire en Angleterre au XIXe siècle et la concentration de l'exploitation agricole. 275p. Paris. Les Éditions internationales, 1932. 282 F61

Cover-title dated 1933.

Bibliography, p.[267]-271.

A study of the agrarian régime in England during the 19th century emphasizing the transition from the open field system to that of the enclosures.

Land Utilization - Saxony

Geith, Richard. Die bodennutzungssysteme im sächsischen erzgebirge und Vogtlande 95p. Liebertwolkwitz bei Leipzig, 1930. 282 G27

Inaug.-diss. - Leipzig.

Also issued as hft. 13 of Arbeiten der Arbeitsgemeinschaft für grünländwirtschaft in Freistaat Sachsen, r. V. (Not in Agr.)

Bibliography, p.[vii]-x.

Land utilization in the mountains of Saxony.

Leadership and Control

Angell, Sir Norman. From chaos to control. 208p. New York, London, The Century co. [1933] (Halley Stewart lecture, 1932) 280 An4F

The author's thesis is "That it serves little purpose to find the way of escape if those who are to tread it do not believe it to be the way of escape, and refuse to follow it. The problem which confronts our modern democracies is the problem of choosing between a great many different remedies that are offered them, often between rival and mutually exclusive remedies, sometimes based upon highly technical considerations, of the merits of which it is often extremely difficult for the layman to judge... And if the problem for the layman is to know how to choose, the problem for the expert adviser is not only, and not first, to find the way of escape; it is first to enable those for whom the way of escape is designed, and who are traveling in other directions, to see that it is indeed the right road. If they are unable for any reason to do this, it is as though, in order to save a vessel from shipwreck in difficult waters, great and exhaustive care were taken to write down all the true sailing directions and then to give the book containing those directions into the hands of seamen who could not read.

"Yet this is an aspect of the problem which is curiously neglected. We seem to assume that if only some one could find the cure for our diseases we should at once see that it was the cure and apply it. We ask for leaders and leadership. But if the right course which the leader would have the multitudes take happens to be the course which the multitude sincerely believes to be the wrong one, they will immediately declare that he is no leader but a misleader. Inevitably in a democracy the leader is he who expresses existing convictions in the most vivid way, who possesses, as some one puts it, 'the common mind to an uncommon degree.'...

"So leaders cannot help us much if they merely lead more forcefully and more quickly in the wrong direction. The prophets can only help. to

the degree that they are able to show that errors sincerely held as the truth are not the truth; and thus make possible the perception of the right way.

"It was not the task of the lecturers last year to attack that particular problem of understanding. Their task was to find the economic solution. Mine is to find how that solution may be made acceptable to the public who have to apply it; how the common man may be made to see that it is indeed the solution."

Marketing - Livestock - Scotland

Scotland. Dept. of agriculture. Report on the marketing of live stock in Scotland. 129p. Edinburgh, H. M. Stationery off., 1933. 280.340 Sco3

The prefatory note states that "An attempt has been made to analyse the Scottish and English demand for fat and store stock of Scottish production, as well as the Scottish demand for Irish and Canadian store cattle; special attention has been directed to the arrangements for the export of dead meat and fat and store stock to English markets. The demand for dairy cows to keep up dairy herds has also been dealt with.

"Another chapter traces the various sources of supply (mainly Scottish) of the breeding and fat stocks from which these various forms of demand are satisfied. It is a special feature of the Report that quantitative statements wherever ascertainable have been given of the demand and more precisely of the supplies of live stock of various classes.

"The movements of live stock have been described partly in the chapters dealing with demand and supply and partly in a chapter in which the organisation of sale, which is conducted in Scotland mainly through auction marts, is set forth. This chapter also treats of the arrangements for slaughtering fat stock, so far as relevant to the general process of marketing. A final chapter relates to movements of prices, which are discussed at some length in view of the fluctuations of recent years."

Meat - Argentine Republic

Ferretti, Uberto. L'industria delle carni in Argentina; note ed impressioni di un viaggio di studio al Plata. 220p. Fano, Tipografia Sonciniana, 1930. 286.310 F41

A study of the meat industry in the Argentine Republic.

Money and Credit

Soddy, Frederick. Money versus man; a statement of the world problem from the standpoint of the new economics. 121p. New York, E. P. Dutton & co., inc. [1933] 284 SolM

Louis Rich reviewed this small volume at some length in the New York Times Book Review for June 11, 1933. His summation of what Mr. Soddy regards as the only way out of our economic impasse is that "There must be an end to the system of fictitious bank credit. The money created by the banks must be replaced by a new national currency loaned to the banks for a short transition period. As the loans made by the banks to industry and business mature they are not to be renewed, but repaid to the Treasury and immediately put back into circulation by the government buying back

its bonds and other securities for cancellation. The legitimate business of the banks is to lend money, but all of the loans must be genuine; i.e., the banks must actually give up what the borrowers receive. By means of such genuine credit or out of taxation the rate of production must be increased.

"Then the government must issue new money for purposes of circulation so that the people can purchase the additional flow of goods. After that the money system should be operated as a regulating mechanism. With science taking care of the production of plenty, the government can fix the purchasing power of money by printing more currency as the price-index tends to fall, and withdrawing money from circulation as the prices tend to rise.

"Professor Soddy recommends the gradual nationalization of capital through the redemption of old debts by setting aside each year a portion of the revenue derived from taxation, so that in the end the whole revenue from the nation's invested capital will belong to the nation. This, he believes, is likely to be accomplished not by the Socialists but by the older parties. The establishment of new industries would be left to private initiative."

Profitableness of Agriculture - Schleswig-Holstein

Wode, Heinrich. Rentabilitätsfragen der marschwirtschaften in Schleswig-Holstein. 65p. Baruth/Mark-Berlin, 1932. 281.175 W81

Inaug.-diss. - Kiel.

Bibliography, 1 leaf following p.64.

An account of cost of production and economic return from agricultural production and livestock raising in part of Schleswig-Holstein.

Rural Migration

Graftiau, Firmin. A propos d'une enquête internationale sur les mesures propres à enrayer l'exode rural. 19p. Louvain, Établissements F. Ceuterick, 1933. 281 G752

Measures suggested in various countries to check migration from the country to the city.

Sugar - Sweden

Svenska sockerfabriks aktiebolaget. Den Svenska betsockerindustrien... v. 1. Minnesskrift utgiven av Svenska sockerfabriks aktiebolaget med anledning av dess 25-åriga tillvaro. 306p. [Malmö, Skånska litografiska aktiebolaget, 1932]

Contents. - I. Före Svenska sockerfabriks aktiebolagets bildande 1907.

The Swedish Sugar Company... the large firm which refines almost the whole of the domestic crop and which has obtained a legal monopoly of the sugar trade in Sweden together with a smaller company, recently celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of its formation by publishing the first part of a history of sugar beet production and sugar refining in this country.

Eesides giving a complete account of the industry from the beginning of

the nineteenth century, when the cane sugar monopoly was broken, to the time of the formation of the present company in 1907, the volume contains background information regarding Swedish and northern European agriculture in general and a considerable amount of interesting and reliable statistical data. The book was written by the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce of Southern Sweden.

A second volume dealing with the sugar industry from 1907 to the present time will be issued in a few months.

Taxation - California

Furth, Victor L. Report on tax burden on agriculture in the state of California submitted to the California Tax research bureau... November 30, 1932. 55p., mimeogr. [Sacramento?] 1932.

Supplement to California. Tax research bureau. Report, 1st.

The author states that the "objects of the farm study have been to secure and to subject to unbiased analysis and interpretation, first hand information from farm owners, which would indicate or aid in the determination of the actual existing ratio of burden of farm taxation. The objects or phases of the study, in order of treatment, are as follows:

"1. Relation of taxes to income. 2. Relation of assessed valuations to appraised or true values. 3. Relation of taxes to actual appraised, or true value."

Regions having "a crop industry characteristic both of the county and the state as a whole" were studied in eleven representative counties, namely: Fresno, Imperial, Lake, San Bernardino, Santa Clara, Sonoma, Stanislaus, Ventura, Glenn, Colusa, and Tehama.

Taxation - Mississippi

Mississippi. University. School of commerce and business administration. Mississippi's general sales tax; how it works, by J. W. Bell, dean of School of commerce and business, University of Mississippi, Grady Guyton, Ralph L. Sackett. 48p. Jackson, Miss., 1933. (Bulletin of the University of Mississippi, series 30, no. 3)

Taxation - Texas

Texas. Legislative tax survey committee. Report of the Tax survey committee created by the first called session of the Forty-second Legislature. 346p. Austin, Texas. Von Boeckmann-Jones co. [1933] 284.5 T311

Supplement to the Journal of the House of Representatives of the Forty-third Legislature.

Trade, Import and Export - Danzig

Halfar, Karl. Die wirtschaftsgeographische struktur des seehafens Danzig in der vor-und nachkriegszeit (Eine kartographische studie mit 14 karten). 31p. Danzig, 1931. 286 H13

Inaug.-diss. - Greifswald.

Bibliography, p.V-VII.

Danzig's import and export trades before and after the War.

Misner, E. G. Studies of the relation of weather to the production and price of farm products. II. Cotton. 119p., mimeogr. [Ithaca] July 1932. 281 M68

The author writes as follows: "The price of cotton is subject to the action and reaction of many factors. Certainly one factor, the supply of cotton, or the prospective supply, exerts marked influence on the trading price of this important farm product. So great is the influence of slight changes in weather on the production of the crop, that they are eagerly followed from day to day by traders in this commodity.

"This is the second of a series of preliminary reports of a study of the relation of weather to the production and prices of farm products, the first of which considered the corn crop. These reports are not in final form, - they will be expanded and rearranged as the study assumes more comprehensive aspects. Before then, they are not for publication, - primarily they are for class use."

The report on corn referred to was published in 1928 and cited in Agricultural Economics Literature, Oct. 1928, p. 257.

BIBLIOGRAPHIES

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Issued by Library of Congress, Division of bibliography.

List of references on regional, city and town planning with special reference to the Tennessee Valley project, comp. by Florence S. Hellman. 46p. Mimeographed. [Washington, D. C.] 1933.

Issued by Library of Congress, Division of Bibliography.

Price analysis. Selected references on supply and demand curves and related subjects, comp. by Louise O. Bercaw, under the direction of Mary G. Lacy, Librarian, Bureau of agricultural economics. 98p. Sept. 1933. (U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Bureau of agricultural economics. Agricultural economics bibliography no. 48)

SELECTED LIST OF RECENT REVIEWS

Compiled by M. I. Herb

American geographical society. Pioneer settlement; cooperative studies by twenty-six authors. 1932. (Special pub. 14)

Reviewed by V. F. in Mo. Rev. Agr. Econ. and Sociol. (Published by Int. Inst. Agr., Rome, Italy) yr. 24, no. 3, Mar. 1933. p.101E-102E.

Angell, Sir Norman. From chaos to control. [1933] (Halley Stewart lecture, 1932)

Reviewed by R. L. Duffus in N. Y. Times Book Rev. May 21, 1933, p.4.

- Elakey, R. G., and associates. Taxation in Minnesota. 1932. (Minnesota. Univ. Minneapolis. Studies in economics and business, no. 4, Nov. 1932)
Reviewed by Harold M. Groves in Jour. Polit. Econ. 41 (4): 573-574. Aug. 1933.
- Brunner, E. de S., and Kolb, J. H. Rural social trends. 1933. [President's research committee on social trends. Recent social trends monographs]
Reviewed by O. D. Duncan in Southwest. Soc. Sci. Quart. 14 (2): 178-179. Sept. 1933.
- Buehler, A. G. General sales taxation; its history and development. 1932.
Reviewed by Neil H. Jacoby in Jour. Business Univ. Chicago 6 (3,pt.1): 263-265. July 1933.
- Cannan, Edwin. Economic scares. 1933.
Reviewed by Frederic Benham in Economica 41: 332-334. Aug. 1933.
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Reviewed by Charles Merz in N. Y. Times Book Rev. July 2, 1933, p.3.
- Fordham, Montague. Britain's trade and agriculture; their recent evolution and future development. [1932]
Reviewed by G. S. in Sociol. Rev. 25 (2): 196. July 1933.
- Harrod, R. F. International economics. [1933]
Reviewed in Economist [London] 116 (4685): 1248. June 10, 1933.
- Horace Plunkett foundation. Agricultural co-operation in Ireland: A survey. [1931]
Reviewed by R. B. Forrester in Economica 41: 354-355. Aug. 1933.
- Huntington, Ellsworth, Williams, F. E., and Van Valkenburg, Samuel. Economic and social geography. 1933. (Huntington geography series)
Reviewed by W. Elmer Ekblaw in Econ. Geogr. 9 (3): 323-324. July 1933.
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Reviewed by G. S. in Sociol. Rev. 25 (2): 200. July 1933.
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Reviewed by Louis Rich in N. Y. Times Book Rev. July 9, 1933, p.6.
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- Laymen's foreign missions inquiry. Commission of appraisal. Re-thinking missions: a laymen's inquiry after one hundred years, by the Commission of appraisal, William Ernest Hocking, chairman. 1932.
The Chapter on Agricultural Missions is reviewed in Rural Amer. 11 (6): 6-7. June 1933.

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Mead, E. S., and Ostrolenk, Bernhard. Voluntary allotment. Planned production in American agriculture. 1933.

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Reviewed by Carl C. Taylor in Amer. Jour. Sociol. 38 (6): 961-962. May 1933.

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 Reviewed by William S. Hopkins in Econ. Jour. 43 (171): 500-502. Sept. 1933.
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 Reviewed by Bernhard Ostrolenk in Current Hist. 38 (6): X,XII. Sept. 1933.

SPEECHES AND RADIO TALKS OF HENRY AGARD WALLACE, SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE
AND REXFORD GUY TUGWELL, ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE*

Editor's note: This list includes only the mimeographed speeches and radio talks which have been issued by the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Addresses and articles printed in newspapers and periodicals are included in the list of Periodical articles p.551-590.

Secretary Wallace

Address [defending the scientific work of the United States Department of agriculture] before the Franklin institute, Philadelphia, May 9, 1933. 9p.

Address [expressing the hope that social inventiveness in the agricultural field will keep pace with scientific experiments which have been so successful] National farm and home hour, March 22, 1933, 1:00 p.m. 3p.

Address [giving the details of the wheat plan] at Salina, Kansas, 3 p.m., central standard time, June 28, 1933. 9p.

Address [on effect of Agricultural adjustment act on cooperative movement] before the American institute of cooperation, Raleigh, N. C., July 24, 1933, 7 p.m. 9p.

Address [on folly of unplanned competitive production] over the Columbia broadcasting system, Washington, D. C., Aug. 21, 1933, at 10:30 p.m. 6p.

Address [on the basic importance of a proper balance between city and country] before Democratic women's club, Philadelphia, and broadcast by radio, May 9, 1933, 1:00 p.m. 11p.

Address on the farm bill... March 18, 1933, 12:46 p.m., through the National broadcasting company and its associate stations. 6p.

Address [on the new Farm act] over NEC network, 10:30 p.m., E.S.T., May 13, 1933. 11p.

Address [on the United States Department of agriculture, its past achievements and its future] over a national radio network of the NEC, May 1, 1933, at 9:30 p.m., E.S.T. 14p.

Address [on the wheat plan] at Experiment farm, St. Paul, Minnesota, 3 p.m., June 23, 1933. 11p.

Address [on the wheat plan] over the Columbia broadcasting system, Monday, June 19, at 10:15 p.m. 6p.

The consumer and the Farm act. Remarks... over Columbia broadcasting system, July 17, 1933, at 7:15 p.m. 8p.

Farm with your neighbor. Remarks... over an NEC network, from Washington... Sept. 24, 1933; 10:30 p.m., E.S.T. [1933] 6p.

The long view. Remarks... on American Legion program, Columbia broadcasting system, Washington, D.C... August 31, 1933. [1933] 6p.

The milk question. Remarks... at the New York State fair, Syracuse... September 5, 1933. [1933] 8p.

*May be obtained from Office of Information, Press Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

The national wheat plan; a radio talk... delivered in the Department of agriculture period, National farm and home hour, Monday, June 19, 1933, and broadcast by a network of 48 associate NEC radio stations. 2p.

A program for the corn belt. Address... at Farmers' week, Century of progress, August 18, 1933, 12:30 p.m., central standard time, broadcast over NBC and Columbia networks. 9p.

Radio address [on relief legislation, the first measure which deals with employment in the forests, the second measure, the farm relief bill, and the third measure which has to do with farm mortgage relief] Institute of public affairs, Columbia broadcasting system, 10:15 p.m., April 1, 1933, Washington, D.C. 10p.

Remarks [on the Agricultural adjustment act and the National industrial recovery act] before the Extension conference, Washington, June 20, 1933. 8p.

Remarks [on the economic interdependence of one region of the United States with another; and one economic group with another] at Delta Day program, Stoneville, Mississippi, 3:00 p.m., Aug. 8, 1933. 8p.

Remarks [on the progress of the campaign to control production of cotton] over NEC network, 10:30 p.m., July 8, 1933. 6p.

Secretary Wallace addresses Boston grain and flour exchange [on the difficulties the administration of the farm bill faces] May 11, 1933. 2p.

Supply and demand, political pressure and the long look ahead... address before the Grain dealers assn., Chicago, Illinois, 10:30 A.M., September 30, 1933. 15p.

Trends and shifts in world agricultural production. Address... before the American country life association, Blacksburg, Va., August 3, 1933, 7 p.m. 13p.

Wallace addresses national chamber [proposing that agriculture and industry travel from now on in double-harness, as a team with the load equally divided between them] May 5, 1933. 3p.

Assistant Secretary Tugwell

Address [answering the question, What shall we do about the emergency which exists in agriculture?] National farm and home hour, March 21, 1933, 1:10 p.m. 4p.

Address [on the national emergency in agriculture due to the farmers' reduced purchasing power] National farm and home hour, March 20, 1933, 12:55 p.m. 3p.

Advertising - and the new Food and drugs bill... Sept. 16, 1933. 12p. Prepared especially for Editor and publisher.

Cotton adjustment and national recovery. [Radio talk] 1 p.m., June 27, 1933, during the National farm and home hour, broadcast by 48 associate NEC radio stations. 2p.

Our lands in order; remarks... over the NBC network Washington, 10:15 p.m. Aug. 4, 1933. 7p.

Remarks [answering the question "Will we lose an export advantage by reducing the acreage of American cotton this year?"] Over an NBC-WMAL network, Friday, June 30, 1933, at 10:30 p.m. 6p.

Speech [making an appraisal of the legal and economic commitments of the new administration] delivered at the eighth annual meeting of the Federation of bar associations of western New York, Rochester, June 24, 1933, 3 p.m. 12p.

Economic in Character

Compiled by Katharine Jacobs

Mimeographed Publications of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics*

Amendment no. 7 to Service and regulatory announcements no. 121. Amendment to rules and regulations of the Secretary of agriculture for carrying out the provisions of the Perishable agricultural commodities act, 1930. 1p. Aug. 30, 1933.

Creamery butter production in 1932 largest ever reported. 3p. Sept. 2, 1933.

Farm production and income from meat animals, 1931 & 1932. 17p. Aug. 1933.

A graphic summary of American cotton production consumption and prices. By L. D. Howell... and Rodney Whitaker. 32p. Aug. 1933.

International trade restrictions and other governmental measures affecting tobacco and tobacco prices in the United States, by W. G. Finn. 22p., diags. July 1933.

This survey appears, as chapter X in a printed report entitled, World Trade Barriers in Relation to American Agriculture (Senate Doc. no. 70, 73d Cong., 1st sess.), prepared in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, in response to Senate Resolution 280, 72d Congress, 1st session.

International trade restrictions and other governmental measures affecting wheat and wheat prices in the United States, by E. J. Working. 27p., diags. July 1933.

This survey appears, as chapter VIII, in a printed report entitled, World Trade Barriers in Relation to American Agriculture (Senate resolution no. 70, 73d Cong., 1st sess.), prepared in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, in response to Senate resolution 280, 72d Congress, 1st session.

Methods used by growers in marketing grapes; grape prices, grades and consumption per capita, New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan, and Arkansas vineyards. A preliminary report by G. P. Scoville. 71p. Aug. 1933. (Issued in cooperation with the New York State college of agriculture, Cornell university, the School of agriculture, Pennsylvania State college, the Michigan State college of agriculture and applied science, the College of agriculture, University of Arkansas)

Milk and cream consumption in cities and villages for 1932 and earlier years. 2p. Sept. 1, 1933.

National law providing for compositions and extensions of agricultural indebtedness. 6p. [1933]

Poultry estimates... revised estimates June 1933. 32p. July 1933.

Price analysis. Selected references on supply and demand curves and related subjects, comp. by Louise O. Bercaw, under the direction of Mary G. Lacy, Librarian, Bureau of Agricultural economics. Sept. 1933. 98p. (U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Bureau of agricultural economics. Agricultural economics bibliography no. 48)

*These publications are issued in small editions for immediate use in official work and are not for general distribution.

Tentative United States standards for dry peas. 4p. Aug. 1, 1933.
United States standards for rough rice. Revised effective August 25, 1933.
12p. [1933]

Radio Talks*

The cattle outlook, by C. A. Burmeister. 2p. Aug. 21, 1933.
Fruit and vegetable prospects on September 1, by Paul L. Koenig. 2p. Sept. 12, 1933.
Grain prospects on September 1, by A. J. Surratt. 2p. Sept. 12, 1933.
Notes on farming in the Danube basin, by J. Barnard Gibbs. 2p. Aug. 28, 1933.
September cotton report, by V. C. Childs. 2p. Sept. 8, 1933.

Publications of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration**

Answers to the questions you are asking on the wheat adjustment plan. 8p.
(W-17)
Cigar-tobacco acreage adjustment program. Statement of policy. 1p. Issued July 1933. (Form T11)
Corn-hog problem. Sept. 1933. 9p. (C.-H.-1)
Cotton regulations, Series 2, Supplement 1. (Marketing year, rate of processing tax and conversion factors) Supplementary cotton regulations made by the Secretary of agriculture with the approval of the President, under the Agricultural adjustment act. 1p. Issued July 1933. (C.R.-A.A.A. series 2, supplement 1 (Item 11))
General regulations, series 3. General regulations by the Secretary of agriculture, with the approval of the President, under the Agricultural adjustment act, May 12, 1933, as amended. 5 p. Issued Sept. 1933. (G.R.-A.A.A., series 3)
General regulations, series 4. General regulations made by the Secretary of agriculture with the approval of the President under the Agricultural adjustment act, May 12, 1933, as amended. 3p. Issued Aug. 1933. (G.R.-A.A.A., series 4)
Handbook of organization and instruction for county agents, community committeemen, officers of county wheat production control associations, and farm leaders for applying the Agricultural adjustment act to wheat. 73p. (Issued Aug. 1933) (W-15)
Marketing agreement series no. 1. License series no. 1. Marketing agreement and license for cling peaches canned in the State of California. 36p. (Approved and executed by the Secretary of agriculture, Aug. 17, 1933 effective date Aug. 17, 1933. Marketing agreement no. 2, License no. 2. (Form M-5))
Marketing agreement series - agreement no. 1. Marketing agreement for milk - Chicago milk shed together with the following appendices: License for milk - Chicago milk shed and milk regulations. Series I. 32p. Approved and executed by the Secretary of agriculture, July 28, 1933 effective date Aug. 1, 1933. (Form M-1)

*These radio talks are of current interest only and are of no value for permanent filing as the information they give may be obtained from other Department publications.

**Requests for these publications should be addressed to the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Marketing agreement series - agreement no. 3. Marketing agreement for milk - Philadelphia milk shed, together with the following appendices License no. 3. Philadelphia milk shed and milk regulations. Series 1. 36p. Approved and executed by the Secretary of agriculture, Aug. 21, 1933 effective date Aug. 25, 1933. (Form M-6)

Marketing agreement series 1 - agreement no. 4. License series 1 - License no. 4. Marketing agreement for milk - Detroit milk shed and license for milk - Detroit milk shed, together with the following appendix, Milk regulations, series 1. 25p. Approved and executed by the Secretary of agriculture, Aug. 23, 1933, effective date Aug. 27, 1933. (Form M-7)

Marketing agreement series - agreement no. 5. License series - License no. 5. Marketing agreement and license for milk - Twin City area together with the following appendix, Milk regulations. 27p. Approved and executed by the Secretary of agriculture, Aug. 29, 1933, effective date Sept. 2, 1933. (Form M-8)

Marketing agreement series - agreement no. 7. Marketing agreement for evaporated milk, together with the following appendix, Amendment to evaporated milk agreement approved by the Secretary of agriculture. 16p. Approved and executed by the Secretary of agriculture, September 8, 1933, effective date September 9, 1933... Series 1. (Form M-4)

Milk regulations, series 1. Milk regulations made by the Secretary of agriculture with the approval of the President under the Agricultural adjustment act, May 12, 1933, as amended. 3p. Issued July 1933. (M.R.-A.A.A., Series 1 (M-3))

1933 cigar tobacco adjustment program. Information for producers. Miami Valley types 42, 43, and 44. 4p. Issued July 1933. (Form T8)

1933 cigar tobacco adjustment program. Information for producers. New England types 51 and 52. 4p. Issued July 1933. (Form T6)

1933 cigar tobacco adjustment program. Information for producers. Pennsylvania type 41 and New York-Pennsylvania type 53. 4p. Issued July 1933. (Form T7)

1933 cigar tobacco adjustment program. Information for producers. Wisconsin types 54 and 55. 4p. Issued July 1933. (Form T9)

1933 cotton adjustment program. Instructions for performance and certification. 3p. Issued July 1933. (Item 6)

Tobacco regulations, series 1. (Marketing year, rate of processing tax and conversion factors with respect to cigar-leaf tobacco) 3p. Sept. 1933. (Form T-17)

Tobacco regulations, series 2. (Marketing year, rate of processing tax and conversion factors with respect to Maryland, Burley, flue-cured, fire-cured and dark air-cured tobacco) 6p. Sept. 1933. (Form T-18)

Wheat regulations, series 1. (Marketing year, rate of processing tax and conversion factors) Wheat regulations made by the Secretary of agriculture, with the approval of the President, under the Agricultural adjustment act. 1p. Issued June 1933. (W.R.-A.A.A., Series 1)

Wheat regulations, series 1, Supplement 1. (Definitions and conversion factors) 4p. Issued Aug. 1933. (W-14)

Mimeographed Addresses*

Address... made at the American institute of cooperation, Raleigh, N. C., at 10 a.m. July 27, for General William I. Westervelt, director of the Processing and marketing division. 10p.

A discussion of the Agricultural adjustment act and its relation to agricultural cooperatives.

Address on "Production control policies and mechanism in the Agricultural Adjustment act" to be delivered at 10:00 a.m., July 28, by Chester C. Davis, director of Production division, before the American institute of cooperation at Raleigh, N. C. 10p.

The application of the Agricultural adjustment act to the cotton cooperative; address by Cully A. Cobb, chief of Cotton production section... delivered at American institute of cooperation, Raleigh, N. C., July 25, 4:00 p.m. 7p.

Application of the Agricultural adjustment act to tobacco. Address delivered at the American institute of cooperation, Raleigh, N. C., July 28, 1933, by J. B. Hutson, acting chief, Tobacco section. 9p.

Industrial and agricultural adjustments; address delivered by Charles J. Brand, coadministrator of the Agricultural adjustment act, before the Intermountain economic conference in joint session with the board of directors of the United States Chamber of commerce, at Colorado Springs, at 2:00 p.m., September 22, 1933. 20p.

What distribution can contribute to farm relief. Address by Mordecai Ezekiel, economic adviser to Secretary, before the Boston conference on retail distribution, September 19, 1933. 8p.

What New England farmers have to gain from the Farm relief act (outline of talk at Amherst, July 26, 1933) by Mordecai Ezekiel, economic adviser to Secretary. 4p.

Mimeographed Radio Talks - Cotton**

Cotton adjustment... address by Cully A. Cobb... delivered in the Department of agriculture period of the National farm and home hour, broadcast by a network of 48 associate NEC radio stations... August 17, 1933. 2p.

Cotton adjustment. By Cully A. Cobb... Delivered in the Department of agriculture period of the National farm and home hour. June 30, 1933. 2p.

Cotton adjustment, by J. A. Evans, broadcast by Columbia broadcasting system June 30, 1933. 3p.

Cotton adjustment, by Oscar Johnston... delivered in the Department of agriculture period, National farm and home hour, broadcast by a network of 48 associate NEC radio stations. July 3, 1933. 2p.

Cotton adjustment, by Oscar Johnston... delivered in the Department of agriculture period, National farm and home hour, broadcast by a network of 48 associate NEC radio stations... Aug. 2, 1933. 2p.

*May be obtained from Office of Information, Press Service.

**May be obtained from Office of Information, Radio Service.

The cotton adjustment plan, by C. A. Cobb... delivered in the Department of agriculture period of the National farm and home hour... June 20, 1933, and broadcast by a network of 48 associate NEC radio stations. 5p.

The cotton adjustment plan, by Paul A. Porter... delivered in the Department of agriculture period of the National farm and home hour... June 23, 1933, and broadcast by a network of 48 associate NEC radio stations. 2p.

The cotton adjustment plan, remarks by George N. Peek... National farm and home hour, NBC network... June 19, 1933, at 1: 10 P.M. 2p.

The cotton adjustment program, by Cully A. Cobb... delivered in the Department of agriculture period of the National farm and home hour... July 21, 1933, and broadcast by a network of 49 associated NEC radio stations. 2p.

The cotton adjustment program. Remarks of C. A. Cobb... over National farm and home hour network... June 26, 1933. 3p.

Cotton leads the way in adjustment, by Charles J. Brand... delivered... June 29, 1933... broadcast by a network of 48 associate NBC radio stations. 3p.

The cotton production program... Address by Cully A. Cobb... delivered in the Department of agriculture period, National farm and home hour... July 12, 1933. 3p.

The cotton reduction program, by J. A. Evans... delivered in the National farm and home hour program, broadcast by a network of 48 associate NBC radio stations, June 28, 1933, 2p.

The cotton situation. 1. The supply, by Lawrence Myers... delivered... June 21, 1933, in the Land grant college program of the National farm and home hour, broadcast by a network of 48 associated NEC radio stations. 2p.

The cotton situation. 2. Demand and prices, by Lawrence Myers... delivered... June 22, 1933, in the Department of agriculture period of the National farm and home hour, broadcast by a network of 48 associate NBC radio stations. 2p.

The first cotton adjustment check... interview between Cully A. Cobb... and William Morris, Texas cotton producer... delivered in the Department of agriculture period of the National farm and home hour... July 28, 1933, broadcast by a network of 48 associate NBC radio stations. 3p.

Interview between Paul A. Porter... Frank L. Teuton... and Frank Jeter [on the cotton campaign thus far]... June 29, 1933, over the Dixie network, Columbia broadcasting system, at 10: 15 P.M. 8p.

Interview between Frank L. Teuton... and Paul A. Porter [on the cotton plan] over Columbia broadcasting system, 10: 15 P.M., June 27, 1933. 6p.

Remarks by Charles J. Brand [on plan for cotton adjustment] over an NEC network... June 25, 1933, at 10: 30 P.M. (EST) 4p.

Remarks by Charles J. Brand [on the cotton situation and the adjustment plan] over the Columbia broadcasting system... July 3, at 10: 15 P.M. 4p.

Remarks by Chester C. Davis [on the present cotton situation] over Columbia broadcasting system... June 25, at 10: 15 P.M., (EST) 3p.

Remarks by Cully A. Cobb [on the cotton adjustment plan] over NEC-WMAL network 10: 30 P.M. June 28, 1933. 6p.

Remarks by Cully A. Cobb [on the cotton campaign] over a National broadcasting company network... July 14, 1933, at 10: 15 P.M. 3p.

Remarks by D. S. Murph [on cotton acreage adjustment campaign] over NEC network... July 6, 1933, Washington, D. C., 6p.

Remarks by Gen. W. I. Westervelt [on the cotton adjustment program] over NEC-WMAL network, June 29, 1933, 10: 30 P.M. 4p.

Remarks by Oscar Johnston, director of finance [on the cotton plan] over the Columbia broadcasting system, 10: 15 p.m., June 28, 1933. 4p.

Remarks of C. A. Cobb over Columbia Dixie network July 5. 10: 15 P.M. [reporting progress of cotton program] 4p.

Remarks of George N. Peek [on cotton program] over Columbia broadcasting system ... June 19, 1933, at 10: 15 P.M. 6p.

Remarks of George N. Peek [on the success of the cotton plan] Columbia broadcasting system, 10: 15 p.m., July 14, 1933. 5p.

Remarks of George N. Peek [showing how cotton acreage adjustment dovetails into the whole broad policy of agricultural recovery] over Columbia broadcasting system... June 25, at 10: 15 P.M. 2p.

Talk by Chester C. Davis [on the cotton plan] June 27, 1933. 10: 30 P.M., over an NBC-WMAL network of 24 radio stations. 4p.

Talk by J. A. Evans [on the cotton plan] delivered over an NBC network, 10: 30 P.M., ... June 26, 1933. 4p.

The world cotton situation as it relates to the proposed reduction in cotton production in the United States: address by Cully A. Cobb... broadcast by the Columbia broadcasting system (Dixie network)... July 1, 1933. 3p.

Mimeographed Radio Talks - Dairy*

Adjustment begins in the dairy industry, by Charles J. Brand, coadministrator. broadcast July 31, 1933, in the Department of agriculture period, National farm and home hour, by the NBC and a network of 48 associate radio stations. 4p.

Mimeographed Radio Talks - General*

The consumer and agricultural adjustment, interview between Frederick Clemson Howe... and Morse Salisbury. July 7, 1933. 5p.

Legal phases in administering the farm act, by Jerome N. Frank. May 26, 1933. 2p.

Remarks of George N. Peek, [on the efforts to raise farm prices] over NBC, Sept. 1, 1933, at 10: 15 P.M. 5p.

Your stake in the Agricultural Adjustment act, by Charles J. Brand. May 22, 1933. 3p.

Mimeographed Radio Talks - Hogs *

The hog adjustment problem. 1. The foreign situation, by C. F. Sarle. broadcast by 48 radio stations associated with the National broadcasting co., in the Department of agriculture period of the National farm and home hour, June 15, 1933. 3p.

Mimeographed Radio Talks - Tobacco*

Cigar tobacco adjustment, an interview between Dr. H. B. Boyd and Nathan Koenig, delivered in the Department of agriculture period of the National farm and home hour, July 24, 1933, broadcast by a network of 48 associate radio stations. 3p.

*May be obtained from Office of Information, Radio Service.

- The cigar-tobacco situation, by J. B. Hutson, delivered in the Department of agriculture period of the National farm and home hour, broadcast by a network of 48 associate NBC radio stations, July 17, 1933. 3p.
- The flue-cured tobacco adjustment program, by J. C. Lanier, delivered in the Department of agriculture period of the National farm and home hour and broadcast by a network of 48 associate NBC radio stations, Sept. 12, 1933. 2p.
- Tobacco adjustment, by J. B. Hutson, delivered in the Department of agriculture period, National farm and home hour, July 3, 1933. 2p.
- Tobacco adjustment, by J. B. Hutson, delivered in the Department of Agriculture period of the National farm and home hour, broadcast by a network of 48 associate NBC radio stations, Aug. 1, 1933. 2p.

Mimeographed Radio Talks - Wheat*

- After wheat - what then? Remarks by M. L. Wilson, Production chief for wheat adjustments, over NBC network at 10: 15 p.m., Aug. 25, 1933. 5p.
- A balanced wheat harvest, by Chester C. Davis, broadcast 10: 30 p.m., Aug. 7, 1933, by the Columbia broadcasting system. 4p.
- A balanced wheat harvest... interview between M. L. Wilson... and Morse Salisbury... Aug. 11, 1933, at 10: 15 P.M., by the NBC and a network of 32 associate radio stations. 5p.
- The contribution of the Extension service to the wheat adjustment program. By H. W. Hochbaum... broadcast in the Land grant college radio program... Aug. 16, 1933, by a network of 48 NBC radio stations. 2p.
- The international wheat agreement; by Mordecai Ezekiel, Aug. 31, 1933, in the National farm and home hour, broadcast by a network of 48 associate NBC radio stations. 2p.
- Progress of the wheat adjustment campaign... by Chester C. Davis... Aug. 18, 1933, 10: 15 P.M., by the NBC and 32 associated radio stations. 4p.
- Questions and answers - wheat adjustment, interview between J. E. Dalton, and Morse Salisbury, broadcast Aug. 1, 1933 in the Department of Agriculture period, National farm and home hour, by NBC and a network of 48 associate radio stations. 4p.
- The story of the wheat adjustment plan, interview between M. L. Wilson and Morse Salisbury, U. S. Department of agriculture, broadcast July 26, 1933, in the Department period, National farm and home hour, by a network of 48 associate NBC radio stations, 4p.
- Wheat adjustment. 1. The plan. By M. L. Wilson, delivered June 20, 1933, in the Department period, National farm and home hour, and broadcast by a network of 48 associate NBC radio stations. 2p.
- Wheat adjustment. 2. The purpose, by M. L. Wilson, delivered June 23, 1933, in the Department of agriculture period of the National farm and home hour, broadcast by a network of 48 associate NBC radio stations. 2p.
- Wheat adjustment, a radio interview, M. L. Wilson and Morse Salisbury... July 12, 1933 in the Department of agriculture period, National farm and home hour, broadcast by a network of 48 associate NBC radio stations. 3p.
- The wheat adjustment plan... interview between John E. Dalton... and Morse Salisbury... Aug. 8, 1933, in the Department of Agriculture period, National farm and home hour, by a network of 48 associate NBC radio stations. 5p.

*May be obtained from Office of Information, Radio Service.

The wheat adjustment problem. I. World wheat markets, by J. A. Weaver, delivered June 5, in the Department period of the National farm and home hour, broadcast by a network of 50 associate radio stations. 3p.

The wheat adjustment problem no. 2. The domestic wheat market. By J. A. Weaver, delivered in the Department period of the National farm and home hour, June 9, 1933, and broadcast by a network of 48 associate NBC radio stations. 3p.

Wheat adjustment problem no. 3. By A. J. Weaver, delivered in the Department of agriculture period of the National farm and home hour, June 13, 1933, and broadcast by a network of 48 associate NBC radio stations. 3p.

The wheat adjustment program; interview between Dr. J. E. Dalton, and Morse Salisbury, Aug. 4, in the Department period, National farm and home hour, by a network of 48 associate NBC radio stations. 4p.

Wheat grower and adjustment; interview with M. L. Wilson, broadcast July 21, 1933, in the Department of agriculture period, National farm and home hour, by a network of 48 associate NBC radio stations. 4p.

Wheat in the United States and the world since the war, by A. J. Weaver, delivered in the Department of agriculture period of the National farm and home hour, broadcast by a network of 48 associated NBC radio stations, July 25, 1933. 3p.

The wheat plan is everyone's plan. by Charles J. Brand, broadcast Sept. 19, 1933, 10: 30 p.m., by a coast-to-coast NBC hookup. 6p.

Wheat production adjustment, by Chester C. Davis, delivered in the Department of agriculture period of the National farm and home hour, July 18, 1933, and broadcast by a network of 48 associate NBC radio stations. 2p.

The wheat situation - here and abroad, by Dr. Mordecai Ezekiel, economic advisor to the Secretary of agriculture, delivered in the Department of agriculture period of the National farm and home hour, May 16, 1933, at 1:00 p.m. and broadcast by a network of 50 associate NBC radio stations. 3p.

STATE PUBLICATIONS

Compiled by Mary F. Carpenter

California

California. Department of agriculture. Proceedings, sixty-fifth convention of California fruit growers and farmers, Ventura, California, December 7, 8, and 9, 1932. Calif. Dept. Agr. Mo. Bul. v. 22, no. 1. 107p. Sacramento. Jan. 1933.

Includes the following papers and discussions: The agricultural code, by R. H. Taylor; California marketing statutes, by C. J. Carey; Restoring effective marketing by responsible procedure, by Theodore Macklin; Transportation of agricultural commodities, by F. E. Scott, C. G. Anthony and L. O. Whitsell; The prospect for production of farm products, by O. E. Baker; Orderly marketing, by H. A. Stokdyk; Marketing clearing houses, by Theodore Macklin; Need for a land policy in the United States, by C. B. Hutchison; Farm group cooperative efforts, by A. C. Hardison, and Carlyle Thorpe.

California. Department of agriculture. Thirteenth annual report... for the period ending December 31, 1932. Calif. Dept. Agr. Mo. Bul. 21 (12): 435-589. Sacramento. Dec. 1932.

Bureau of Field Crops, p.490-503; Bureau Fruit and Vegetable Standardization, p.504-509; Bureau Shipping Inspection, p.510-512; Division of Markets, p.513-517; Division of Market Enforcement, p.520-524; Market Information Service, p.525-534; California Cooperative Crop Reporting Service, p.572-574.

California. Department of agriculture. Division of markets. Cost of distributing market milk in San Francisco - Thirteen San Francisco distributors for the year. [23p.] mimeogr. Sacramento. [1933]

California. Department of agriculture. Division of markets. Cost of producing market milk for San Francisco - Thirty-one San Francisco shippers for the year 1931. [8p.] mimeogr. Sacramento. [1933]

The two above reports were prepared by John Marshall, jr. in response to request of the San Francisco Milk Trade Board.

Connecticut

Hypes, J. L., Rapport, V. A., and Kennedy, E. M. Connecticut rural youth and farming occupations. Conn. Storrs Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 182, 48p. Storrs. 1932.

"The present study is a segment of a larger research conducted by the Department of Sociology on the mobility of the population of rural Connecticut."

Delaware

Daugherty, M. M. Studies in taxation. Financing education in Delaware. Del. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 182. 126p. Newark. 1932.

Florida

Brumley, F. W. Results of a farm survey of 51 farms in Okaloosa and Walton counties, 1932. Fla. Agr. Ext. Econ. 3 (8): 1-5, mimeogr. Gainesville. Aug. 1933.

Illinois

Hudelson, R. R., Johnston, P. E., Reitz, J. W., and Case, H. C. M. Annual farm business report on thirty farms in McDonough county, Illinois, 1932. 9p., mimeogr. Urbana, Ill. Univ. Agr. Col. and Agr. Ext. Serv. Dept. Agr. Econ. 1933.

Illinois. Department of agriculture. Illinois crop and livestock statistics... crops, 1930-1932; livestock, 1931-1933. Ill. Dept. Agr. Circ. 435, 188p. Springfield. 1933.

In cooperation with United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Similar to previous issues with data by counties.

Lindstrom, D. E. Local group organization among Illinois farm people. Ill. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 392, p.125-176. Urbana. 1933.

Wilcox, R. H., Carroll, W. E., and Hornung, T. G. Some important factors affecting costs in hog production. Ill. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 390, 60p. Urbana. 1933.

In cooperation with United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Iowa

Miller, P. L., and Shepherd, Geoffrey. Cooperation in agriculture - Livestock marketing. Iowa. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 306, p.75-95. Ames. 1933.

Schultz, T. W., and Black, A. G. Variations in swine prices within Iowa - including a study in statistical procedure. Iowa. Agr. Expt. Sta. Research Bul. 161, p.177-215. Ames. 1933.

"The purpose of this bulletin is twofold: (1) To show the geographic variations in prices paid to producers of swine in Iowa; (2) To present a statistical procedure that proved unusually efficient in reducing the large bulk of data herein handled, as well as rigorous in interpreting the significance of the results."

Shepherd, Geoffrey. Annual fluctuations in the price of corn. Iowa, Agr. Expt. Sta. Research Bul. 164, p.281-316. Ames. 1933.

"Because of [the] shortcomings of the data before 1899, the analysis in this bulletin, in the main, is restricted to the years from 1899 onward."

Kansas

Kansas. State board of agriculture. Report... for the quarter ending December 1932, v. 51, no.204-A, 139p. Topeka. 1933.

Devoted to annual crop and livestock statistics for 1931 and 1932 by counties and contains also other statistical tables for various periods.

Kentucky

Kentucky. Agricultural experiment station. Forty-fifth annual report... for the year 1932. 75p. Lexington. 1933.

Farm economics, p.7-19.

Maryland

Coffin, Margaret. The sources of the food used by Maryland farmers. Md. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 346, 515p. College Park. 1933.

A study of food habits.

Massachusetts

Massachusetts. Department of agriculture. Division of markets. A comprehensive summary of receipts and estimated market value of certain products trucked into the Boston produce market from March 1 to February 28, for the years 1930/31-1932/33. 51p., mimeogr. Boston. 1933.

Michigan

Michigan. Agricultural experiment station. Quarterly bulletin, v. 16, no. 1, August 1933. East Lansing.

Partial contents: Dairy costs and returns in Michigan in 1932, by K. T. Wright, p.8-13; Lamb feeding costs and returns in Michigan, by P. F. Aylesworth, p.26-30.

Minnesota

Cavert, W. L. Adjusting farm rentals to fluctuating values. Minn. Univ. Agr. Ext. Div. Circ. 42, 4p. University Farm, St. Paul. 1933.

Pond, G. A., and Crickman, C. W. Planning farm organizations for the northeast cut-over section of Minnesota. Minn. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 295, 104p. University Farm, St. Paul. 1933.

This study was begun in 1925 in cooperation with United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Sallee, G. A., and Pond, G. A. Influence of livestock on farm earnings. Minn. Univ., Agr. Ext. Div., Minn. Farm Business Notes. 128, p.1-3. mimeogr. University Farm, St. Paul. 1933.

Missouri

Burt, H. J. Rural community trends; second report. Mo. Agr. Expt. Sta. Research Bul. 199, 48p. Columbia. 1933.

The first report was issued as Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station, Research Bulletin 161, 1931.

Smith, D. D., and Jones, M. M. Power, labor and machine costs in crop production, Linn county, Missouri, 1930. Mo. Agr. Expt. Sta. Research Bul. 197, 48p. Columbia. 1933.

Thomsen, F. L. Cooperation in Missouri agricultural adjustment. Mo. Agr. Expt. Sta. Circ. 170, 4p. Columbia. 1933.

New Hampshire

Woodworth, H. C., Harris, C. W., jr., and Rauchenstein, Emil. Efficiency studies in dairy farming. N. H. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 275, 54p. Durham. 1933.

In cooperation with United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

"In this detailed study of 38 farms no attempt has been made to determine statistically the influence of the different factors on income. Following a general survey of over 400 farms in this same area... this study by a detailed examination of individual farms seeks to determine how individual farmers attained or failed to attain high rank in such factors as production per man and production per cow."

New Jersey

Cox, H. R. Minor enterprises for part-time farmers. N. J. Agr. Col. Ext. Serv. Bul. 108, 8p. New Brunswick. 1933.

Is supplementary to Bulletin 107 and includes costs and returns for certain minor agricultural enterprises - bees, pigs, goats and rabbits.

Cox, H. R. Possibilities of part-time farming. N. J. Agr. Col. Ext. Serv. Bul. 107, 16p. New Brunswick. 1933.

Waller, A. G., and Carncross, J. W. Facts on fruit and vegetable farming in New Jersey, 1926-1931. N. J. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 555, 67p. New Brunswick. 1933.

Data relating to farm incomes, expenditures and costs are presented for Burlington County and information on costs and practices of growing apples for Monmouth County is included.

New York

Harriott, J. F. and Vaughan, L. M. Cost accounts on New York farms. N. Y. Cornell Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 554, 67p. Ithaca. 1933.

Results are given from cost accounts for the years 1927 to 1930.

Hart, V. B., and Catherwood, M. P. The relation of prices to taxes and some rural tax problems. N. Y. Cornell Univ. Agr. Col. Dept. Agr. Econ. and Farm Mangt. 11p., mimeogr. Ithaca. 1932.

New York. Cornell University. College of agriculture. Farm economics, no. 82. Ithaca. 1933.

Partial contents: Farm prices, by F. A. Pearson, p.1962-1963, 1969-1975; Cost of granting credit in 84 feed stores, by O. H. Maughan, p.1976-1978; An analysis of the taxable property in 26 New York towns in 1932, by C. N. Lane, p.1979-1984.

Wasson, C. R., and Sanderson, Dwight. Relation of community areas to town government in the state of New York. N. Y. Cornell Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 555, 56p. Ithaca. 1933.

North Carolina

Forster, G. W., and Leager, M. C. Taxation of agriculture in North Carolina. N. C. Agr. Expt. Sta. Tech. Bul. 43. 56p. State College Station, Raleigh. 1933.

North Dakota

Radcliff, H. E. Flaxseed - Factors influencing price in North Dakota. N. Dak. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 268, 37p. Fargo. 1933.

Ohio

Ohio. Agricultural experiment station. Bimonthly bulletin, v. 18, no. 164. Wooster. September-October 1933.

Partial contents: Life insurance companies have large holdings, by F. L. Morison, p.133; Ohio wheat acreage and production (5 year average, 1928-1932, by counties) by J. I. Falconer, p.134-135.

Pennsylvania

McCord, J. E., and Cronemeyer, C. E. Labor requirements for Pennsylvania farms. Pa. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 292, 24p. State College. 1933.

South Dakota

Lundy, Gabriel. Mortgage bans on farm real estate in Clark County, South Dakota, 1910-1930. S. Dak. Agr. Expt. Sta. Circ. 10, 55p. Brookings. 1933.

Special reference is made to Raymond, Garfield, and Mt. Pleasant townships.

Texas

Texas. Agricultural experiment station. Forty-fifth annual report, 1932. 232p. College Station.

Farm and ranch economics, p.79-85.

Vermont

Johnson, L. H., and Muse, Marianne. Cash contribution to the family income made by Vermont farm home makers. Vt. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 355, 42p. Burlington. 1933.

Virginia

Crickman, C. W., Wingate, H. T., and Vernon, J. J. A study of the organization and management of early potato farms in eastern Virginia. Va. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 289. 127p. Blacksburg. 1933.

In cooperation with United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Ellison, J. M. Negro organizations and leadership in relation to rural life in Virginia. Va. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 290, 88p. Blacksburg. 1933.

This is the sixth number in the series of rural organization studies being made in rural sociology at the Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station.

Wisconsin

Bordner, J. S., Morris, W. W., Wood, L. M. and Steenis, J. H. Land economic inventory of Northern Wisconsin. Douglas county. Wisc. Dept. Agr. and Mkts. Bul. 146, 72p. Madison. 1933.

Other studies which have been published in this series are Bulletin 97, Introduction; Bulletin 100, Bayfield County; Bulletin 124, Vilas County; and Bulletin 138, Sauger County.

PERIODICAL ARTICLES

Compiled by Louise O. Bercaw and A. M. Hannay

Agrarian Policy - U.S.S.R.

Volin, L. The Soviet agrarian policy. Foreign Crops and Markets 27(7): 154-176. Aug. 14, 1933. (Issued by the Division of Foreign Agricultural Service, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.)

"This study represents, with some supplementary material, a section of chapter VII, in a printed report entitled "World Trade Barriers in Relation to American Agriculture" (Senate Document No. 70, 73rd Congress, 1st Session), prepared in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, in response to Senate Resolution 280, 72d Congress, 1st Session."

Agricultural Code

Harris, W. H. A code for agriculture. Com. and Finance 22(3): 651. July 26, 1933. (Published at 95 Broad St., New York, N. Y.)

The writer presents an outline for an Agricultural code to be applied to all kinds of farming in the cotton states.

Agricultural Credit

Filene, E. A. Can farming be financed? Calif. Cult. 80 (12-13): 237, 251, 272, 273. May 13, 27, 1933. (Published at 317 Central Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.)

Agricultural Credit - England

Financing the farmer. Country Life [London] 74(1908): 136. Aug. 12, 1933. (Published at 20, Tavistock St., Covent Garden, London, W.C. 2, England).

Editorial. "It is now five years since the passing of the Agricultural Credits Act in 1928, and the mere fact the reorganisation on the basis of the Agricultural Marketing Act and of a freer fiscal system is taking place today in almost every branch of farming makes it imperative to know how far existing credit facilities are satisfactory and how far they will need to be supplemented in the near future." The writer continues by pointing out the satisfactory and unsatisfactory results under the Agricultural Mortgage Corporation, "which was set up under the Act of 1928."

Mr. C. S. Orwin has published a pamphlet on the subject of financing the farmer. "He finds his solution in a local experiment which has recently been made by a joint stock company trading as Midland Marts, Limited, which has built and equipped a livestock market at Banbury and established a credit scheme to assist the farmers who resort to the market. The scheme is, roughly, this: the farmer signs a short agreement and pays 15 percent . at the time of purchase, leaving 85 percent. until an agreed date. The agreements are, of course, made on the merchant creditors' knowledge of the farmer concerned; but the farmer knows where he stands, and the merchant, by lodging the agreements at the bank, can get the ad-

vances he himself needs to finance his own credit transactions."

Agricultural Credit - Italy

Miranda, Diego de. El crédito agrícola en Italia. El Progreso Agrícola y Pecuario 39 (1780): 464-466. June 30, 1933. (Published at Plaza de Oriente num. 7 bajo, Madrid, Spain.)

Cutlines the organization and work of Italy's rapidly growing Consorzio Nazionale per il Credito Agrario di Miglioramento (National Syndicate for Agricultural Improvements Credit), which looks after the financial end of the extensive irrigation and land improvement undertakings and also completes the work initiated by the regional institutions of agricultural credit in connection with agricultural improvements. - H. E. Brockway.

Agricultural Crisis - Rumania

Tatarow. Die agrarkrise in Rumänien. Agrar-Probleme, 4(2): 44-80. [1932 ?] (Published by the Internationales Agrarinstitut, Moscow.)

A discussion of Rumania's agrarian crisis under the following headings: Ruin of agriculture during the war; economic policy of the Rumanian bourgeoisie following the war; backwardness of Rumanian agriculture; intensification of the crisis; control of usurers and banks; the universal economic crisis; the bourgeoisie in the struggle for a capitalistic method of meeting the crisis; radicalization and discontent of the peasant masses - the policy of Fascism.-H.E. Brockway.

Agricultural Indebtedness - India

Lakshminarayana Moorty, B. M. Agricultural indebtedness in India. Mysore Econ. Jour. 19(8): 479-485. Aug., 1933. (Published at 19, Gundspunt Buildings, Bangalore City, Mysore, India.)

A summary of India's increasing agricultural indebtedness, its causes, and the State's attempt to solve the problem by legislation.

Agricultural Relief

The agricultural situation. Natl. City Bank, N.Y. [Mo. Letter on] Econ. Conditions, Governmental Finance, U. S. Securities, July, 1933. p. 103-106.

This section is mainly concerned with the farm relief act with respect to wheat - effect of price advance on the plan and relationships to other industries.

Burton, C. S. Agriculture's new deal. Mag. Wall St. 52(8): 370-372, 402. Aug. 5, 1933. (Published by the Ticker Publishing Co., Inc., 90 Broad St., New York City.)

"All of the usual factors relating to agricultural production are more or less overshadowed by the movements of the Administration, looking, in a large way, to a redistribution of the national income upon what it conceives to be a much more equitable basis. It is plain that, as a matter

of the national bread and butter, any such plan of readjustment must perforce, begin with agriculture.

Following this opening paragraph the writer tells how far along this line we have already proceeded.

Cook, L. H. The Big Berthas of agriculture, What is the Farm adjustment act and where may it lead? Sat. Evening Post 206: 23, 42, 44, Aug. 5, 1933. (Published at Philadelphia, Pa.)

Men in charge of act have "nearly all been identified with the farm relief movement since it exhibited its first vigorous signs of life way back in 1921... New measure is not merely a farm-relief act, it is an act which starts with agriculture as a base, and goes on to seek to build a structure that will embrace and consolidate every industry dealing with farm products."

Decrease in farm income accounts for many city unemployed.

Article explains aims and probable workings of act.

Jordan, Harvie. The new deal for agricultural rehabilitation. South. Cult. 91(6): 2,5. June 1, 1933. (Published at Atlanta, Ga.)

The writer stresses the need for the fullest cooperation of the farmers with the government to bring about farm relief. He also discusses the necessity of farmers' organizations.

Lawrence, L. W. Sidestepping the farm problem. Current Hist. 39(2: 164-168. May, 1933. (Published by the New York Times Company, Times Square, New York, N.Y.)

"Yet the real issues in the plight of agriculture have seldom been recognized by farm leaders. On the contrary, in seeking temporary advantage for the class they represent, they have played the game according to the rules established by all other seekers of privilege in American society. They have wrangled with Eastern industrialists for tariffs on agricultural projects; they have sought local benefits through irrigation projects and inland waterways, and, joining in the scramble for doles from the public treasury, they have demanded lower transportation rates. Nevertheless, the attempt to imitate the successful tactics of the Eastern industrialists has failed because of social forces which have raised obstacles too great for agricultural politics to overcome.

"If the difficulties involved in fitting agriculture into a nationwide pattern formed by industrial forces are to be understood, causes, not symptoms, must be considered. Thus we come at once to the allied questions of population and the use of land and to the various problems growing out of them. Only on the basis of an understanding of such matters can true statesmanship, as distinct from mere political expediency, develop a sound national policy."

The writer emphasizes the need for wise land utilization and reorganization of local government.

Murphy, F.E. An analysis of the farm bill. Rev. of Reviews and World's Work 87(5):23-24. May, 1933. (Published at 55 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y.)

Not examined.

Ronald, W. R. Farmers' troubles - and a remedy. Current Hist. 38(1): 35-40. Apr. 1933. (Published by the New York Times Company, Times Square, New York, N.Y.)

The writer discusses the farmers' troubles and then presents the voluntary domestic allotment plan as a remedy.

Tugwell, R. G. The philosophy behind the farm plan. Mont. Farmer 20(24): 5, 11. Aug. 15, 1933. (Published at Great Falls, Mont.)

Wallace, H. A. More purchasing power for farmers. Primary objectives of farm-relief program and of Extension service are identical. Ext. Serv. Rev. 4(3):33-34. May, 1933. (Published by the Extension Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.)

Wilson, M. L. Putting the huge farm program in action. Beginning in the wheat belt, the administration moves to reduce acreage by the allotment plan, cut the surplus, raise prices and so restore the purchasing power of the American farmer. New York Times, July 2, 1933. section 8, p.1.

In five parts. Part I. The wheat surplus.- Part II. Trade barriers.- Part III. The allotment plan.-Part IV. Local responsibility.-Part V. Consumer's interest.

Agricultural Situation

Harris, Lement. On the agricultural front. I. The spirit of revolt. Current Hist. 38(4):424-435. July, 1933. (Published by The New York Times Co., Times Square, New York, N.Y.)

The first of two articles, describing "from different points of view, conditions among American farmers."

Shepherd, W.G. The farmer is whistling again. Collier's 92:12-13. July 15, 1933. (Published at 250 Park Ave., New York, N.Y.)

The rise in the price of meat and corn during the last six months has turned despair to cheer for many Iowa farmers.

Taylor, Lewis. "We are not sufficient unto ourselves" Hoosier Farmer, 18(6): 3, 29, 30. June, 1933. (Published at Indianapolis, Ind.)

After considering the problems of the farm and causes of present conditions the writer observes that "A critical study of the possibilities of substituting cooperation for our present corporation system of doing business, might prove of inestimable value, not only to agriculture, but to all industry."

Agricultural Training

Spaetgens. Notzeit und landwirtschaftliches bildungs-und beratungswesen. Der Bauernstand 1(5), 171-175. May 1933. (Published by the Vereinigung der Deutschen Christlichen Bauernvereine e.V., Königin-Augusta-Strasse 34, Berlin W.35, Germany).

Briefly discusses the emergency period as related to agricultural training and counsel. Emphasizes the need of a greater activation of the mental and spiritual powers of those in charge of agricultural enterprises. Efficiency on their part is a paramount factor. A very large number of institutions provide agricultural instruction, especially in Prussia. The author seeks to bring out the special significance of agricultural training and counsel and special related problems from the standpoint of existing economic needs.

Agricultural Writers - Wales

Evans, A.O. Some Welsh agricultural writers. Welsh Jour. Agr. 8: 71-84, 1932. (Published by the University of Wales Press Board, Cardiff, Wales.)

Agriculture

Lacey, John. A century of farm progress. Prairie Farmer 105 (16): 7, 24. Aug. 5, 1933. (Published at 1230 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.)
An article regarding the development of agriculture during the past century.

Agriculture - Belgium

Parein, Victor. Un aperçu de la situation de l'agriculture belge au cours de la campagne 1931-32. Bulletin de l'Institut des Sciences Économiques 4 (2), 65-83. Feb. 1933. (May be obtained from Institut des Sciences Économiques, Place du Peuple (Bibliothèque), Louvain, Belgium.)

Under the following headings Belgium's agricultural situation during the 1931-32 season is outlined: I. Some of the principal events which have affected world agricultural economics last season (cereals, sugar, meat and butter); II. The situation of Belgian agriculture (climatology, the economic situation, changes which have occurred in the field of production; aspect of quotations for the leading agricultural products; Belgium's foreign trade in agricultural products; customs policy as regards agriculture.-H.E. Brockway.

Agriculture - England

Future of British agriculture. I-XXIII. Statist 120: 855, 890-891, 928-929, 966, 998-999. Dec. 3-31, 1932; 121: 9-10, 77-78, 121-122; 163-164, 209-210, 280-282; 318-319, 355-356, 398-399, 438-439, 523-524, 565, 691-692, 727, 769-770, 866, 911-912, 1039-1040. Jan. 7, 21-Feb. 11, Feb. 25-Mar. 25, Apr. 8-15, May 6-June 3, June 24, 1933. (Published at 51 Cannon St., London, E.C.4, England.)

This series of articles is being continued by another series of articles. The following have been published to date:

Consumers and agricultural marketing reorganisation. Statist 122: 11, July 1, 1933; State control of agriculture. Statist 122: 84-85. July 15, 1933; Regulation of agricultural production. Statist 122: 121-122. July 22, 1933; Major Elliott - dictator? Statist 122: 164-165. July 29, 1933; National importance of agriculture. Statist 122: 199, Aug. 5, 1933; The meat quotas. Statist 122: 231, 232, 233. Aug. 12, 1933.

My tenth year's farming. Countryman 7(2): 406-407. 409,411,413,415. July, 1933. (Published at Idbury, Kingham, Oxfordshire, England.)

This is one of a series of articles that have appeared in the Countryman since July, 1928. It shows farm expenditures and income for 1931 and 1932, and discusses machinery and labor.

Street, A. G. The only future for British farming. Scot. Jour. Agr. 16(3): 267-275. July, 1933. (Published by H. M. Stationery Office, Edinburgh, Scotland.)

"The future of British farming must lie in the production of perishable products, mainly, of course, live stock products."

Agriculture - U.S.S.R.

Zörner, Hans. Agriculture in Russia. New Repub. 45(972-973): 250-253,283-287. July 19,26,1933. (Published at 421 21st St., New York, N.Y.)

These articles were written "as a result of an investigation during the crisis of 1932" by Dr. Zörner, a German expert, who is unsympathetic with the whole Soviet regime. Editorials commenting on the articles are found on p.246-274.

Agriculture, Future of

Eastman, E. R. Has the farmer any future? Amer. Agr. 130(9): 191,198. Apr., 29, 1933. (Published at 415 Lexington Ave., New York City.)

Radio address. A prophecy of the immediate and long distance outlook. "The immediate present is discouraging, but the long distance future is just as hopeful as it has ever been."

Agriculture and Capitalism

Lenin, N. Die Kapitalistische verfassung der heutigen landwirtschaft. Agrar-Probleme, 4(2): 1-9. [1932?] (Published by the Internationales Agrar-institut, Moscow.)

Under the new caption "Newly published material from the Marx-Engels-Lenin Institute," appears this article on the capitalistic concept of present-day agriculture, written by Lenin in 1910. Some missing pages are partly made up by others of his writings which appeared in 1913-1914. The article is followed by some comments by A. Nikanorow ("Bemerkungen zum Manuskript Lenins", p.20-24)--H. E. Brockway.

Agriculture and Industry

Brand, C. J. The new relation of agriculture to industry. Jour. Com. Aug. 15, 1933. p.4,cols.4,5. (Published at New York, N.Y.)

One of the series of articles on "The Roosevelt Program."

Anti-Trust Laws

Fields, M. J. Stabilizing the anti-trust laws. Jour. Business Univ. Chicago, 6(3,pt.1): 191-214. July, 1933. (Published by the University of Chicago Press, Chicago, Ill.)

Back-to-the-Land

How far back to the land? New Repub. 75(975):336-339. Aug. 9, 1933. (Published at 421 W. 21st St., New York, N. Y.)

This consists of two articles. The first is by Willard Tilden Davis and is entitled, The Small Farm Racket. The writer lives on a farm and works in an office. The plan is not a financial success and he does not approve of a back-to-the-land movement. "The small farm unit is going to the scrapheap as certainly as the Model T. We need fewer farmers not more if agriculture is to be saved from bankruptcy. We need larger units and fewer farms... Shall we seek to answer the preposterous dilemma by a defeatist program seeking to bring back to life a rural society that is rapidly passing and never was so good as advertised? Would it not be better to go forward and seek new remedies for new conditions?"

The second article is by Malcolm Cowley and is entitled, Mountain Slum. The writer deplores the movement of back-to-the-landers toward the poorer soils of the Southern mountain country. Their prospects are barren and "in their humble way, they are really a threat to American society... No plan for recovery can succeed without taking them into account."

Moley, Raymond. A permanent bread line... or back to the country? Herst's Internatl. Cosmopolitan 94:16-17, 152-153. June, 1933. Published at 57th. St. at 8th. Ave. New York, N. Y.

It is probable that not all of the present number of the unemployed will ever return to industry and the country is faced with "a permanent breadline and an increasingly burdensome dole. President Roosevelt believes that country life can offer a living to some of these people for whom industry has no need, and he has a plan for them which is explained here. What is planned is "the growth of many small cities, containing a factory or a mill, or perhaps several, and surrounded by many semi-urban farms, most of them 'part-time' farms. The population around these centers is to divide its labors between the factory and the farm."

Clark, Noble. Will back-to-the-land help? Survey Graphic 22(9): 455-457. Sept. 1933. (Published at 112 East 19th St., New York, N. Y.)

"What has farming to offer the hard-pressed city worker? The writer assays the chances of the city man who goes back to the land, probable gains and losses to him and his family, capital required, and, most hopeful of all, the possibility of a tie-up between small farming and a wage-earning job."

Banking, Country

[Garlock, F. L.] The country bank and the farmer. Finance. Age, 68(7): 135, 136. Aug. 12, 1933. (Published at 132 Nassau St., New York, N. Y.)

"Causes of the mortality among country banks and the safeguards necessary to prevent similar mortality in the future were discussed by Fred L. Garlock,... in a recent address before the Institute of Public Affairs of the University of Virginia."

Barter and Scrip

Bakke, E. W. Producers' exchanges. Survey Graphic 22(7): 371-375. July, 1933. (Published at 112 East 19th St., New York, N. Y.)

"What ever the final outcome of the system of swap and dicker that has swept over the country, it has put courage and resourcefulness into the swap-and-dickerers and kept them off enervating relief-rolls. A study of different systems, how they work, the six walls they must scale is here summarized by a man who, wanting to organize a production unit in the East sought out the experience of going concerns in the West." Walls to be scaled are the problem of food supply, the possibility of competent leadership, the task of securing a high level of ability and cooperativeness among the members, provision for financing, the emphasis on production, and the problem of community cooperation.

Leighton, G. R. They call it barter. The new economics in Ohio and Iowa. Harpers Mag. 167(999): 314-324. Aug. 1933. (Published at 49 E. 33rd. St. New York, N.Y.)

The story of the Midwest Exchange ,the Yellow Springs Exchange, and the Unemployed Relief Club of Waterloo, Iowa.

Business Depression

Did gold cause the depression? Natl. City Bank [Mo. Letter] Econ. Conditions, Governmental Finance, U. S. Securities, Aug. 1933, p.118-122. (Published at New York, N. Y.)

Meeker, Royal. Tasks of world recovery. Current Hist. 38(3):257-264. June 1933. (Published by the New York Times Co., Times Square, New York, N. Y.)

A discussion of the problems to be considered by the World Economic Conference. A warning is sounded that "miracles" should not be expected. "The most that should be expected is a modest beginning in the great work of promoting better understanding and better economic relations among the peoples of the world. It cannot be too strongly emphasized that domestic economy is much more important than international economy. No nation can attain economic salvation merely by the removal of tariff barriers or by the stabilization of the international exchanges. By far the greatest contribution the United States can make to world recovery and world stability is to recover and stabilize herself."

Business Depression - France

Sollohub, W. A. Depression in France. Harvard Business Rev. 11(4) :498-506. July, 1933. (Published for the Graduate School of Business Administration, Harvard University by the McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., 330 West 42d St., New York, N. Y.)

The writer states that the aim of this article is to 'analyze the present situation and the past developments with strict impartiality

and exclusively from the scientific angle." Among the topics considered are the causes of the depression, prices, industry and agriculture, foreign trade, gold and finances, and money market and banks.

Car-Carrying Ships

Gardner, G. F. Significance of car-carrying ships. Harvard Business Rev. 11(4): 512-518. July, 1933. (Published for the Graduate School of Business Administration, Harvard University, by the McGraw-Hill Book Co., inc., 330 West 42d. St., New York, N.Y.)

Cigarette Industry and Farm Relief

Melhado, J. H. Cigarette companies look to Washington. Restoration of profits depends upon governmental action or inaction - sales not the immediate question. Barron's 13(30):3,7. July 24, 1933. (Published at 44 Broad St., New York, N. Y.)

"All industry has assumed a greater tax burden as a result of the government's revenue needs. The cigarette industry has borne its full share of the additional burden, - probably more than its just share. On how much more the industry may be called upon to contribute in taxes may depend in substantial measure the immediate future, at least of the several companies engaged in the field.

"Farm-relief legislation has given broad powers to government heads. To raise the price of tobacco is one of them. Exercise of this power would be of moment to the cigarette concerns. These problems are two of the many which face cigarette-manufacturing companies today. There is the problem of cigarette prices, of old and new competition, and of the competition of cheap cigars. All call for solution. All invite investors' attention." - Inset.

Commodity Exchange, Inc.

Lewine, Jerome. The Commodity exchange, inc. Com. and Finance 22(27): 577, 579,581-582. July 5, 1933. (Published at 95 Broad Street, New York, N.Y.)

Other items in this number of Commerce and Finance on the Commodity Exchange, Inc. are Commodity Exchange in New Quarters, p. 575 and Advertising Directory of Members of Commodity Exchange, Inc., p.583-584.

Control of Production

Wilson, M. L. Control of crop production as step to national policy for use of land. Need to confine output to demands of nation in absence of export market to absorb surplus pointed out. U. S. News 1(16): 13, col. 1-2. Aug. 26-Sept.2,1933. (Published at Washington, D. C.)

Cooperation

Davis, C. C. Assistance to cooperatives through federal control of production Coop. Marketing Jour. 7(4): 97-101. July-Aug. 1933. (Published at 1731 Eye St., N. W., Washington, D. C.)

Paper read before the American Institute of Cooperation, Raleigh, N.C., July 28, 1933.

Knapp, J. G. Cooperation arround the world. Coop. Marketing Jour. 7(4): 102-104. July-Aug. 1933. (Published at 1731 Eye St., N.W., Washington, D.C.)

Following are the subjects considered :Cooperative movement advances in British Areas; European cooperators watch Russian developments; Palestine rapidly developing cooperatives; a Digest of Cooperative Law issued by Plunkett Foundation.

Wallace, H. A. False starts made in the cooperative movement. Who is Who in Grain and Feed 22(19): 21-26. Aug. 5, 1933. (Published at 320-321-322-323 Gardner Bldg., Toledo, Ohio.)

"One of the sanest and best addresses ever given by a secretary of agriculture was delivered on July 24 by Henry A. Wallace, before the American Institute of Cooperation at Raleigh, North Carolina.

"In this address Secretary Wallace sketched the history of cooperation in this country and showed why the movement has not up to this time succeeded, except in special cases. He pointed out the fallacies of 'bargaining power', higher prices that cannot be sustained because they are out of line with the fair exchange for other goods, 'eat more' campaigns, production control and other schemes that in their very nature conflict with natural laws."

Cost per Unit

Knox, M. A. Cost per unit as a measure of efficiency. Wye, Kent. Southeast. Agr. Col. Jour. No. 32, p.38-41. July, 1933.

Cost per unit has "two main features which limit its use as a measure of economic efficiency: (1) as a measure of the efficiency with which one particular factor is handled it suffers in that it can be directly influenced by matters which have no direct bearing on that particular factor... (2) As a measure of the combined influences of all factors it suffers in that it cannot reflect all matters which the farmer must take into consideration."

Cotton

Boyle, J. E. Planned production. Cotton Digest 5(34): 4, table .July 8. 1933. (Published at Houston, Texas)

Table shows correlation between cotton acreage and yield, 1913-1932. The author argues that acreage control does not mean yield control.

Cotton... greatest, richest export. It holds 10,000,000 people in economic peonage and, because cotton must always be exported, either God or Washington must save them. Fortune 7(6): 22-29,106,108-111, illus. June, 1933. (Published at 350 East 22d St., Chicago, Ill.)

Describes the present situation in the cotton states and probable effects of recent national and international plans on the producers of cotton.

[Editorial on the dissatisfaction in the South over the operation of the government's cotton-leasing program.] New Repub. 75(974):299. Aug. 2, 1933. (Published at 421 W. 21st. St., New York, N. Y.)

The dissatisfaction arises from the problem as to who are the cotton producers to whom this money is to be paid? The share croppers, "probably the neediest class of people in America today," owe the landowners, the landowners owe the local bankers. "The only chance of substantial relief for the share croppers, outside of improbable generosity on the part of the landlord class, would come through a change in the state laws which hold them in practical peonage."

Lassetter, W. C. Cotton acreage reduction under the adjustment act. South. Banker 61(1): 11,12. July, 1933. (Published at 1204 Atlanta National Building, Atlanta, Ga.)

Describes the government plan for acreage reduction under the Agricultural Adjustment Act.

Wilcox, E. V. The land of cotton. Country Gent. 103(7): 8-9. July, 1933. (Published at Independence Square, Philadelphia, Pa.)

The writer discusses world cotton prospects and concludes in part as follows: "Today I believe the South is in better shape than the rest of the country... Surveying the cotton experiences of the world for the past five years, it appears that our position is more assured than ever, that we must continue to produce 50 to 60 percent of the world supply and that the stage is all set for cotton to lead in a comeback of American agriculture. For the past two years world consumption of American cotton has been increasing, jumping up to 12 percent in the past six months, while the demand of Indian and Egyptian cotton has lagged. This may stimulate production too much. Reports from the Cotton Belt in April indicated an 8 to 10 percent increase in acreage this year."

Wooton, Paul. Cotton and the farm relief program. Textile World 83(8): 1286, illus. July, 1933. (Published at 330 West 42nd St., New York, N.Y.)

Describes the drive to reduce the cotton acreage. The personnel of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration handling the cotton program is given.

Cotton - India

Todd, J. A. Cotton statistics, India. Empire Cotton Growing Rev. 10(3): 208-214, tables. July, 1933. (Published at 14 Great Smith St., London, S.W.1, England.)

Statistics of acreage, production and yield.

Cotton Industry - Canada

Bates, E. S. The Canadian cotton industry. Indus. Canada 34(1): 34-40, illus. May, 1933 (Published by Canadian Manufacturers Association, Inc.,

Toronto, Ont., Canada.)

A brief history of the industry.

Cotton Rent Plan

Firor, J. W. Another cotton rent plan. Country Gent. 103(9): 55. Sept. 1933. (Published at Independence Square, Philadelphia, Pa.)

Plan whereby the landlord furnishes the land, work stock, and implements, and the tenant thins, hoes, and picks the cotton by hand labor. The landlord gets two-thirds and the tenant one-third of the cotton and cotton-seed.

Dairy Industry - Basic-Surplus Plan

Brand, C. J. Basic surplus plan simplifies problem. Md. Farmer, 17(14): 2,3. July 15, 1933. (Published at 812 Fidelity Bldg., Baltimore, Md.)

A discussion of the basic-surplus plan for the dairy industry. In conclusion: "Effective control of production, protection against unfair competition, enlightened trade practice by distributors and others, adequate protection of consumers' interests and a realistic attitude toward prices, are the foundation stones on which the agricultural adjustment program for the dairy industry must be built."

Dairy Products - Holland

Die stützung der holländischen milchwirtschaft. Der Bauernstand 1 (5): 180-184. May, 1933. (Published by the Vereinigung der deutschen christlichen Bauernvereine e.V., Königin-Augusta-Strasse 34, Berlin W. 35, Germany.)

Measures taken by the Dutch government to support the dairy industry.

Demand

Schultz, Henry. A comparison of elasticities of demand obtained by different methods. Econometrica 1 (3): 274-308. July, 1933. (Published for the Econometric Society by the George Banta Publishing Company; 450 Ahnaip St., Menasha, Wisconsin.)

"A summary of this paper was read before the joint meeting of the Econometric Society with the American Statistical Association, Washington, D.C., December 29, 1931."

The writer has been working off and on for several years on a study of the demands for various goods in so far as they can be determined from market data, and in this connection he has had occasion "to work with time series of prices and quantities of varying degrees of reliability and to work with different methods of procedure. This paper is essentially a summary and a comparison of some of the results that have been obtained by the various methods in so far as they relate to the elasticity of demand. They invite comparison with the results that have been, or that can be derived by the budget data approach." Commodities whose elasticities of demand are compared and for which the writer has determined "not only the shape of the demand curve, but also its rate of shift from 1875 to 1929" are corn, hay, wheat, sugar, potatoes, oats, barley, rye and buckwheat.

Schultz, Henry. Interrelations of demand. Jour. Polit. Econ. 41(4): 488-512. Aug. 1933. (Published by the University of Chicago Press, Chicago, Ill.)

"This paper was read before the joint meeting of the American Statistical Association with the Econometric Society at Cincinnati, Ohio, December 30, 1932."

The following is quoted from the writer's introduction:

"In two earlier papers I measured the elasticities of demand and the rates of shift of the demand curves for selected commodities, and compared the elasticities of demand obtained by different methods. In both studies the commodities considered were corn, hay, wheat, sugar, potatoes, oats, barley, rye, and buckwheat; the data used were the per capita consumptions and the 'real' (i.e., deflated) prices of these commodities; and the periods covered were three: (I) 1875-95, (II) 1896-1914, and (III) 1915-29 (excluding 1917-21)... No account was taken of the prices of related goods, and no analysis was made of the interrelations of the demands for the various commodities.

"The main object of the present paper is to extend the analysis of demand into the field of related goods. More specifically, the objectives are: (1) to compare the theoretical properties of demand functions for completing and competing goods; (2) to analyze the concrete statistical demand functions of a group of related commodities with the view of determining which of them are completing and which are competing; (3) to see whether and to what extent the theoretical relations are reflected in the observations; (4) to call attention to certain new problems in statistical methodology; and (5) to indicate the practical significance of studies in the interrelations of demand, especially their bearing on the problem of taxation.

Douglas Social Credit Scheme

Munson, Gorham. The Douglas cure for economic ills. Current Hist. 33(2): 182-187. May, 1933. (Published at Times Square, New York, N.Y.)

Discusses Major C. H. Douglas' social credit scheme.

"Major Douglas' central ideas cannot be put into melodramatic language or simple slogans, such as usually inspire popular revolutionary movements. He claims to be a technician, asserts that there is a technical flaw in the price system and prescribes a technical remedy. Furthermore, he himself has played no organizing part in the whole movement here described... If the British Government should in desperation call on him, he would advise the following steps to be taken: (1) The setting up of the national credit account, (2) the distribution of national dividends to all, and (3) the institution of the scientific price calculus...

"What Major Douglas contemplates is a bookkeeping revolution, which will, he claims, expand the volume of money and lower prices simultaneously. No confiscation, no expropriation, no 'nationalizing' of the banks, no class war, no political revolution is proposed - nothing but the transformation of finance from a veil to an accurate mirror of industrial facts. And the consequence of this bookkeeping revolution?

According to his enthusiastic followers, it will inaugurate the 'Age of Economic Democracy' marked by the distribution of plenty and leisure. The chief objection they encounter is that the Douglas prophesy is too good to come true..."

Economic Conditions - United States

Hansen, H. E. A graphic conspectus of recent economic changes in the United States. *Annalist* 42(1074): 211. Aug. 18, 1933. (Published by the New York Times Co., New York, N.Y.)

Discusses the achievements of the administration's business recovery program as shown by recent economic changes. Accompanied by a chart which shows the present relationship among prices, retail trade, production, factory employment and payrolls.

Economic Geography

Economic Geography, v.9, no.3, July, 1933. p.217-324. (Published by Clark University, Worcester, Mass.)

Partial contents: Location of South Africa and its economic consequences, by C.F. Hugo, p. 217-229; Rumania today, by M. C. Roberts, p.230-255 [agriculture, p.235-247]; Economic conditions in Albania, by J. S. Roucek, p.256-264; Bean production in Michigan, by Bert Hudgins, p.265-272; Development of reindeer activities in Alaska, by A. L. Seeman, p.292-302; The Philippine question, by W. D. Smith, p. 303-320.

Economic Nationalism

Black, W. P. America chooses nationalism. New problems confront us if we pursue this policy. *Barron's* 13(31): 18-19, July 31, 1933. (Published at 44 Broad St., New York, N.Y.)

The writer "reviews the 'Buy American' campaign of recent months, analyzes the relationship between our new National Recovery Act and a policy of economic nationalism and also the effects of such policy on international debts and trade."

Cresswill, J. C. Nationalism defeating internationalism. World economic conference struggles with reconciliation of external and internal policies and stabilization of international trade. *Mag. Wall St.* 52(6): 261-262, 299. July 8, 1933. (Published at 42 Broadway, New York, N.Y.)

Keynes, J. M. National self-sufficiency. *New Statesman and Nation* 6(124, n.s.): 36-37, July 8, 1933; (125, n.s.): 65-67. July 15, 1933. (Published at 10 Great Queen St., Kingsway, London, W.C.2, England.)

Langenfelt, Gösta. Geographical nationalism and international trade. *Index* 8(91): 142-152. July, 1933. (Published by Svenska Handelsbanken, Stockholm, Sweden.)

Lewisohn, Richard. The rise of economic nationalism. *Current Hist.* 38(5): 521-527. Aug. 1933. (Published by the New York Times Company, New York, N.Y.)

Wilcox, E. V. If the doors were slammed. Country Gent. 103(8): 6-7. Aug. 1933. (Published at Independence Square, Philadelphia, Pa.)

"International trade is at low ebb. Every nation is doing what it can to be self-sufficient. The old markets abroad for many American farm products are closed - maybe permanently. Suppose such action by foreign nations continues; what can we do about it? Presumably we too would have to establish a closed nation. What readjustments would be necessary? And could we live comfortably after they were made? Doctor Wilcox has taken an inventory of American resources in this article and given a reassuring answer. He is only supposing, but no one knows if we may not soon face the reality." - The Editors.

Eggs - Storage - Chicago

Duddy, E. A., and Revzan, D. A. Profits and losses in egg storage. Jour. Business Univ. Chicago 6(3, pt.1):226-239. July, 1933. (Published by the University of Chicago Press, Chicago, Ill.)

"The problem is to determine for a series of years what storage periods during a storage season have yielded the maximum potential profit or the minimum of loss to the merchant or speculator who placed eggs in storage at the beginning of a season for a speculative profit. The Chicago cash market was taken as the place of storage... The period studied was from the beginning of the storage season of 1923 to the end of January, 1933." p.226.

Farm Credit Administration

Anderson, G. E. Farm credit; a worm's eye view. The government's new organization, its set-up and plans. Barron's 13(37): 3,7. Sept. 11, 1933. (Published at 44 Broad St., New York, N.Y.)

Morgenthau, Henry, jr. The farm credit program and national recovery. Jour. Com. Aug. 16, 1933. p.4, cols.4,5. (Published at New York, N.Y.)

One of the series of articles on "The Roosevelt Program."

"A reorganization of the mechanism and methods of financing American agriculture is part of the President's program, which Mr. Morgenthau discusses in this article."

Morgenthau, Henry, jr. Farm credit set-up. Country Gent. 103(8): 12-13. Aug. 1933. (Published at Independence Square, Philadelphia, Pa.)

Describes the agricultural credit structure authorized by the President's executive order and the Farm Credit Act. The Emergency Farm Mortgage Act is also discussed.

Farm Economist

Farm Economist, v.1, no. 3, July, 1933. (Published by the Agricultural Economics Research Institute, Parks Road, Oxford, England.)

Partial contents: Permanent equipment and modern farming, by A. Bridges, p.49-51 [contains a table which shows the cost to equip a farm fully

for cows, pigs and poultry for one unit of each]; Sugar beet: labor costs, 1924-1931, by R. N. Dixey, p.52-53 [average labor costs per acre and per ton are presented in charts]; Stock markets in North Devon and North Cornwall by J. J. MacGregor, p.55-57; Quantitative regulation of beef, mutton and lamb imports, 1933, by H. A. H. Murray, p.57-63.

Farm Leases - France

Bouffard, Fernand. La réduction du prix des baux à ferme. Vie Agricole et Rurale 22(19): 317-320, May 7, 1933; 22(21):351-354, May 21, 1933. (May be obtained from J.-B. Baillière & Fils, 19 Rue Hautefeuille, Paris VI, France.)

A discussion of the effects of the law of April 8, 1933, on the reduction of price of ground leases in France. In principle this law applies only to a certain type of ground lease combining precise conditions as to duration and age or priority. Exceptionally it may be applied to certain 'métayage' leases. The author discusses the option conferred on the farmer by the law and the method of exercising same -- i.e., how he should request cancellation of the lease or reduction of the rental. Cancellation and its results are dealt with at some length.--H. E. Brockway.

Farm Management - Germany

Kunz, H. Überwindung der bäuerlichen betriebskrise. Der Bauernstand 1 (5), 175-180. May, 1933. (Published by the Vereinigung der deutschen christlichen Bauernvereine e.V., Königin-Augusta-Strasse 34, Berlin W.35, Germany.)

Takes up methods of meeting the crisis in rural farm management. The kernel of the problem of agrarian and economic operation in rural farming is to be found, as the author sees it, in the best possible utilization of peasant family labor.

It is expected that the new agrarian policy which was consummated during the past few months will bring to the forefront the underlying economic thoughts of farming, as being the guiding motive for its action, and that the measures taken will be fitted to the specific conditions of farm management.

Forage Crop Seed Situation - Prairie Provinces

Steward, G. M. Survey of the forage crop seed situation in the Prairie Provinces of Canada. Sci. Agr. 13(11): 687-697. July, 1933. (Published by the Canadian Society of Technical Agriculturists at Ottawa, Canada.)

Fruit-Growing - England

Harrington, A. G. My experiences as a fruit grower. Gt. Brit. Min. Agr. Jour. 40(4): 307-315. July, 1933. (Published by H. M. Stationery Office, London, England.)

Fruits and Vegetables - Hungary

Trenkle. Der obst-und gemüsebau in Ungarn und der deutsche markt. Bavaria, Staatsministerium des Innern. Landwirtschaftliches Jahrbuch für Bayern 23 (5): 305-314, 1933. (May be obtained from Carl Gerber, Munich, Germany.)

A detailed study of fruit and vegetable growing in Hungary as related to the German market. Despite an enormous loss of territory, Hungary has been able, within a comparatively short time, to work up quite an encouraging fruit and vegetable production and export. During the past few years a considerable sum has been spent on regrafting fruit trees with uniform varieties. State-subsidized replanting of fruit trees was also effected. The San José scale has come to be a real menace in Hungary, and in 1932 the Ministry of Agriculture took steps to combat it energetically. The cost of living in Hungary is very low and wages correspondingly so.- H. E. Brockway.

Gold and the Price Level

Phinney, J. T. Gold production and the price level: the Cassel three percent estimate. Quart. Jour. Econ. 47(4):647-679. Aug. 1933. (Published at Harvard University Press, Randall Hall, Cambridge, Mass.)

Government - United States

The crisis of democracy; a broad survey of the operations of government in the United States; ed. by C.N. Callender. Ann. Amer. Acad. Polit. and Social. Sci., v.169, Sept. 1933, 237p. (Published at 3457 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.)

A few of the articles in this interesting number of the Annals are as follows: Politics and civil service by L.D. White, p.86-90; The expert in government, by M. C. Hall, p.91-100; Public service as a career, by W. E. Mosher, p.130-143; An economist's idea of good government, by P. H. Douglas, p.184-192; A social philosopher's idea of good government, by J. H. Tufts, p.193-201.

Government Service

Dimock, M. E. The potential incentives of public employment. Amer. Polit. Sci. Rev. 27(4): 628-636. Aug. 1933. (Published by the American Political Science Association, 450-458 Ahnaip St., Menasha, Wis.)

"Summary. Although the immediate embarrassment of industry has caused the opportunities of public employment to appear more favorable, a negative attitude toward the incentives of the public service will not suffice. The prospective load of the administrative machine demands a high degree of efficiency and initiative. A positive philosophy is needed in place of an out-worn timidity. The appeals of the public service merely await careful analysis and interpretation, to be followed by more effective education and personnel supervision.

"The incentives of public employment undoubtedly possess a strong

and lasting appeal. The psychological rewards of craftsmanship, prestige, devotion to an ideal, and security are tangible and enduring. The civil service can be made to offer these inducements in a fuller measure. Incentives can be developed, and others can be substantially altered. The power is there, awaiting the determination and patience to release it."

Grain - Tariffs and Trade Restrictions - Europe

Development in Europe of tariffs and restrictions on international trade in cereals. Mo. Bul. Agr. Econ. and Sociol. [reprint from the Internatl. Rev. Agr.] yr.24(7): 249-293. (Published by the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, Italy.)

This article was prepared in collaboration between the Bureau of General Statistics and the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and Sociology.

The scope of this article is given on p.250 as follows:

"... it is the intention to give an account of the recent development of restrictions on international trade in cereals in Europe, as the largest market for imported agricultural products. For each country is given an outline of its policy up to the beginning of 1931 with regard to trade in cereals, followed by a detailed account of the measures taken during the succeeding period as far as possible up to the end of June, 1933.

"The restrictions imposed on dealings in foreign exchange are not included... The purpose in view in preparing this material has been simply to bring out quite clearly the drastic character of the restrictions with which international trade in cereals has to contend, as well as the degree of uncertainty and disorganization to which the world market is subject, from the fact of the rapid succession of fresh regulations... It is proposed later to supplement this study by similar studies relating to certain other products."

Grain - Truck Transportation

[Vehon, M. L.] Trucking of grain and its effect on country dealers, terminal markets and the railroad. Coop. Manager and Farmer, 22(12): 16-18. Aug., 1933. (Published at 400 S. 3rd St., Minneapolis, Minn.)

Presented before the annual convention of the Western Grain & Feed Dealers' Association at Cedar Rapids, June 21, 1933.

Grain Industry and the Railroads

[Smith, G. C.] The problem of the railroads and relation to the grain industry. Mod. Miller 60 (28): 17, 18, 24. July 15, 1933. (Published at 175 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill.)

Address of George C. Smith, general traffic manager of the Missouri-Kansas-Texas Lines, before the Texas Grain Dealers Association. Mr. Smith reviewed the economic problems of railroads. In closing he said, "What transportation needs most is constructive legislation to establish

fair competition and a greater flexibility of regulation and management and to eliminate artificial stimulation by subsidies."

Hay - Costs of Storing

Hamlin, F. H. and Bullock, F. J. Costs of storing chopped and whole hay. Agr. Engin. 14(6): 147-149. June, 1933. (Published by the American Society of Agricultural Engineers, Saint Joseph, Mich.)

Paper presented at a meeting of the North Atlantic Section of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers, at Albany, N.Y., October 1932.

"This paper presents the results of a study made on 100 farms where the chopper method of storing hay has been in use for one or more years. The primary object of the investigation was to determine the comparative costs of storing chopped and whole hay under ordinary farm conditions."

Hedging

Hoffman, G. W. Hedging as a problem of relative prices. Grain and Feed Journals Consolidated, 71(1): 22. July 12, 1933. (Published at 332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.)

Hides and Skins - Wales

Davies, J. L. By-products of the cattle industry. Prices and supplies of hides. Welsh Jour. Agr. v.8, p.36-51. 1932. (Published by the University of Wales Press Board, Cardiff, Wales.) Reprint in B.A.E. Library, Pam. Coll.

The author discusses supplies of hides, imports and exports of hides, prices and price movements, and the relation between values of hides and cattle. "It is no exaggeration to say that conditions in Wales with regard to the care of hides both by the farmer and the butcher are as bad if not worse than in any part of this country."

Hog Control Act - Netherlands

Progress of the Netherlands hog control program. Foreign Crops and Markets 27(11): 270-275. Sept. 11, 1933. (Issued by the Division of Foreign Agricultural Service, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.)

"Based on a joint report by H. E. Reed, Livestock and Meat Specialist at London, and D. F. Christy, Assistant Agricultural Commissioner at Berlin."

The essential features of the Netherlands Hog Control Act are given. This is followed by a description of the Control plan in operation.

Horses

Harlan, C. L. The horse power problem. Agr. Situation 17(7):5-9. July, 1933.

(Published by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.)

Accompanied by two tables which show for both horses and mules the percentages in significant age groups and the average ages in 1927 and 1933 for divisions of States and for the United States as a whole and the indicated number of horses and mules in the different age groups.

Horticultural Accounts

Wyllie, James. Horticultural accounts. Wye, Kent. Southeast Agr. Col. Jour. no. 32, p. 24-37. July, 1933.

The author discusses horticultural account-keeping under four headings, objectives, valuations, accounting methods, interpretation and use of results. He stresses the need for and the advantages to be gained from keeping detailed accounts in horticulture.

Index of Industrial Production and Trade

Persons, W. M., and Foster, Le B. R. A new index of industrial production and trade. Rev. Econ. Statis. 15(3): 145-160. Aug. 15, 1933. (Published by the Harvard Economic Society, Inc., Cambridge, Mass.)

Table I gives the annual indexes and weights, 1899-1932 and Table II gives the monthly indexes, January, 1919 through June, 1933.

Inflation as a Farm Relief Measure

Drummond, W. M. Inflation as a farm relief measure. Sci. Agr. 13(11): 677-686. July, 1933. (Published by the Canadian Society of Technical Agriculturists at Ottawa, Canada.)

International Chamber of Commerce

Official report of the proceedings of the seventh congress of the International chamber of commerce, Vienna, May 29-June 3, 1933. World Trade, 5(7): 5-35. July, 1933. (Published at 38, Cours Albert Premier, Paris, France.)

This is a summarized report.

Indexes to the speakers and to the subjects discussed are given on p.34-35.

International Monetary and Economic Conference

Pasvolsky, Leo. Business and the conference. International chamber of commerce views conflict with our policy in London. Barron's 13(27): 10. July 3, 1933. (Published at 44 Broad St., New York, N. Y.)

"Mr. Pasvolsky's article was written before the London Economic Conference had become further complicated by the stand taken by the United States Government in regard to currency stabilization and its domestic price-raising policy. The unequivocal resolutions of the Convention

of the International Chamber of Commerce, which are here discussed, are interesting and valuable because they indicate that world business leaders apparently are at sharp variance with the beliefs held by the Washington Administration. The International Chamber of Commerce has called for an early stabilization of currency, re-establishment of a free gold standard and has registered its dis-belief in the permanent efficacy of currency and credit manipulation for sustained price and business increases.

"The Chamber's proposals for tariff readjustments are more concrete than most which have been advanced to date. Particularly interesting are its comments on the necessity of maintaining the basis of credit, which must lie in the sanctity of contracts, and which it sees threatened by governmental action such as the United States repeal of the gold clause."

Pasvolsky, Leo. The future of the World Economic Conference: How the work is organized. Annalist, 42(1072): 147, 148. Aug. 4, 1933. (Published by the New York Times Co., Times Square, New York City.)

Pasvolsky, Leo. Price-raising the keynote. London conference discussion dominated by commodity price-raising - many opposing beliefs. Barron's 13(30): 18. July 24, 1933. (Published at 44 Broad St., New York, N.Y.)

Report of the World economic conference. Economist [London] July 29, 1933, Sup. 8p. (Published at 8 Bouverie St., Fleet St., London, E.C. 4, England.)

"This supplement contains the substance of the reports presented to the final Plenary Session of the Conference on July 27. These consist of the report of the Bureau and the reports of the two Commissions, to to which are appended the reports of their respective sub-commissions. The text has been shortened but the wording has not been altered, except for occasional connecting phrases. Summaries of the portions omitted are printed in square brackets. Some cross-heads have also been inserted."

The world conference. Nineteenth Century and After. 114 (677): 1-21. July, 1933. (Published by Constable & Co., Ltd., Orange St., Leicester Square, London, W.C.2, England.)

In two parts. Part I, The political background, by F. Britten Austin, p.1-11. Part II, The first round, by D. Graham Hutton, p.12-21.

International Relations

American policy in the Pacific; ed. by Ernest Minor Patterson. Ann. Amer. Acad. Polit. and Soc. Sci. v.168, 274p. July, 1933. (Published at 3457 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.)

Pages 166-243 contain the papers presented to the Pacific Southwest Academy on Contemporary Problems of International Relations. Among the papers are the following: Imperial preference in the British Empire.

by Brice M. Mace, jr., p.226-232, discussion by T. R. Adam, p.232-234; Reciprocal trade with the Soviet Union, by C. A. James, p.235-239; Import possibilities of the Soviet Union, by J. A. Lambert, p.240-243.

Labor - New Zealand

Belshaw, H. Agricultural labour in New Zealand. Internatl. Labour Rev. 28(1): 26-45. July, 1933. (Published for the International Labour Office. Distributed in the United States by the World Peace Foundation, 40 Mount Vernon St., Boston, Mass.)

"In spite of the great importance of farming industries in New Zealand, there is in that country no hereditary class of farm labourers, and hired labour in agriculture is probably of less importance than in most other young countries. This apparent paradox is partly due to the policy of successive governments of encouraging sub-division of the land into small or moderate holdings, thus tending to the development of a type of farm requiring little hired labour, and partly to the higher wages and more satisfactory conditions offered by other industries. Its courses and results are examined in the following article in which the author, basing his arguments largely on data taken from the 1926 census, examines first the factors influencing the supply of and demand for farm labour, the status of workers on different kinds of farms, and the importance of seasonal labour. Wage rates, which are determined mainly by individual bargaining, are shown to compare unfavourably with the award rates in force in other industries. The article concludes with some account of the difficulties in the way of organisation of agricultural workers, and of the unsuccessful attempts made by these workers to have their terms of employment brought within the operations of the Arbitration Court." p.26.

Labor - Northumberland

Henderson, R. Some aspects of the employment of farm workers in North Northumberland: Farming, labour differentiation and the hiring system. Sociol. Rev. 25(2): 175-187. July, 1933. (Published by The Le Play House Press, 65 Belgrave Rd., Westminster, S.W. 1.)

Labor, Indian - Ceylon

Indian labour in Ceylon: the effects of the economic crisis. Internatl. Labour Rev. 28(1): 62-73. July, 1933. (Published by the International Labour Office. Distributed in the United States by the World Peace Foundation, 40 Mount Vernon St., Boston, Mass.)

"An article on 'Indian Labour in Ceylon' published in the International Labour Review for March 1931 gave an account of the methods of recruiting Indian workers for estates in Ceylon and of their conditions of labour. That article described the situation as it existed up to 1929, at which time the fall in the price of rubber, and to a less extent

of tea, had already commenced. Since 1929 the slump in rubber has been catastrophic, while the prices of other estate crops have also fallen very considerably. An analysis of the annual reports of the Controller of Labour of the Ceylon Government and of the Agent of the Government of India in Ceylon for the year 1931 and previous years makes it possible to trace the effects of the economic crisis upon estate labour in Ceylon." p.62.

Labor Requirements - Wales

Davies, J. L. Labour requirements of crops on Welsh farms. Welsh Jour. Agr. v.8, p.26-36, 1932. (Published by the University of Wales Press Board, Cardiff, Wales.) Reprint in B.A.E. Library, Pam. Col.

"One of the most striking features revealed by the analysis of this data of labour requirements is the remarkable variation shown by individual farms, even for definite simple operations on crops." Factors affecting the labor requirements of crops include all the physical features of the farms, the differences in the quality of horse teams used and the implements and machinery placed at the disposal of the man and horse power, managerial ability of the farmer, and the weather.

Land - Ireland

Ireland. The "economic war." British and German coal imports. Senate's powers. New land act. Statist 121 (2886):1005. June 17, 1933. (Published at 51 Cannon St., London, E.C.4, England.)

"... The text of the new Land Bill is not yet available, but from recent Ministerial speeches its general terms are known. Its object is to alter materially the whole procedure for land acquisition. Land that is not being properly worked is to be redistributed, the test of proper working being the extent of tillage and the amount of labour employed. Land subject to Land Commission annuities are likely to be acquired on a different basis from that now prevailing, and the Circuit Courts may be utilised in a limited way to deal with certain aspects of land acquisition. The system of payment for lands acquired will, it is expected, be on a different basis from that now prevailing, and is unlikely to be generous to present owners. The new measure is primarily designed to increase the number of land holders and to develop tillage..."

Land, Forest and the Property Tax

De Vries, Wade. The property tax as an obstacle to the private development of idle forest lands. Jour. Land & Pub. Utility Econ. 9(3): 228-232. Aug. 1933. (Published by the Institute for Economic Research, 337 East Chicago, Ave., Chicago, Ill.)

Land Settlement - Germany

Steinberger, N. Die boden und siedlungsfrage im nachkriegsdeutschland. Agrar-

Probleme. bd.4(2): 81-109. (Published by the Internationales Agrar-institut, Moscow.)

Following are the chapter headings of this study of the land - and colonization question in postwar Germany: Motives for land settlement; the land question in the 1918 revolution; land-settlement legislation; results of land settlement up to the agrarian crisis; land settlement during the agrarian crisis; Schleicher and the land-settlement question; a crisis-resisting form of land settlement?; attitude of national Fascism to the land and colonization question; attitude of German social democracy to land settlement; attitude of communists to the land and colonization question. - H. E. Brockway.

Land Settlement - Irish Free State

Land settlement in the Irish Free State. Mo. Labor Rev. 37(1): 54-56. July, 1933. (Published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Dept. of Labor, Washington, D. C.)

Based on a report made at the request of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, by Benjamin M. Hulley, American consul, Dublin, Nov. 25, 1932.

Land Settlement - Spain

Castillo, H. González del. La reforma agraria y la colonización española IV-V. El Progreso Agrícola y Pecuário 39 (1771): 281-283. April 22, 1933; 39(1784): 541-544. July 31, 1933. (Published at Plaza de Oriente, 7, Madrid, Spain.)

Parts 4 and 5 of the article on Spain's agrarian reform movement and colonization, deal with the garden city (ciudad jardín colonizadora), claimed to be an even better land-settlement plan than the colonization highways discussed in two earlier issues (Dec. 7, 1932 and Mar. 31, 1933.) It is suggested that the environs of Madrid would provide an ideal place for instituting the garden city movement in Spain. Three types are suggested: satellite (the English system); radial (built on both sides of existing highways converted into parkways; and lineal garden city, or suburban belt (barriada de circunvalacion). - H. E. Brockway.

Land Tenure - England

Phillimore, Lord. Small holdings round a central farm. Gt. Brit. Min. Agr. Jour. 40(4): 303-306. July, 1933. (Published by H. M. Stationery Office, London, England.)

"An account of an experiment in Oxfordshire on the lines of the Metayer system, but adapted to British conditions and ideas."

Land Utilization

Editorial on the administration's land-reclamation enterprises. New Repub.

75(975): 325-326, Aug. 9, 1933. (Published at 421 West 21st St., New York, N.Y.)

Comments favorably on the Columbia River project and the Casper, Wyo., project. Also comments favorably on the plan to withdraw sub-marginal area from cultivation for every acre put into use. "This new policy is therefore not only obviously sensible in itself, but it marks a long step toward real national planning of agriculture, an important element in national planning of our economic life as a whole."

Land Utilization - Iowa

Crane, J. L., jr. The Iowa conservation plan: its bearing upon general land planning. Jour. Land & Pub. Utility Econ. 9(3): 247-251. Aug. 1933. (Published by the Institute for Economic Research, 337 East Chicago Ave., Chicago, Ill.)

Based on the Report on the Iowa Twenty-Five Year Conservation Plan prepared for the Iowa Board of Conservation and Iowa Fish and Game Commission by Jacob L. Crane, jr., and George Wheeler Olcott.

Land Utilization - Oneida County, Wis.

Rowlands, W. A. County zoning for agriculture, forestry, and recreation in Wisconsin. Jour. Land & Pub. Utility Econ. 9(3): 272-282, maps. Aug. 1933. (Published for the Institute for Economic Research, 337 East Chicago Ave., Chicago, Ill.)

This is a study, mainly, of the zoning, or the regulation of the use of land for agriculture, forestry, and recreation, in Oneida County, Wisconsin. The Wisconsin county zoning law was amended in 1929 to permit this regulation. Oneida County, the first county to adopt a county zoning ordinance under authority of this law, did so on May 16, 1933.

Land Utilization - Wisconsin

Goodman, R. B. The regulation and control of land use in non-urban areas. Jour. Land. & Pub. Utility Econ. 9(3): 266-271. Aug. 1933. (Published by the Institute for Economic Research, 337 East Chicago Ave., Chicago, Ill.)

The disadvantages of sparse settlement and the high cost of government to the local people in the underpopulated areas of Wisconsin, particularly Northern Wisconsin, are pointed out. Tax delinquency and the taking over of this tax-delinquent land by the county add to the tax burden. The writer concludes as follows:

"However, the functions of local governments have been extended beyond the mere ownership and management of forest land. Up to the present time the two most extensive functions of local governments have been concerned with schools and roads. The third important function will be the control and regulation of land - not only the publicly owned land, but also the privately owned land. In other words we shall consider

land in the light of a public utility, thus making it controllable in the public interest. One of these public interests is the tax burden imposed upon us by uncontrolled and isolated settlements. The problem is to eliminate the scattered settlement as much as possible, or at least prevent it in the future. This latter is made possible by the Wisconsin zoning law. The zoning of regions to restricted forestry and recreational use is, however, a new undertaking and must be based upon the more inclusive objectives of well considered regional planning."

Legislation, Agricultural

Hall, O. J. Critical review of agricultural legislation since the world war. Mid-South Cotton Assoc. News 10(11): 4. May 1933. (Published at 822 Falls Bldg., Memphis, Tenn.)

Manager Farming

Experiments in management of tenant and hired farmers. Denver Univ. Business Rev. 9(1): [1-4]. Jan. 1933. (Published at Denver, Colo.)

"Management of tenant farmers may be practiced by any agency which has a group of farms, occupied by hired farmers or tenants, located within a radius of not more than 100 miles from some central location. ... A number of farm management companies now exist which do a general business for all types of owners... One of the most successful of these companies, now in its tenth year, is the Farmers National Company of Omaha, Nebraska, outgrowth of experimental supervision of farm properties by a financial institution... [This] summary of the experience and methods of this company is abbreviated from one of its recent copyright publications, entitled 'Profitable Farm Management and Sale.'"

Market News Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture

Marquis, J. C. Keeping farmer in touch with market trends. Service to growers and distributors, impaired by economy policy, now to be expanded with additional funds. U. S. News 1(16):6, col. 1-5. Aug. 26,-Sept. 2, 1933. (Published at Washington, D. C.)

On the Market News Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Marketing of Agricultural Products - Great Britain

Walworth, G. 250 millions for farmers. Coop. Rev. 7(40): 146-151. July, 1933. (Published at Holyoake House, Hanover St., Manchester 4, England.)

An account of subsidies to agriculture and the British Government's agricultural marketing policy.

Meat Quotas - Great Britain

Meat quotas and the consumer. Statist 122(2896): 292. Aug. 26, 1933. (Published at 51, Cannon St., London, E. C. 4, England.)

Meat Stores - Chicago

Lindquist, R. C., and Greer, H. C. Margins, expenses, and profits of Chicago retail meat stores. Jour. Business Univ. Chicago 6(3,pt.1): 215-225. July, 1933. (Published by the University of Chicago Press, Chicago, Ill.)

"In his capacity as consulting accountant for a number of Chicago retail meat stores, Mr. Lindquist has collected data on sales, gross margins, operating expenses, net profits, and other operating factors of a group of Chicago retail meat markets for each of the five years 1928-32. Through his aid the information covering all five years has now been arranged in such form as to make possible a comparison of the results of the entire period. Mr. Greer, director of the Institute of Meat Packing at the University of Chicago, has analyzed the figures and in this article points out some significant features of the results".- Editor's note.

Mechanization of Agriculture

King, K. C. More power in farming for speed and economy. Country Gent. 103(7): 10-11, 39. July, 1933. (Published at Independence Square, Philadelphia, Pa.)

This is an argument in favor of mechanization in agriculture, written by a vegetable farmer who uses no horses but whose "present capital value of power equipment exceeds \$45,000."

Migration, Rural-Urban

Baker, O. E. Rural-urban migration and the national welfare. Ann. Assoc. Amer. Geographers, 23(2): 59-126. June, 1933. (May be obtained from Derwent Whittlesey, Geological Museum, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.)

Presidential address delivered before the Association of American Geographers, Washington, D. C., December, 1932; revised April, 1933.

The following is quoted from p.65-66:

"A rapidly increasing farm population and a slowly increasing domestic consumption of farm products is almost certain to result in a decreasing production per agricultural worker, provided exports do not increase notably. This would reverse an upward trend that has endured more than a century.

"Such a reversal in the direction of internal migration would have consequences so far-reaching, in urban as well as in rural affairs, that it seems worth while to consider, necessarily very briefly, first, the major movements of population since the World War; secondly, some of the results of these movements; and thirdly the probable consequences of (a) a resumption of the migration from the farms to the cities, (b) a cessation of this migration, with, perhaps, a slight migration from the cities to the farms, and (c) a future migration from both the cities and the farms to the villages, the migration from the cities being mostly suburban in character. These population movements and the:

consequences will be considered not only for the United States as a whole but also regionally".

Milk - Cost of Production - Wales

Howell, J. P. Further study of some factors of efficiency in milk production. Welsh Jour. Agr. v.8, p.5-26. 1932. (Published by the University of Wales Press Board, Cardiff, Wales.) Reprint in B.A.E. Library, Pam. Col.

The first part of this study covering a period of 3 years beginning with 1925 was published in this journal, v.7, 1931.

This article deals with the last 2 years of the study. The dairy cow is the unit basis of study.

Milk - Marketing'

Prewett, F. J. The producer-retailer's place in the milk trade. Farm Economist 1(3): 54-55. July, 1933. (Published by the Agr. Econ. Research Inst., Parks Road, Oxford.)

Milk Control - Manitoba

Boyle, J. E. Milk - a public utility? Barron's 13(36): 18. Sept. 4, 1933. (Published at 44 Broad St., New York City.)

"In Manitoba, a Municipal Public Utility Board has been in operation for a year, regulating the price as well as output of milk, with such success that it has been continued for another year. Prof. Boyle points out in his article that because of the more complete control given the Canadian body, and the difference in problems, its operation has a better chance to succeed than have the laws so far promulgated in this country."-[Editor's note]

Milk Control - Vermont

Aplin, R. D. Vermont's milk control law. Eur. Farmer (Vt. Farm Bur. News) 9(1): 10. Sept. 1933. (Published at Fort Wayne, Ind.)

"In accord with the spirit and action of the times, Vermont now has a milk control law. At its special session in July, the Vermont Legislature enacted into law a bill providing for a milk control board and giving to the board broad powers to supervise, regulate and control the sale and distribution of milk and cream consumed within the state. The purpose of the law is to provide a means for stabilizing prices and market conditions in milk markets within the state. Such markets cannot obtain any assistance under the provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act because the milk does not enter into interstate commerce."

Milk Control - Wisconsin

Staten, F. A. Regulation of milk marketing in Wisconsin. Jour. Land. & Pub. Utility Econ. 9(3): 317-322. Aug. 1933. (Published by the Institute for Economic Research, 337 E. Chicago Ave., Chicago, Ill.)

Mortgage Indebtedness - Belgium

Genin, E. Les prêts hypothécaires en Belgique et leur destination. Bulletin de l'Institut des Sciences Economiques 4(2): 257-261. Feb. 1933. (May be obtained from Institut des Sciences Economiques, Place du Peuple (Bibliothèque), Louvain, Belgium.)

Takes up the mortgage loan situation in Belgium and the purpose for which the loans are used. The total amount of Belgian mortgage indebtedness is about four and a half billion francs. This latter is discussed under the following headings: I. Mortgage annuity; II. Origin of funds advanced - apportionment among professionals (in financial transactions) and non-professionals. III. Normal duration of the loans. IV. Total amount of mortgage indebtedness. - H. E. Brockway.

Mortgage Legislation - South Africa

Union of South Africa - Farm mortgage legislation. Com. Reports, no. 32. Aug. 12, 1933. (Published by the U. S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, D. C.)

"Legislation has been enacted to authorize the payment of subsidies toward interest due or paid under certain mortgage bonds passed by farmers; to impose a tax upon interest paid under such bonds; to provide for the addition of interest due under such mortgage bonds to capital secured thereby; to provide for the stay of proceedings instituted against farmers under such bonds in certain circumstances; and to provide for other matters incidental thereto. (Act No. 34, 1933. Union Gazette Extraordinary, June 26, 1933.)"

New Deal - Greece

Groseclose, Elgin. The "New Deal" in ancient Greece. Barron's 13(35): 3, 8 Aug. 28, 1933. (Published at 44 Broad St., New York City.)

"The pertinent fact about the 'New Deal' regarded in the light of history... is that our world, in spite of its mechanization and its use of power, is not so new and unprecedented as we might imagine; rather, that our social constitution is very much the same as it was 300 or 3000 years ago. Item after item in the currency program may be found imbedded in the practice of the ancients and our forbears."

Codes, price-fixing, fixed salaries, and planting restrictions are among the things tried in ancient and early history. The Editor in his note says in part:

"What others did with their 'new deals' encompassing tampering with the currency, price fixing, wage fixing, production curtailment, et al, perhaps have little relation to what we propose to do. Nevertheless, our vision ahead may be bettered by casting our eyes for a moment over our shoulders. At least our interest should be absorbed."

Partnership Contracts - Italy

Tofani, Mario. I contratti di compartecipazione in agricoltura. Giornale

degli Economisti 48(6): 420-429, June 1933. (Published at Via del Tritone 67, Rome (104), Italy.)

Much interest has been created by the collective partnership contracts recently stipulated for by the administrative organizations of Mantua, in Lombardy. These contracts were criticized notably by a Prof. Lanzillo, who predicted complete failure. In this contribution some points in Lanzillo's article are taken up with which the author finds it impossible fully to concur. - H. E. Brockway.

Planning, Economic

Wagner, R. F. Planning in place of restraint. Survey Graphic 22(8): 395-396, 438. Aug. 1933. (Published at 119 East 19th St., New York, N.Y.)

The writer discusses the philosophy and intent of the new "recovery" laws enacted during the recent session of Congress, which he says are not "a series of hampering restraints", but are "declarations of freedom from the bondage of an outworn past."

Potatoes, Seed - Production - Wales

Currie, J. F. The production of high-grade seed potatoes in North Wales. Gt. Brit. Min. Agr. Jour. 40(4): 316-326. July, 1933. (Published by H. M. Stationery Office, London, England.)

An account of a scheme "to investigate the possibility of producing, in North Wales, high-grade seed potatoes that are free from or carry only a bare minimum of degeneration or 'Virus' diseases... The results presented show that virus diseases have been kept in abeyance, and that healthy seed potatoes of high-yielding capacity are being produced at fourteen centres in North Wales... Arrangements were made each year by the growers to market the seed under a joint scheme, which included the fixing of minimum prices and the adoption of high standards of grading and packing."

Price Policies

The shortsightedness of it. Textile Weekly 11(282): 551, 552, chart. July 28, 1933. (Published at 49 Deansgate, Manchester, England.)

Discusses the shortsightedness of present price policies in England and the United States. "Salter's Cotton Probability Chart" shows the probability, or the odds, on or against cotton prices in New York fluctuating more than the points indicated above or below Slater's equilibrium price level for cotton.

Price Stabilization

Steiner, W. H., and Lasdon, Oscar. Is the program to stabilize price levels practicable? Economist 90(10): 184. Sept. 8, 1933. (Published at 12 E Grand Ave., Chicago, Ill.)

"Highly pertinent are the questions which Prof. Steiner and Mr. Lasdon raise in considering the steps already taken for stabilization of a general

price level. That the attainment of such a stabilization would prove by far simpler than the stabilization of commodity prices is one of the underlying thoughts which the authors use as a springboard from which to project their conclusions, which seem to be very much like those of the negationists, who see nothing solid upon which to land once having started..."-Inset.

Price-Supporting Measures - Brazil

Agricultural price-supporting measures in Brazil. Brazilian Business 13(8): 7-12. Aug., 1933. (Published by American Chamber of Commerce for Brazil, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.)

An account of coffee valorization and defense, Sugar industry defense and price-fixing, and import restrictions.

Rice - Cost of Production - Philippine Islands

Catambay, A. B., and Jugo, J. C. Cost of production of lowland rice in the College of agriculture. Philippine Agr. 22(2): 127-141. July, 1933. (Published by the College of Agriculture, University of the Philippines, Laguna, P.I.)

"The objects of this work were to determine the cost of production per cavan of lowland rice grown according to the method used in the College of Agriculture which is representative of the methods followed in the vicinity of Los Banos, Laguna, and to determine the net gain per hectare in this farm enterprise. The cultural operations were begun in August, 1932, and were finished in February, 1933. The study was conducted in the lowland rice field of the College of Agriculture, Los Banos, Laguna." Results are tabulated in tables 1-9 which show in detail: labor requirements in preparing the seed bed plots and the land; cost of transplanting rice seedlings; data on harvesting and threshing; cost of different farm operations for 31.0716 hectares; depreciation of implements and interest on the investment for 31.0716 hectares; cost of production; and farmer's cost of production.

Rural Depopulation - Santuc Township, S.C.

Gee, Wilson. A qualitative study of rural depopulation in a single township: 1900-1930. Amer. Jour. Sociol. 39(2): 210-221. Sept. 1933. (Published at The University of Chicago Press, 5750 Ellis Ave., Chicago, Ill.)

"A paper read before Section K of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Atlantic City, N.J., December 27, 1932. The study was made possible through the co-operation of the South Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station."-Footnote.

Santuc Township, Union County, South Carolina, in the Piedmont Plateau of Southeastern United States "an area ... entirely rural" was selected for this intensive study.

Security for Loans - Ecuador

Ley sobre contrato de prenda agricola. - Banco Hipotecario del Ecuador, Sección Agrícola. Boletín. 1(2): 26-28. April 1933. (Published in Quito, Ecuador.)

Gives the text of the Ecuadorian law of Dec. 22, 1927, providing for a contract under which certain agricultural products and property (animals, fruit, forest products and products of agricultural industries, machinery and agricultural implements) are given as security for loans. The text is followed by the regulations governing such loans. - H. E. Brockway.

Sheep - Price - Great Britain

Miller, H. G. The sheep trade position. Scot. Jour. Agr. 16(3): 304-313. July, 1933. (Published by H. M. Stationery Office, Edinburgh, Scotland.)

The effect on sheep prices of the sheep population of Great Britain, the varying quantities of imports, and the competition of other classes of meat is sketched.

Sheep - Wales

Williams, J. Glynne. Changes in the sheep population of Wales. Welsh Jour. Agr. v.8, p.51-71. 1932. (Published by the University of Wales Press Board, Cardiff, Wales.) Reprint in B.A.E. Library. Pam. Col.

"During the period under review [1867-1930] there has been a marked increase in the number of livestock on Welsh farms. Numerically sheep have contributed largely to this increase, but when a comparison on a 'cow' unit basis is made with the increase in the cattle population it appears that both types of livestock have tended to increase proportionally the same." An appendix contains tables showing the number of sheep according to classes recorded in Wales and Monmouth, 1867-1930 and the estimated numbers of sheep according to classes in Wales and Monmouth, 1867-1930.

Silver

Silver. Economist [London] 117(4692): 218-219. July 29, 1933. (Published at 8 Bouverie St., Fleet St., London, E.C. 4, England.)

In this article "Professor Gregory sums up the probable effects of almost the only definite agreement that has emerged from the World Economic Conference."

Social Science Source Materials

Kuhlman, A.F. A movement to preserve social science source materials. Amer. Jour. Sociol. 39(1): 49-62. July, 1933. (Published by the University of Chicago Press, Chicago, Ill.)

"The inadequacy of primary sources caused the Social Science Research Council to make the enlargement, improvement, and preservation

of research material one of its major objectives in 1929. To attain this objective three of its committees have carried on a variety of activities: the Joint Committee on Materials for Research set up in cooperation with the American Council of Learned Societies; the Committee on Social Statistics; and the Committee on Public Administration. The last-mentioned Committee launched a plan to preserve the basic social science source materials in each state, particularly the public documents and related material, by selecting and designating State Document Centers. This project is now being furthered by the Public Documents Committee of the American Library Association. To develop the project into an active movement to preserve certain basic types of material, state committees of scholars and librarians are being set up. The types of material to be included in the collecting and preserving activities will vary according to opportunity, but should include: the official publications and archival material of state and local governments; the publications and archives of state and local non-government social and civic organizations; newspapers; publications and archives of educational and religious institutions and agencies; the economic materials - of business, industry, labor and agriculture; and biographical and local history materials. These categories represent largely non-copyright non-trade, and fugitive materials that have been neglected by many libraries."- Abstract, p.49.

Sugar - Market Control

Mikusch, Gustav. The European cartel system. Facts about Sugar 28(8): 309-310. Aug. 1933. (Published at 153 Waverly Place, New York, N.Y.)

"How organized control of sugar markets has been effected in European countries. Present status of the system."

Sugar - Mexico

Govea, Herminio. La industria azucarera en 1933. Revista de Economia y Estadistica 1(3): 16-17. July, 1933. (Published in Mexico, D.F.)

Contains statistics of production, consumption, and export.

Sugar - Tucumán

Decreto del P.E. de Tucumán sobre los derechos de venta de azucar por los ingenios de la Provincia. La Industria Azucarera 39(475): 218-222. May, 1933. (Published at Reconquista 336, Buenos Aires, Argentina.)

The text of a decree issued April 29, 1933, by the Executive Authority of Tucumán Province providing that the Cámara Gremial de Productores prepare tabular statements allocating to each sugar factory, on the basis of the greatest production figure for the 1931 and 1932 crops, respectively, its sugar sales duties, adjusted to a total of 278,000 tons. The tables then follow. - H. E. Brockway.

Tariff Bargaining

Wallace, B. B. Tariff bargaining. Foreign Affairs 11(4) 621-633. July

1933. (Published at 45 East 65th St., New York, N. Y.)

The concluding paragraph of this article is as follows:

"In conclusion it may be repeated that the purpose of the unconditional most-favored-nation clause is to avoid discrimination and to preserve and promote equality of treatment. Its mission is peace and good will. But it has been neutral and indifferent - perhaps unduly indifferent - concerning the height of tariff rates. It is a mere agency for carrying out the will of statesmen. Those who object that it is an obstacle to lowering of tariffs overlook the fact that during the free-trade movement of the last century the unconditional most-favored-nation clause contributed substantially to the lowering of tariffs. So it will again if and when the statesmen of the world are convinced that tariffs should be lowered and are determined to lower them."

Taxation

Carroll, M. B. Double taxation - a trade barrier. Index 8(92): 162-169. Aug. 1933. (Published by Svenska Handelsbanken, Stockholm, Sweden.)

The author of this article "was appointed in 1933 by the Fiscal Committee in the League of Nations to direct a "world-wide survey conducted during the last three years in thirty-five countries in all parts of the world." Information concerning the laws and practice governing the taxation of enterprises operating within and without leading commercial countries was supplied.

The latest achievement of the Fiscal Committee, according to the writer, "is the formulation of a draft convention to reduce the double taxation..." The draft is based on the survey mentioned above.

Cook, L. H. The legislative grist. Country Gent. 103(7): 3-5. July, 1933. (Published at Philadelphia, Pa.)

A survey of the activities of the various state legislatures in 1933, especially as regards taxation and tax reduction.

Fagan, E. D. Tax shifting and the laws of cost. Quart. Jour. Econ. 47 (4): 680-710. Aug. 1933. (Published at Harvard University Press, Randall Hall, Cambridge, Mass.)

Hunter, M. H. Laws affecting realty taxes, sales and redemptions. Economist 90(6): 104. Aug. 11, 1933. (Published at 12 E Grand Ave., Chicago. Ill.)

"The purpose of this study is to bring together the provisions of the various states in regard to real estate tax delinquency, sale of real estate for taxes, and redemption of real estate that has been sold."

Consists of extracts from a brochure by Mr. Hunter, who is with the department of economics of the University of Illinois.

Taxation - North Dakota

Dale, A. S. Dakota shifts the farmers' burden. New Repub. 76(976): 16,17.

Aug. 16, 1933. (Published at 421 West 21st St., New York City.)

"North Dakota is at it again. This time it is an experiment in taxation. Under the practical dictatorship of Governor Langer, the legislature recently put through a long string of bills ranging from drastic cuts in appropriations (over 50 percent on all state expenditures) to a sales-tax and stamped-scrip bill."

The three-way tax program which was enacted includes: "1. A high income and inheritance tax. 2. A high gross income tax on public utilities. 3. A 2-percent general sales tax." This program, leaders decided, "would meet the pressing needs, lighten the farm-tax burden and increase the taxes of those able to pay."

Taxation - U.S.S.R.

The new agricultural tax. Soviet Union Rev. 11 (7-8): 163. July-Aug., 1933. (Published by Soviet Union Information Bureau, 1637 Massachusetts Ave., Washington, D. C.)

The decree of May 25, 1932 provides for taxation rates as applied to collective farms, individual peasant farmers, and kulaks. Collective farms are taxed at a certain rate per hectare, while individual peasants are taxed on the basis of income. The kulaks are subject to the heaviest taxation, with no exemptions. The entire proceeds of the agricultural tax go to the district Soviets and the village authorities. No part goes to the central government.

Tennessee Valley

Morgan, A. E. Planning in the Tennessee Valley. Current Hist. 38(6): 663-668. Sept. 1933. (Published by the New York Times Co., Times Square, New York, N.Y.)

The purpose of the Tennessee Valley Authority Act as expressed by President Roosevelt in his message to Congress forecasting the introduction of the bill, is given, also his idea of what the program ought to be. "President Roosevelt's idea, as embodied in the law, is that in the watershed of the Tennessee River there shall be attempted the first deliberate effort on a large scale, to inspire systematic and balanced development of the social and economic life of a part of our country."

The Tennessee Valley is regarded for many reasons as a "suitable site for such a project... The nation as a whole can afford this investment, for it can thereby learn how to plan in other regions. Both the Tennessee area and the nation should profit."

Some of the destructive results of present practices in the Valley are named, and what planning can do to stop this destruction is also pointed out.

Tithe - England

Burrows, A. J. The tithe question. The tithe-payers' point of view. Country Life [London] 73(1895): 493-545. May 13, 27, 1933. (Published at 20, Tavistock St., Strand, London, W.C. 2, England.)

Tobacco - Dutch East Indies

Tollenaar, D. Tobacco in the Dutch East Indies. Amsterdamsche Bank, n.v. Statist. Dept. Financ. and Econ. Rev. no.33, p.1-13, July, 1933. (Published at Amsterdam.)

Discusses agricultural conditions for cigar tobacco cultivation, markets for Dutch East Indian tobacco and tobacco consumption in the last 20 years, the development of tobacco culture in the Dutch East Indies during the past two decades, consequences of the depression, and prospects. Accompanied by statistical tables and a chart which shows the relation of rainfall to prices of "Vorstenlanden" tobacco during the period 1921-1930.

Tobacco - Rhodesia

Brown, D.D. The economics of the Rhodesia tobacco industry. Marketing and disposal of the crop. Rhodesia Agr. Jour. 30(7): 533-563. July, 1933. (Published at Salisbury, S. Rhodesia.)

Trade - World

Condliffe, J. B. Vanishing world trade. Foreign Affairs. 11(4): 645-656. July, 1933. (Published at 45 East 65th St., New York, N. Y.)

This article is in three parts: I. The extent of the decline; II. The nature of the restrictions on trade; III. The economic consequences of quantitative import restrictions.

Trade Agreements and the Farmer - Great Britain

What trade agreements mean to the farmer. Gt. Brit. Min. Agr. Jour. 40(4): 356-363. July, 1933. (Published by H. M. Stationery Office, London, England.)

A talk to farmers broadcast by the Minister of Agriculture on May 17, 1933, in which he explains the necessity for organization at home and regulation of imports from abroad. He discusses the effect of the Agricultural Marketing Bill and of the trade agreements with Denmark and the Argentine Republic.

Trade Associations

Trade associations. Important agencies in the Administration's recovery program. Index 13(7-8): 131-133, 136-138. July-Aug. 1933. (Published by New York Trust Co., New York, N.Y.)

Types of Farming - Canada

Allen, Wm. Types of farming in Canada. Sci. Agr. 13(10): 613-624. June, 1933. (Published by the Canadian Society of Technical Agriculturists at Ottawa, Canada.)

An address delivered at the Second International Conference of Agricultural Economists, at Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, U.S.A., August, 1930. Revised for publication in April, 1933.

The address is divided into six sections: I. Geographical notes; II. Historical notes; III. General regional notes; IV. Gross Agricultural revenue; V. General summary of the agriculture of Canada by regions; and VI. Conclusion. Statistical tables are given.

Unemployment Statistics

Some recent censuses or estimates of unemployment. Internatl. Labour Rev. 28(1):46-61. July, 1933. (Published by the International Labour Office. Distributed in the United States by the World Peace Foundation, 40 Mount Vernon St., Boston, Mass.)

Statistics are given for Argentina, Australia, Canada, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Mexico, Norway, Portugal, and the United States, and in some countries by industries. Number of agricultural workers unemployed is given for the United States and for some other countries.

U.S.S.R.

Chamberlin, W. H. Soviet Russia's fight for food. Current Hist. 38(5): 553-558. Aug., 1933. (Published by the New York Times Company, New York, N. Y.)

Discusses the causes of Russia's food shortage. "... one should not underestimate the seriousness of the Soviet food situation or the really urgent need for increased agricultural output and a cessation of the country's annual weed crops. The industrial chain which the Soviet leaders are forging with such intensity cannot be stronger than its agricultural link. Russia is still basically an agricultural country, and the agrarian problem is the axis around which everything else inevitably tends to revolve."

The change in the situation since Mr. Chamberlin sent his article from Moscow is dealt with by Professor Furniss's article entitled, "Soviet Economic Gains", p.629-632.

Weart, S. A. Our trade with the Soviets. Some pros and cons in connection with possible recognition of Russia. Barron's, 13(28): 18. July 10, 1933. (Published at 44 Broad St., New York, N. Y.)

Wages - Scotland

Farm wages in Scotland. Scot. Jour. Agr. 16(3): 355-359. July, 1933. (Published by H. M. Stationery Office, Edinburgh, Scotland.)

Contains tables of cash wages and the cash equivalent of allowances.

Wheat

Broomhall, G. J. S. "An importer's view of world wheat supplies". Mod.

Miller 60(31): 18,19,21,22. Aug. 5, 1933. (Published at 175 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill.)

"As a final word; the remedy for present low wheat prices is to bring production into reasonable relation with the requirements of buyers; and for the future, why not try a combined advertising campaign in China and elsewhere, to make wheaten-bread more widely known?"

Wheat - Colombia

Boals, G. P. Wheat in Colombia. Foreign Crops and Markets 27(9): 219-223. Aug. 28, 1933. (Issued by the Division of Foreign Agricultural Service, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.)

"This is one of a series of statements relating to the economic situation of wheat in Latin American countries, a subject in which considerable interest has been evidenced."-Footnote.

Wheat - Ecuador

Chalons, Manuel. El problema del trigo en el Ecuador. Banco Hipotecario del Ecuador, Sección Agrícola. Boletín. 1 (2): 24-25, April, 1933. (Published in Quito, Ecuador.)

A few brief comments on the difficulties of wheat growing in Ecuador, where there is an absence of uniformity both of zones and of climate and where selling prices are not sufficient to encourage the farmer to increase his sowings. A movement is now on foot, however, looking to the obtaining of better grade wheat. Importation of flour calls for an expenditure of 500,000 dollars each year - about 1/11th of the national budget. - H. E. Brockway.

Wheat - France

France moves to protect domestic wheat. Foreign Crops and Markets 27(8): 194-197. Aug. 21, 1933. (Issued by the Division of Foreign Agricultural Service, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.)

"In addition to fixing minimum farm prices for the 1933-34 wheat season, the French government also has provided for export bounties and the feeding of wheat to livestock, according to Walter Bauer of the Marseille office of the Foreign Agricultural Service. Other provisions include the fixation of a milling extraction percentage, the continuation of special wheat storage facilities, the temporary suspension of the milling-in-bond provision, and regulations governing the movement of flour, including the power to fix prices if necessary. Finally, the government reserves the right to step in and operate the bread producing and distributing facilities of the country if it deems such a step necessary."

Wheat - Great Britain

A year of British wheat. Economist [London] 117(4694): 313,314. Aug. 12,

1933. (Published at 8, Bouverie St., London, E.C. 4, England.)

Three reasons are given why Great Britain's wheat policy, which came to an end on July 31, and its ascertainable effects should now be reviewed.

Wheat - Marketing

[Snow, B. W.] Can improvements over present merchandising methods in wheat be effected? Mod. Miller 60(31): 17,22. Aug. 5, 1933; (32): 18-19. Aug. 12, 1933. (Published at 175 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill.)

Address before the World's Grain Conference at Regina.

Wheat - Netherlands

Shollenberger, J. H. Wheat consumption and trade in Netherlands. Foreign Crops and Markets 27(3): 48-55. July 17, 1933. (Issued by the Division of Foreign Agricultural Service, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.)

Wheat Agreement

The world wheat agreement. Foreign Crops and Markets 27(10): 243-246. Sept. 5, 1933. (Issued by the Division of Foreign Agricultural Service, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.)

"The World Wheat Agreement consists of two parts, the general agreement which has just been agreed to and signed and a supplementary agreement among the exporters which will specify the technical details of acreage reduction and export quotas. This statement reviews only the general agreement and earlier wheat conferences, since details of the supplementary agreement have not yet been received. Another statement covering the supplementary agreement and the appendix wherein technical operation features are set forth will be presented when such official data are obtained." Footnote.

Wheat Conference, International

The Wheat conference. Economist [London] 117(4696): 404. Aug. 26, 1933. (Published at 8 Bouverie St., London, E.C. 4, England.)

"Last Monday the wheat exporting countries participating in the present Conference in London issued the draft text of an agreement which they submitted to the importing countries," in terms which are given. The progress made during the week toward agreement is told. "As we go to Press the Conference has not yet reached agreement - the 'remunerative' price still seems to be the crux - ... If such an agreement is reached it can only be viewed as a temporary expedient enabling us to tide over an awkward interim until the world can revert to normal wheat production and trade through the normal - and most economic - channels."

Wheat Conference - Regina, Saskatchewan

Boyle, J. E. Skepticism at Regina. Barron's 13(35): 9. Aug. 28, 1933.

(Published at 44 Broad St., New York City.)

"While the 'experts' and diplomats were holding a wheat conference in London a few weeks ago, some of the world's greatest wheat authorities were staging a world wheat conference in Regina, Saskatchewan." The writer tells of the problems considered at this conference. He says in part "This Regina conference, ... being scientific in spirit, did take steps to see that definite improvements, slowly but surely, will come to the wheat farmers of the world in at least two fields.

"First, in the matter of grain statistics. An international committee, headed by Evans of Winnipeg, will formulate definite interpretations for such vague terms as 'visible supply' and 'carry-over'.

"In the second place, meteorologists in the different countries are to go forward with a program of expansion of weather-service data.

"Both of these reforms are of fundamental importance. "In an intangible way the Regina conference carried to hundreds of thousands of people sounder views of economic troubles and at the same time the need of slow, patient, old-fashioned ways of meeting these problems."

Wheat Policy - Great Britain

Wyman, A.F. and Davis, J.S. Britain's new wheat policy in perspective. Wheat Studies of the Food Research institute. 9(9): 305-350. July. 1933. (Published at Stanford University, Calif.)

The writers were assisted by E. C. Blake, P. S. King, and R. F. Lundy, in making this study.

In four parts. Part I. The background of the new policy (before corn law repeal, from 1846 to 1931, significant events of 1921-31, arguments for aid to British wheat growers, wheat in British agriculture, British milling and baking). Part II. Evolution of recent measures (representative proposals, 1923-30, developments in plans, 1930-31, the final stages.) Part III. The wheat act in operation (main features, procedures affecting wheat growers, the standard price and deficiency payments, the flour levy, burdens and benefits, reception of the act.) Part IV. Observations on the new policy (effects on British wheat growers, on wheat acreage and production, on marketing and use of British wheat, and on prices of British wheat, whether the wheat policy is leading).

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Thesis (Ph.D.) - University of Illinois.
- Brownlow, Louis and Ascher, Charles S. Less government or more? 22p. Chicago, 1933. (American library association. Exploring the times) 280 Am34 [no.5] Reading suggestions: p. 20-22.
- Courtney, Janet Elizabeth (Hogarth) "Mrs. William Leonard Courtney." Countrywomen in council: the English and Scottish women's institutes with chapters on the movement in the dominions and on townwomen's guilds. 195p. London, Oxford university press, H. Milford, 1933. 281.2 C832
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"This book aims to present for study the institutions of the two most important branches of production, - agriculture and manufacture, and to suggest their relations to the political and social conditions of the times." - Pref.
"Reading" at end of each chapter.
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A study of the climate, soil and economic aspects of the neighborhood of Diepholz in Hanover, and the possibilities of increasing its production of agricultural products.
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Gt. Brit. Customs and excise dept. Customs and excise tariff of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland in operation on the 1st August 1933. Published under the authority of the Commissioners of His Majesty's customs and excise. 252p. London, H. M. Stationery off., 1933. 285 G793

Gt. Brit Secretary of state for dominion affairs. Commission on Bechuanaland protectorate. Financial and economic position of the Bechuanaland protectorate. Report of the Commission appointed by the secretary of state for dominion affairs, March 1933. 194p. London, H. M. Stationery off., 1933. ([Parliament. Papers by command] Cmd. 4368) 280.193 G792

Haskell, Earl Stanley. Stabilization operations of the Federal farm board. 48p. New York, American council, Institute of Pacific relations, 1933. 284.3 H27

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- Johnson, E. H. The basis of the commercial and industrial development of Texas; a study of the regional development of Texas resources. 148 p. [Austin, University of Texas, 1933.] (Texas. Univ. Austin. Bur. Business Research Monogr. no. 9) 280.9 T312
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- Kolb, J. H. Meeting the farm crisis. 24p. Chicago, 1933. (American library association. Exploring the times) 280 Am34 [no.4]
Recommended reading: p.22-24.
- Lama, Ernesto. La cooperazione italiana nella dottrina e nella pratica. 190p. Roma, Casa editrice Pinciana [1933] 280.2 L16
At head of title: Un decennio di realizzazioni fasciste. Ernesto Lama. Cooperation in Italy under the Fascist régime in theory and practice.
- Landes-hypothekenanstalt für Niederösterreich. Zehnjährbericht 1922-1932. Tätigkeitsbericht und rechnungsabschluss für das geschäftsjahr 1932. 88p. Wien, Druck von G. Gistel & cie, 1933. 284.29 L23
Ten-year report of the Land Mortgage Institute of Lower Austria, 1922-1932, and financial statement for 1932.
- League of nations. Economic committee. Report to the council on the work of the thirty-ninth session held at Geneva from May 15th to 17th, 1933. 5p. [Geneva, 1933] (Ser. of League of Nations Pub. II. Econ. and Financ. 1933. II. B. 3) 280.9 L47P
At head of title: Official no.: C.317. M.158, 1933. II. B.
Appendix: Report on the work of the wheat experts who met from May 10th to 17th, 1933.
- Ogburn, William Fielding. Living with machines. 16p. Chicago, 1933. (American library association. Exploring the times) 280 Am34 [no.3]
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- Reimann, Artur Im. Die heimstättengestze der Vereinigten Staaten von Nord-Amerika. 78p. Engelsdorf-Leipzig, 1931. 282 R272
Inaug.-diss. - Leipzig.
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Homestead laws of U. S.
- Rohrbeck, Walther, and Schlumberger, Otto. Die schätzungsgrundlagen bei hagelschäden. 36p. 15 pl. Berlin, P. Farey, 1933. 340 R63
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Inaug.-diss. - Greifswald.

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The credit policy of German savings banks from a theoretical and a practical standpoint.

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AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS LITERATURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS



Theories and ideals, if they are to be fruitful, must arise out of solid facts and living forces, and be remade by each generation in terms of its own problems and of the materials that lie ready to its hand. - G. D. H. Cole

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National industrial conference board. The situation in Germany at the beginning of 1933	
National industrial conference board. Economic reconstruction legislation of 1933	
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Prepared by the staff of the Library of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics mainly from material received in the Library of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

This Bureau cannot supply the publications listed herein other than those expressly designated as publications of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Books, pamphlets, and periodicals mentioned may ordinarily be obtained from their respective publishers or from the Secretary of the issuing organization. Many of them are available for consultation in public or other libraries.

Mary G. Lacy, Librarian,
Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

SIGNED REVIEW

Brutzkus, B., Poletika, W. v. and Ugrimoff, A. v. Die getreidewirtschaft in den trockengebieten Russlands; stand und aussichten. 138p. Berlin, P. Parey, 1932. (Germany. Reichsministerium für Ernährung und Landwirtschaft. Berichte über Landwirtschaft n. f. sonderhft. 67)

Contents. Einführung: Überblick über die besiedlung der russischen ebenen, von A. I. v. Ugrimoff. I. Die russische getreidewirtschaft, von B. D. Brutzkus. II. Das problem der erweiterung des getreidebaus in den trockengebieten. A. Die geobotanischen und klimatischen verhältnisse der russischen Steppen, von W. P. v. Poletika. B. Die bodenverhältnisse der russischen steppengebiete, von A. I. v. Ugrimoff. C. Die agrikulturtechnischen grundlagen der erweiterung des getreidebaus in den trockengebieten Russlands, von A. I. v. Ugrimoff. D. Die "getreidefabriken" als versuch des wiederaufbaus und der weiteren entwicklung der getreidewirtschaft in den trockengebieten, von B. D. Brutzkus. III. Schlussbetrachtungen, von B. D. Brutzkus.

This paper comprises a total of 138 pages, illustrated by 10 small maps and many tables. It seems to express the results of a serious attempt to describe existing conditions even though in some cases a full unprejudiced evaluation of all the facts may not warrant the conclusions drawn.

Each author discusses a particular phase of the general subject. The first paper covering only 4 pages is a very brief sketch of the occupation by the Russians of Russia. The significant fact so far as the Russian grain growing industry is concerned, brought out by the author, Ugrimoff, is that the grain growing region, The Steppes, was wholly unoccupied, except by warlike Nomads to whom the settled Russian population of the timbered regions of the Steppes had to pay tribute for several hundred years, until the beginning of the 18th century and was not entirely occupied by an agricultural population even in European Russia until after the middle of the 19th century. A real beginning in the settlement of The Steppes of Siberia was not made until the closing decades of the 19th century. Large areas still remain unoccupied.

The Russian Grain Industry by Brutzkus is the second paper covering 25 pages of text. The author traces the development of the grain growing industry, the shifting of the grain growing center with time, relation to markets, domestic and foreign, relation to population, tracing the development up to the last few years. He points out the two widely different regions in Russia and their relation to grain production. Northern Russia is a region of poor soils, cold climate and short growing season capable of growing oats and rye but not adapted to wheat. Until after the middle of the 19th century the grain which supplied the bread for the industrial population of the North Russian industrial city population was grown along the transition zone, the forest Steppe region, between the northern poor soil region and the great grass-land or Steppe region of south Russia. The latter is a region of rich soils, a growing season long enough for wheat and barley but with a relatively low rainfall. The Forest Steppe zone

lying in an east-west belt somewhat more than 100 miles south of Moscow, the city of Kiev lying near its southern boundary, has a moderately productive soil, good moisture supply and a growing season sufficiently long. Not until railways were built into The Steppes in the sixties of the 19th century did grain growing on a large scale become important and a world or at least a foreign market become a necessity. Grain growing on the Steppes was dominated by the commercial type of the industry due to the large land holdings. The late development of the industry is shown by a table of acreage increase from the period 1901-5 to 1913 which, in the North and Central Steppes of Europe was only about 7 percent, but in the southern part of European Russia was 50 percent, in Siberia was 82 percent and in the rest of the Central Asiatic Steppes was 59 percent. The export of grain between 1896 and 1913 increased more than 60 percent and that of wheat nearly 70 percent.

The export market was supplied mainly from grain grown in the Black Sea region, as had been the case in Ancient times, and the lower Volga, while the home market was supplied by grain from the middle Volga and the old grain growing region of the Forest Steppes.

The author then traces the decrease of grain production in the Steppes from the beginning of the World War up to the last year or two. The causes of this decrease were the decrease in the necessary labor supply; the maladjustment brought about by the Socialistic Agricultural Revolution and the Soviet policy of taking the peasant's surplus grain at a price fixed by the government. The author traces the fluctuating acreage and production under the encouraging influence of Lenins N E P policy, the alternating years of drought and of abundant rainfall and finally the depressing effect of the suppression of the well to do peasants, all leading up to the establishment of the 5 year plan. The conditions responsible for the origin of the plan, the expectations which it aroused, the increased acreage planned and the exportable grain planned for are all discussed. The underlying determination of the government to bring agriculture into line with industry by socializing, by curbing the individuality of the peasant, and also by mechanizing it are well brought out and the progress of mechanization through collectivization and the establishment of great government owned and operated farms is traced up to 1932.

The third paper, The Problem of Increasing the Production of Grain in the Dry Region (of Russia) is by Dr. W. von Poletika and attacks the matter entirely from the point of view of climatic records and of character of the natural vegetation. The two preceding papers were concerned primarily with descriptions of actual and preexisting conditions and their transformation under the influence of the prevailing conditions, natural and economic. Von Poletika's paper is concerned also with the description and distribution of climatic characteristics as well as those of natural vegetation. He expresses his opinion regarding the influence of those natural conditions on the possibility of increasing grain production in the Union to a greater extent than is undertaken by the authors of the preceding papers. The author expresses very definitely the opinion that any considerable increase in the amount of grain produced in Russia on the remaining uncultivated land in the Steppes cannot be expected. He bases his opinion on the amount and

distribution within the year of the rainfall and on the annual and seasonal temperature. He draws the southern limit of grain production on or near the isohyet of 300 mm. and supports his argument by the character of the natural vegetation and by pointing out also that grain production in the Great Plains of the United States, a region comparable with the Steppes of Russia, is limited generally by the isohyet of 12 inches.

Poletika's argument is based not on actual experience in Russia, not on soil character but on the climatic conditions. His method of attack is indirect so far as Russia is concerned since not much grain has yet been grown south of the line mentioned. While laying considerable stress on the fact that grain is not grown in the Great Plains of the United States where the rainfall is less than 12 inches he does not mention the fact that in the United States, this line, when considered in connection with the temperature, marks approximately the boundary, in the region where evaporation is moderate, between the dark brown and brown soils while in Russia it does not mark the same boundary. In Russia the southern boundary of the chernozem zone lies well south of this isohyet or in a region where the rainfall is less than 300 mm. and the dark brown soils lie still further south and in a region of still lower rainfall.

The chernozem and dark brown (chestnut) soils throughout the world, wherever they may occur owe their characteristics to a grass cover of sufficient density to impart to the soils the dark color on the basis of which they are defined. Experience in the United States shows that when the vegetative (grass) cover has been dense enough to impart to the soil a dark brown color, grain growing by methods adapted to the conditions is possible. Failures occur to be sure and all too frequently, and the region has been occupied and successively abandoned more than once.

In Russia the vegetative cover actually grown on these soils while developing was such as to impart to them a dark brown or darker color and presumably was fully as vigorous as in the United States when identical soils were produced. Poletika introduces no facts or influences tending to show or imply that the rainfall in Russia necessary to produce this vegetation was any greater than at present in the same region. He does not suggest a recent change of climate from more to less rainfall yet the pedologist must conclude that such change must have taken place if the moisture supply at present be too small to support a growth of vegetation as dense as formerly and which must be considered on the basis of a comparison with the Great Plains, as an indicator of conditions favorable to the possibility of grain production. Russian pedologists claim to have evidence that the climate of the region has in recent times become more rather than less moist.

The pedologist on the basis of soil character confidently believes grain growing to be possible on the dark brown (chestnut) soils and the Russian pedologists are unanimous in stating that such possibility exists.

That the region is not as well adapted to colonization by peasants as regions of higher rainfall and conditions favorable to the growth of a wide range of crops there can be no doubt. It is a region where droughts

are severe and crop failures inevitable and erratic in their occurrence.

Poletika bases his argument in part on the occurrence of alkali soils in the chernozem and chestnut soil regions. This matter cannot be discussed fully here but it can be stated that the occurrence of alkali in these regions, except in the lowland of the Lower Volga, is little if any more unfavorable to grain growing by dry land methods than in corresponding parts of the Great Plains of the United States.

The fourth paper of the series, The Soils of the Russian Steppes, is by von Ugrimoff. It is a short well prepared paper in which the characteristics of the chernozem, chestnut and brown soils are described, the belts of distribution divided, especially the chernozems, into sub-belts and their relationship to environment well brought out. The author makes no pretense of adding anything new to the already well known features of these great soil belts. An important characteristic of the richest part of the chernozem belt, the belt of fat chernozem, not always brought out even in the best Russian soil literature is given full consideration. This is that characteristic of the best of the chernozem-belt which makes it not merely a highly productive soil but a soil capable of maintaining, through the normal processes operating in the soil, that productivity. As stated by him "We may consider the typical chernozem soil of the Steppes as an independently self maintaining and self nourishing soil body capable of safeguarding itself through its permanent structure, its inherent constructive and maintaining power residing in it permanently self saturating colloid complex and capable also of safeguarding for the agricultural plants, a permanent supply of plant food."

The chestnut and brown soils are less fully discussed than the chernozem but those features tending to favor or hinder productivity are well described. These soils as well as those chernozems other than the fat chernozem are discussed by comparing their characteristics with those of the chernozem which determine its high productivity.

The fifth paper, The Technical Data Available for Extending Grain Production in the Dry Regions of Russia, was prepared also by von Ugrimoff and is as well prepared as the preceding paper. It covers about 30 pages, discusses many phases of the subject but is mainly concerned with the results of the work of the large number of agricultural experiment stations which are at work or have been at work in working out methods for improving the agriculture of the region from every point of view. The results concern crop selection, plant breeding, rotation, water conservation, the most effective use of the water supply, maintenance of soil productivity, and many other matters. Full consideration is given to discussion of all phases of soil deterioration and the methods already worked out, effective and otherwise for treatment. It is a paper that is well worth careful reading by anyone interested not merely in Russian agriculture but in dry land agriculture in general.

In the concluding paragraph the author makes the following significant statement. "There can be no doubt that there still exists in the eastern and southeastern Steppes many millions of hektares of land still available for the extension of grain production. How much time will be required for the extension of agriculture over this land cannot not be

foreseen. It is in no way dependent on any particular plan of the Soviet government, such for example as the plan for establishing giant wheat or grain farms. The matter must be considered from the historical point of view; in the light of and in relation to the mighty stream of Russian migration to the Steppes which has been going on for a long time."

The sixth paper, *The Grain Factories as Means of Reconstruction and Further Opening Up of the Dry Regions*, was prepared by Brutzkus. He reviews the status of agriculture in the Asiatic provinces previous to the revolution, calling attention to the strong current of peasant migration from European Russia in pre-war years and its resumption after 1920 under the protection of the Soviet government. He compares also the distribution of acreage assigned to development by grain factories in the original five-year plan when the government still planned not to interfere with peasant migration, and its present distribution and amount after the plan of protecting immigration has been abandoned. He shows that the present acreage assigned to such farms is more than twice as large as originally planned and the area within the less dry regions has been greatly increased while that in the drier region has been greatly decreased. Under the new plans 19 percent only of the acreage lies in regions with less than 300 mm. rainfall, 57 percent in regions with 300 to 400 mm. rainfall, 14 percent in regions with 400 to 500 mm. and 10 percent where the rainfall is above 500 mm. The location of the newly assigned acreage has an equally favorable location with respect to railways, 50 percent lying less than 25 kilometers and only 8.6 percent lying more than 75 kilometers from a railway.

The author then discusses the actual results obtained in the installation and operation of the great farms, discussing the matter at length. The final result is that the acreage now in operation is considerably larger than was contemplated in the plan but that all other results have been less. The details of the difficulties encountered are familiar to everyone who reads American newspapers and magazines. They consist of abuse of machines, lack of repair, unskilled mechanics, lack of coordination and all the other difficulties already so well known.

The results in detail are not only well known but are nothing more than what were expected by most people who ever gave the matter any attention. The surprising thing is that so much has actually been accomplished when full consideration is given to the material that had to be dealt with. That it has not met with the success claimed in advance by enthusiasts in Russia is no basis whatever for concluding that the effort will fail completely. To undertake to forecast the future of these great farms on the basis either of their past history or of what would happen in the United States or Western Europe under similar experiences is to make just about as great a mistake as was made by the hopeful forecasts of the Russian enthusiasts.

The final short paper, summing up the results of the discussion, prepared by Brutzkus need not be described in detail. The general conclusion is that the solution of the questions have not yet been found and that considerable modification of present plans will have to be made. - C. F. Marbut, Principal Soil Scientist, in Charge, Soil Survey.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTES AND ABSTRACTS

Agriculture - England

Cambridge, Eng. University. Dept. of agriculture. Farm economics branch.

Report no 21. An economic survey of agriculture in the eastern counties of England, 1932. 89p. [Cambridge, Eng., Printed by R. I. Severs] July 1933. 281.9 C14 no. 21

"The present publication refers to conditions in the eastern counties of England in 1932, and is a sequel to Report 19 of this series. The data on which the findings are based are drawn, as in the previous year, from over 1000 farms well distributed throughout the Province. Much of the statistical material collected has had to be omitted from these published results for reasons of economy, and the authors' aim has been to include only such information as is likely to supplement the results presented in Report 19. For example, Chapter III of the present Report considerably amplifies the description given in the earlier publication of the economic organisation of farming in the various agricultural 'districts' in the Province. Chapter IV describes certain outstandingly successful farm organisations, while in Chapter V an attempt has been made fairly to summarise certain debatable points. On the other hand, readers must refer to Report 19 for data on the various livestock and crop enterprises, costs of production, and factors influencing profitability."

Agriculture - Silesia

Middeldorf, Herbert. Der einfluss einer preisänderung der hauptsächlichen landwirtschaftlichen erzeugnisse und betriebsmittel auf umsatz und ertrag landwirtschaftlicher betriebe Niederschlesiens. 94p. Hamburg, 1932. 281.175 M58

Inaug.-diss. - Landw. hochschule, Berlin.

Bibliography, p. 93-94.

An account of soil, climate, and economic conditions in Silesia followed by an analysis of the cost of production and the returns from the different types of farming and the effect on those returns of the price changes between 1926/27 and 1929/30.

Agricultural Economics Society

Agricultural economics society. Report of conference held at Wadham college, Oxford, 24th to 27th June, 1932. p. 143-238. [Reading] Agricultural economics society [1933] (Journal of proceedings, v. 2, no. 3, June 1933) 281.9 Ag8 June 1932

Partial contents: Address by Professor W. G. S. Adams on the late Sir Horace Plunkett, p. 153-155; Some economic problems of the strawberry industry, by E. Thomas, with discussion, p. 156-167; Technical improvement in agriculture as a cause of general depression, by J. E. Mead, with discussion, p. 168-181; The study of prices in agricultural

economics research, by K. A. H. Murray, with discussion, p. 182-196; The relations of producers' and consumers' co-operative societies, by G. Walworth, with discussion, p. 197-210; Statements by overseas visitors on the economic situation of agriculture in Europe and Canada, p.211-226; and Changes in rural life as they affect the younger generation, by Miss M. K. Ashby, p. 227-236.

Alabama

Alabama. University. School of commerce and business administration. Bureau of business research. Mimeographed series no. 1-2, 4. 3 nos. University, Ala. [1931?-32] 280.9 All

No. 1 Population of Alabama, by H. H. Chapman; no. 2. Reference outline of cost accounting principles and procedures, by Lee Glover; no. 4. Industrial activity in Alabama, 1913-1932, by W. M. Adamson.

Australia. Finance

Shann, E. O. G., and Copland, D. B. ed. The Australian price-structure, 1932. documents illustrating the phase of financial reconstruction, November 1931 to November 1932. 253p. Sydney, Angus & Robertson, limited, 1933. 284 Sh1

"The documents here compiled and arranged may throw added light on Australia's not unsuccessful reaction to the full force of the business cyclone. They deal, of necessity, mainly with the monetary and tariff aspects of our problem as these were most under discussion during 1932. But the editors would feel guilty of creating or condoning a false impression if they did not add that tariff reductions and credit control, however necessary as sanctions, do not in their opinion remove the necessity for a constant reshaping of all costs to meet the needs of consumers and the tests of competitive industry."

Business Depression

Morley, Felix, ed. Aspects of the depression. 300 p. Chicago. University of Chicago press [c1932] 280 N216A

Bibliography, p. 96-99, 197-200, 298-300.

Consists of 30 lectures delivered 1931-1932 over a nation-wide network of the National Broadcasting Company under the National Advisory Council on Radio in Education.

Lectures also issued separately.

Partial contents: Forerunners of the present depression, by E. L. Bogart; Social consequences of business depressions, by Jane Addams; Business depressions and business profits, by W. F. Gephart; Agriculture in relation to economic prosperity, by E. G. Nourse; The tariff in relation to prosperity, by E. M. Patterson; What the consumer should do, by F. W. Taussig; Responsibility and economic distress, by R. G. Tugwell; The idea of planning, by G. H. Soule, jr.; Federal planning, by Stacy May; The limitations of planning, by S. H. Slichter; Land utilization, by M. L. Wilson; and Co-operation as a stabilizing force in agriculture, by C. L. Christensen.

Reymond, M H. Permanently curing depressions; a new light of economic understanding upon the subject of depressions. 128p. New York, The Baker and Taylor company, 1933. 284 R332

Herbert F. Fraser reviewed this volume in the American Economic Review for Sept. 1933 in part as follows: "This analysis of the cause and cure of depression is extremely simple. The main thesis is that 'an unstable price level is actually the cause of booms and depressions.' Since this is the cause, the cure is equally simple: stabilize the price level. Mr. Reymond does not worry about the other possibility that the causal relationship is reversed, booms and depressions causing rises and falls in the price level. Therefore, he does not trouble much about diagnosis but proceeds, as is usual with an amateur, to treat the symptoms.

"He proposes to stabilize the price level by means of a managed paper currency. As one might expect, he would control the expansion or contraction of the currency by means of index numbers... He condemns the gold standard as a cause of instability, without considering how far credit policy controls the value of gold, that is, the price level.

"Mr. Reymond should know that no price stabilization policy will work which does not directly aim at the control of bank credit, and that raises very troublesome questions. Finally, in the present state of monetary theory, we have no reason to believe that a stabilized price level, if it could be achieved, would stabilize business. Within the framework of an average of prices very real and serious maladjustments are possible, and these cannot be cured without great shifts of labor and capital. The average may remain stable, but individual prices relative to one another may get seriously out of balance."

Colonization - Italy

Leone, Giuseppe. La colonizzazione agraria della Tripolitania settentrionale nel suo primo ventennio. 151p. Roma, Tipografia del senato del dott. G. Bardi, 1933. 282.2 L55

At head of cover-title: Presidenza del Consiglio dei Ministri. Commissariato per le Migrazioni e la Colonizzazione Interna. Dott. G. Leone...

An account of land settlement in Northern Tripolitania.

Cotton

Koenig, Paul, and Zelle, Arnold. Die weltwirtschaft der baumwolle. 180p. Berlin, J. Springer, 1933. (Added t.-p.: Technologie der textilfasern, hrsg. von dr. R.O.Herzog... IV.bd.,4.t.) 281.372 K81

Bibliography, p. [176]-180.

A study of the world supply of, demand for, and trade in cotton followed by an account of cotton production and marketing in many countries of North America, Latin America, Russia and the East, Africa, and Europe.

Manchester guardian commercial. World textiles, with a review of American cotton... 32p. [Manchester, Eng.] 1933. (Manchester guardian commercial, Oct. 7, 1933)

Partial contents: American cotton in 1932-33, by G. W. Fooshe; Acreage reduction - and the cost, by C. T. Revere; American cotton and its rivals, by A. H. Garside; and Russia's textile industries, by a Correspondent.

Cotton - Brazil

Mariz de Lyra, Juvencio. Aspectos economicos da exploracao algodoeira no Brasil. 5p. Rio de Janeiro, Tip. do Ministerio da agricultura, 1933. 1933. (Brazil. Ministerio da agricultura. Directo riade plantas texteis. Publicacao no. 1) 73.9 B73 no.1

Contains tables showing production, classification, consumption, and export of Brazilian cotton, and export of cotton seed and cotton seed oil.

Cotton - Spain

Spain. Instituto de fomento del cultivo algodonero. Disposiciones oficiales relativas a su creacion y funcionamiento y modelos de estatutos y formularios para la constitucion de sindicatos de cultivadores de algodón. 63p. Madrid, 1932. 281.372 Spl

Contains the text of a decree of March 22, 1932, establishing an Institute for the encouragement of cotton production. The Government's aim is to increase the cotton acreage in Spain to 100,000 hectares in five years. Provisions are made for providing free seed and a production bounty, and for regulating the price of cotton. The ginning is to be under the control of a syndicate of cotton growers.

Cotton - West Indies

Ballou, H. A. Report by H. A. Ballou...On the progress made in organizing the cotton growers association in certain West Indian islands and suggestions for forming a West Indian cotton growers association following on the recommendations of the Sea Island conference at Barbados, March-April, 1932. [19]p., mimeographed [Trinidad] 1933. 281.372 B21

Economic Situation - Europe

Cole, G. D. H., and Cole, Margaret. The intelligent man's review of Europe today. 864p. London, V. Gollancz, ltd., 1933. 280.17 C67

Bibliography, p.[835]-842.

"In one country only - the United States - are active measures being taken in the hope of ending the depression; and the affairs of that country fall, except incidentally, outside the scope of this book. What has become clear is that President Roosevelt, whether his experiment in controlled Capitalism be destined to succeed or fail, is likely to be left to try it out alone, with no help from Europe. The gold-standard countries obstruct him, though they will be ready enough to take the profit of his success, if he does succeed; and Great Britain, poised between Europe and

America, will sit on the fence till it breaks under her weight, on the one hand declaring her desire to raise world prices, and on the other proclaiming a policy of 'national economy' which thrusts off upon others the entire burden of any action likely to bring the desired result about. As we write, there is, largely owing to events in America, some real improvement in commodity prices and even in employment; but this is precarious and speculative, for it is based rather on the anticipation of what America is going to do than on any real change in economic conditions apart from the American reflation. But there is at any rate this of hope about the American situation. Mr. Roosevelt is seriously trying to raise wages, and does seem to realize that, without this, mere reflation of credit is certain to lead on, by way of speculation, to a fresh collapse."

Part III is devoted to Economic conditions in Europe and Part VI to the European outlook,

Economic Situation - Germany

Welter, Erich. Ende und lehren der krise. 80p. Frankfurt am Main, Societätsverlag Frankfurt am Main, 1933. 280.175 W46

"Die folgenden ausführungen sind im wesentlichen ein sonderabdruck der aufsatzreihe, die um die jahreswende 1932/33 im handelsteil der 'Frankfurter Zeitung' unter dem titel 'Land!' erschienen ist." -p.[2]

An analysis of economic developments since the beginning of 1932 would seem to indicate a change for the better in the fields of credit and production. Suggestions are given for careful handling of the "seed of improvement" as well as for the prevention of a recurrence of such a depression as we have just lived through. The author refers to the various international conferences, but his main interest is of course Germany.

Empire Marketing Board Publications

Barker, S. G. Coir. Report on the attributes and preparation of coconut fibre. 66p. London, H. M. Stationery off., 1933. (Gt. Brit. Empire marketing board. [Publications] E.M.B. 71) 280.29 G792P no. 71

Gt. Brit. Empire marketing board. Statistics and intelligence branch. Fruit. A summary of figures of production and trade relating to apples, pears, bananas, citrus fruit, grapes, wine, raisins and currants. 50p. London, H. M. Stationery off., 1933. (Gt. Brit. Empire marketing board. [Publications] E.M.B./C/7) 280.29 G792Pu no. 7

Wardlaw, C. W., and McGuire, L. P. Banana storage. An account of recent investigations into the storage behaviour of several varieties. 40p. London, H. M. Stationery off., 1933. (Gt. Brit. Empire marketing board. [Publications] E.M.B. 72) 280.29 G792P no. 72

Social science research council. Advisory committee on social and economic research in agriculture. Research in agricultural income - scope and method... J. D. Black, editor. A. G. Black, executive secretary of Special advisory committee on agricultural income. 158 p. New York, Social science research council, 1933. (Bulletin no. 6) 281.29 Sol no.6

"... the objectives of this report are: (1) to describe and analyze the existing agricultural income series and those in process of construction; (2) to catalogue and evaluate existing basic data and to point out the gaps; (3) to analyze the methodology applicable to the collection of the basic data now being collected as well as the additional series requisite for the objective; (4) to analyze the problems involved in constructing income series from basic data; and (5) to examine the methods of (a) comparing agricultural incomes of different political units such as countries, states and counties, of economic units such as type-of-farming areas, tenure groups (e.g., owner-operators, tenants, laborers, croppers, smallholders), and of periods or years for any political, economic, tenure or other unit; (b) explaining variations in agricultural incomes among different units as enumerated above; (c) comparing agricultural incomes with those of other occupations, particularly urban, and accounting for differences; (d) relating incomes to the proportions and types of the factors of production; and (e) relating the proportion of land, labor, entrepreneurship and the various classes of capital goods and grades and types of each to rents and land values, value of buildings and land improvement, wages, earnings of management, and to differences in technology.

"Contrary to uninformed opinion, the problems indicated are usually difficult. Even their conceptual basis is beset with controversies. Almost every phase of general economic theory is involved in research in this field. Price and production theory are involved at every step, in selecting the basic data to be used, and particularly in interpreting the significant differences among the various series that may be constructed. Distribution theory is essential in relating incomes to proportions and types of factors of production and in determining the functional distribution of income.

"Consequently, this report will not present one consistent system of analysis. The different contributors will present divergent points of view on many subjects."

This statement of objectives is followed by a few short discussions of important aspects of a study of agricultural income as follows: The valuation basis of income measurement, by J. D. Black; The nature of wealth and income, by M. R. Copeland; The physical basis of agricultural income by J. A. Becker; and Content of farm income, by O. C. Stine and L. H. Bean.

Available income series are then outlined and discussed as follows: The Bureau of Agricultural Economics estimates of income from farm production, by O. C. Stine; The farm returns series of the United States Department of Agriculture, by S. W. Mendum; The Bureau of Agricultural Economics income series by states; State income series, by J. D. Black; The National Bureau of Economic Research agricultural income series, by Lillian Epstein; The farmer's share of the national income, by J. D.

Black; Farm business surveys as sources of data of agricultural income, by J. D. Black; The farm accounts of the Swiss Farmers' Union as portraying farmers' incomes, by W. J. Roth; Farm accounting series in Germany as sources of agricultural incomes, by Kurt Schneider; The Danish farm accounting data as a basis for estimating agricultural income, by Einar Jensen; Scotland; and Other countries.

Germany

National industrial conference board. The situation in Germany at the beginning of 1933. 50p. New York, National industrial conference board, inc., 1933. 280.175 N21S

"The investigation... was made by Mr. Vaso Trivanovitch... and the text was prepared by him under the supervision of the Staff Economic Council." - Foreword and summary.

Virgil Jordan, the President of the National Industrial Conference Board writes in part as follows in the Foreword and Summary: [This study] "deals principally with the position of Germany as a debtor nation. The struggle that has been going on in Germany during the last two years to maintain the gold standard and to avoid default on Germany's private foreign obligations is described briefly in Chapter I. The struggle for political power, which reached its climax in the appointment of Adolf Hitler to the position once held by Bismarck is discussed in Chapter II. Chapter III analyzes Germany's balance of international payments and presents a new estimate of Germany's foreign debt, of the amount that Germany had to pay to her private foreign creditors in 1932, and of the amount of foreign exchange available for that purpose.

"The findings of the study may be summarized as follows:

"1. During 1932 Germany emerged from the depths of the financial crisis. In the second half of the year industrial and trade activity increased more than seasonally. Business is not expected to improve materially until investors begin to feel that the danger of political disturbances need no longer be taken into consideration in judging the safety of investments.

"2. In 1932 the international accounts of Germany were balanced. Without the burden of reparation payments Germany is a solvent and going concern. A total foreign debt of about \$4,000 million is not excessive for a country of the size and strength of Germany."

Institute of Public Affairs

Institute of public affairs, University of Georgia. Proceedings of the Institute of public affairs, seventh annual session, Athens, Georgia, May 8-16, 1933. 174p. [Athens, Ga., 1933] (Bulletin of the University of Georgia, v. 33, no. 10, Aug. 1933) 280.9 In76 7th 1933

Partial contents: America's reaction to the European crisis, by Frank H. Simonds; South America; People, resources and culture, by Stephen P. Duggan; Business and social relations between North and South America, by Stephen P. Duggan; Tariff reduction by international agreement, by Jacob

Viner; Inflation as a possible remedy for the depression, by Jacob Viner; The world problem of unemployment, by Paul Douglas; The new deal in international affairs, by Manley O. Hudson

Japan

Laymen's foreign missions inquiry. Fact-finders' reports. Japan. Volume VI. Supplementary series, Part two. O. A. Petty, editor. 316p. New York and London, Harper & brothers publishers, 1933. 280.18 L45 v.6.

Partial contents: General review of the research work of the fact-finders in India, Burma, China and Japan, by G. M. Fisher; Rural missions in relation to their economic and sociological background, by F. R. Yoder; and Industrial and economic conditions, by R. W. Bruère.

Laymen's foreign missions inquiry. Regional reports of the Commission of appraisal. Japan. Volume III, Supplementary series, part 1. Orville A Petty, editor. 216p New York and London, Harper & brothers publishers. 1933. 280.18 L45 v.3

League of Nations Publications

League of nations. Economic committee. Recommendations of the Economic committee relating to tariff policy and the most-favored-nation clause. 23p. [Geneva, 1933] (Series of League of nations Publications. II. Economic and financial. 1933. II. B.1) 280.9 L47P 1933 II.B.1

At head of title: Official no.: E.805. Geneva, February 16th, 1933.

League of nations. Economic committee. Review of the legal aspects of industrial agreements. Prepared for the Economic committee, by M. Henri Decugis (France), Mr. Robert E. Olds (United States of America) and M. Siegfried Tschierschky (Germany). 95p. Geneva, 1930. (Series of League of nations Publications. II. Economic and financial. 1930. II. 11) 280.9 L47P 1930 II.11

At head of title: Official no.: E.529 (1).

League of nations. Economic intelligence service. Statistical year-book of the League of nations 1932/33. 292p. Geneva, 1933. (Series of League of Nations Publications. II. Economic and financial. 1933. II. A. 7) 280.9 L47P 1933 II.A.7

League of nations. Economic intelligence service. World production and prices, 1925-1932. 146p. Geneva, 1933. (Series of League of nations Publications. II. Economic and financial. 1933. II. A. 12) 280.9 L47P 1933 II.A.12

League of nations. Review of world trade, 1932. 64p. Geneva, 1933. (Series of League of nations Publications. II. Economic and financial. 1933. II. A. 10) 280.9 L47P 1933 II.A.10

National industrial conference board. Economic reconstruction legislation of 1933. 214p. New York, National industrial conference board, inc., 1933. 280.12 N213

The President of the National Industrial Conference Board writes in part as follows in the Foreword and Summary of this useful volume:

"The legislative output of the recent special session of the Seventy-Third Congress bulks larger in volume and voltage than that of any previous congressional session in the national history. In point of number of measures enacted, diversity of issues involved, variety of experiments initiated, far-reaching influence on every phase of economic and social life, and profound significance for the future trend of national development, this new body of legislation is without parallel in the records of the Congress. It was an extraordinary session in name, and its work was extraordinary in fact. While opinions differ widely in respect to the soundness and wisdom of some of the policies embodied in this legislation, there can hardly be any question that, whatever its merits or its defects may be, it is the most remarkable and potentially important body of social-economic legislation ever enacted at one time by the legislature of a modern state."

"In view of the supreme importance of the economic reconstruction legislation enacted by the Seventy-Third Congress in the special session of 1933, it seemed to the National Industrial Conference Board desirable to issue a handbook containing reprints of the principal acts, with a concise topical analysis. Accordingly, this brief compendium has been prepared by the Conference Board's Research Staff. Part I presents a digest of the provisions of the laws relating to 34 topics, arranged alphabetically for convenience of reference. Part II contains the official text of 17 laws, selected as of sufficiently general importance in their direct or indirect bearing on industry to warrant their inclusion in this manual.

"In analyzing the provisions of the laws, no attempt has been made at critical appraisal. It is too early for that. Obviously, not all of these legislative experiments will succeed. It is certain that many amendments will be found necessary. The mere enactment of a law is only one step in the process of economic reconstruction. Even when a law is soundly conceived, the accomplishment of concrete and lasting results depends on the quality of its administration and the response of the public.

"Recognizing that much of the economic reconstruction legislation of 1933 is largely experimental, and full of promise not only for good but also for bad, the Conference Board will play the rôle of a scientific laboratory observer in relation to this great experiment in national economic planning. It now presents an impartial analysis of this imposing body of law. Later, from time to time, it will report on the practical operation of the National Industrial Recovery Act and other measures, and the record of accomplishment or failure in their administration."

National Industrial Recovery Act

Tead, Ordway, and Metcalf, H. C. Labor relations under the Recovery Act. 259p. New York and London, Whittlesey house, McGraw-Hill book company, inc., 1933. 283 T22

Bibliography, p. 253-254.

The authors write in part as follows: "The task of building an 'economic constitutional order' is, of course, a prodigious one - the task of at least a generation. What progress can be made during the life of the Recovery Act as such will depend on many factors, not the least of which is the disposition of American employers and executives to take up the constructive challenge it presents."

"... It will be necessary to see all this activity in perspective and to grasp which elements of policy give promise of requiring major attention... The whole machinery of managerial effort and of profitable negotiative transaction must surely take increasing cognizance of the following problems:

"1. Much more attention must be paid to assuring reasonable security of employment and livelihood for all employees...

"2. Executives are more and more coming to see that the hearty support of the rank and file in helping realize the objectives of a corporation can be expected only when those objectives are broad and inclusive enough of the workers' well-being to make it possible for the workers to feel that they can safely cooperate in forwarding them.

"3. There is every evidence of an increasing acknowledgment that the principle of the representation of the different interests involved in deliberations on policy should be applied more consistently throughout corporate and industrial government.

"4. If executives want the genuine cooperation of all members of their working group, it becomes increasingly clear that the price of securing this is in some way to admit them as more nearly equal and responsible partners in the conduct of the enterprise. How this realization of partnership can be attained is one of the most provocative and crucial problems of our generation."

New Deal Economics

Frederick, J. G. A primer of "new deal" economics. 322p. New York, The Business bourse, 1933. 280.12 F87

Have also supplement: "New deal" organization chart (in pocket)

Partial contents: New governmental relation to business, by Donald Richberg, p.201-216; Industry control through trade associations, by Gerard Swope, p. 217-228; The ending of economic impotence, by Bernard M. Baruch, p. 229-238; A compulsion to efficiency, by R. G. Tugwell, p. 275-277; and Circuit flow of prosperity, by H. A. Wallace, p. 279.

Planning - National

Stevenson, C. R. The way out. 44p. [New York, 1932?] 280.12 St4

"I think that we should now organize a commission along [the same lines as the Aldrich Commission which finally evolved the Federal Reserve System] absolutely non-partisan, having as members the very best

ability which we have at our command in both Houses of Congress, having in its membership representatives from various forms of industrial and agricultural activities, calling to its aid the best intelligence which the country has to offer, and let this commission make a thorough study of the entire problem and work out the fundamental principles which are necessary to its solution. Let them draft the changes which we would have to make in our Constitution; let them prepare the various laws which are possible under the present Constitution as well as those which will be necessary after any changes are made in the Constitution. Let them spend on this work as much time as is necessary, whether it is one year, two years, or three years, but let us finally evolve a plan and a fundamental philosophy on which we can build a new and greater America, a country which will be as far ahead of our present America as the present America is ahead of any of the civilizations which have preceded it."

Population

International union for the scientific investigation of population problems.

Problems of population, being the report of the proceedings of the second general assembly of the International union for the scientific investigation of population problems, held at the Royal society of arts London, June 15-18, 1931. Published under the direction of the Executive committee. Edited by G. H. L. F. Pitt-Rivers. 378 p. London, G. Allen & Unwin ltd., 1932. 280 In89

Added t.-p. in French.

"Communications made in the French and German languages are preceded by abstracts in English. All discussions are in English." -cf. Editor's preface.

Partial contents: Economic aspects of the tendency of population in Great Britain, by A. L. Bowley; Trends in agricultural production in Denmark, by Jens Warming; The future growth of the population of the United States, by P. K. Whelpton; Problems in the field of Commission I on population and food supply, by J. D. Black; Report of Commission I on population and food supply, by J. D. Black.

Poultry - Marketing - Germany

Euler, Ernst. Voraussetzungen eines rationellen absatzes am deutschen schlachtgeflügelmarkt unter besonderer berücksichtigung der verhältnisse am Berliner markt. 104 p. [Berlin? 1933?] 280.347 Eu5

Inaug.-diss. - Landw. hochschule, Berlin.

Bibliography, p. 86-87.

A study of the poultry market in Germany, and more particularly in Berlin from the standpoint of supply, price, distribution, and consumption and the necessity for its improvement.

Rice - Government Control of Price - Japan

Tobata, Seiichi. Control of the price of rice. Japanese council, Institute of Pacific relations. 53p. [Tokyo. Printed by the Nippon press] 1933

Preliminary paper prepared for the fifth biennial conference of the Institute of Pacific relations to be held at Banff, Canada, August 14th to 28th, 1933.

This very interesting and useful pamphlet gives an outline of the economic aspects of the rice industry of Japan and a history of the government control of the price of rice from early times to the enactment of the Rice-price Control Act in 1915 and its successors the Rice Control Acts of 1921 and 1933. The Act of 1933 will probably go into effect in November although the detailed procedure regarding its enforcement has not yet been promulgated. This Act provides "(1) That the minimum and the maximum prices shall be fixed by law, and the Government shall, upon request, purchase from the producers any quantity at the minimum price and sell to the public any quantity at the maximum price. It is understood that such sale and purchase will be made in Chosen, too. Hitherto purchase and sale by the Government had been made at the current market price. According to the new law it shall be made at the fixed prices and without any limitation in quantity;

"(2) That, in order to reduce fluctuations in the monthly supply of rice, the Government shall purchase rice during November and February (inclusive), when rice is mostly put on the market, and sell it later; but in this case it may be expected that the Government shall announce the maximum quantity beyond which it will not buy. The law also demands such purchase to be made at the current market price, but that this market price itself is a controlled price somewhere between the minimum and the maximum prices is clear from the discussion at the time of the passage of the bill;

"(3) That the factors taken into consideration for fixing the maximum and the minimum prices shall be the cost of production, cost of living, general level of prices and general economic conditions. How these factors shall be placed in relation to each other will depend on the discretion of the administrators concerned, but it is to be noted here that the 'calculated trend price' of rice has entirely disappeared in the new Rice Control Act. At the present time when the agricultural depression is not over, the most important factor to be considered will be the cost of production. In case there are unexpected changes in the economic situation, the Government is given the power of revising the minimum and the maximum prices;

"(4) That the fund available for carrying out the measures shall be increased to 700,000,000 yen;

"(5) No provision has been made, however, regarding Chosen and Taiwan rice and its importation, and the consequence is that the problems mentioned in the last section are yet to be solved in the future...

"(C) Though no mention is made in the Act, it is understood that the Government will endeavor to encourage price-control on the part of landowners and producers themselves, thus aiming at the stabilization of the price of rice by the joint-control of the Government and agricultural people."

In closing Prof. Tobata sets forth some of the problems which will have to be studied "(1) Measures adopted by most countries as means for price-control have been simply some sort of interference either in the trade or in other distributive processes of the products; little control has hitherto been attempted in the productive processes. The Japanese case of rice is typical in this respect. But an effective and lasting price-control can never be achieved without the control of production.

"The price-control hitherto adopted has not been very successful, primarily because it invariably aimed at price-control itself without going further to the root of the problem. An analogy with this case may be seen in the ineffectiveness of the monetary policy not accompanied by any control of industry and commerce.

"(2) The production of agricultural commodities, at the present stage, is practically left to the free initiation of producers themselves, so that when government price-control is carried out with any degree or [i.e. of] efficacy and the price of rice raised, for instance, not only the existing producers will increase their production, but also there will be newcomers. Thus such price-control, although effective for a short period of time, will not be effective long enough, as it will be accompanied sooner or later by counteractive forces. The more effective the price-control adopted, the greater such counteractive forces

"(3) Moreover, a price-control which is effective today may later entail new difficulties. Producers, in the above instance, will try to get more means of production, especially arable lands, but, as in the case of rice cultivation in Japan, a newly opened rice field needs several years' gestation before it acquires sufficient productivity. A plan of increasing production will bear fruit only after the lapse of several years, and when it is completed, the economic situation will have been changed...The price-control which looks like a success today, therefore, may often lead to future difficulties.

"There is another factor which tends to discourage the adoption and enforcement of any far-reaching price-control, viz., the shortness of the tenure of ministerial life and the lack of continuity in governmental policies. All politicians aim at putting through measures which are efficacious only temporarily, without considering their long-term effects. No price-control policy could possibly promise great results if it is carried out only with temporary aims at the time when the method of production is getting more roundabout than ever.

"(4) So far we have confined our observation to price-control within one country, but here a question arises regarding any product which is produced all over the world. Would it be possible to control the production of such a commodity, wheat, for instance? While it is rec-

ognized that world-wide control is desirable, the question is whether or not an efficient co-operation could be expected of all the countries producing the commodity. The problem set before the world which is suffering from overproduction is not the technical question of increasing productivity, but rather a political one of regulating production in the world. Men today are called upon to criticise each country's national policy not merely from the nationalistic point of view, but from that of the common interest of the world as a whole. In the case of rice in Japan, the authorities concerned happily have no foreign competitors; but they have competing producers within the empire, for they have not yet succeeded in solving the question how to harmonise the interests of producers in Chosen and those of producers in Japan proper.

"(5) The price-control attempted today is directed to specified staple commodities. It would be difficult, however, to maintain the price of any given particular commodity at a higher level than that of others for a long time. If the price of rice is artificially raised, for example, it will tend to raise wages and the general price level as well... The effect of the high price of rice will thus be nullified in the long run.

"Thus it is evident that, in present-day price economy, the control (raising) of the prices of staple commodities will be only short-lived. In order to keep the effect of this control for a long time, the particular prices will have to be artificially raised to an ever increasing extent. The case is analogous to that of a tariff which is intended to protect home production. It will be necessary to raise tariff rate continuously in order to keep the protection effective, as we have seen in the case of grain in Italy. If this evil result is to be avoided, it will be necessary to direct price-control not separately to each particular commodity, but simultaneously and systematically to a group of certain staple commodities in such a way that a price-raising in these commodities may not cause a sympathetic rise of price elsewhere.

"(6) If prices are maintained for long, will this not tend to remove a stimulus for the technical improvement of production? Price-control, in many cases, takes into consideration the cost of production, not for the most efficient producers, but for the less efficient. This seems the case with the price-control through government monopoly in Japan in relation to tobacco, salt and camphor. The Rice Control Act, likewise, intends to control the price of rice taking into consideration the cost of production for the commonest producers; in such case it is possible that these producers receiving the compensation of their cost may abandon their efforts of improving the method of production. In this sense price-control may discourage technical improvement. How to combine price-raising and agricultural progress is a great question today.

"(7) So much for price-control over a long period of time. With regard to the control of short-period price fluctuations, it has many valuable points:

"(a) We can substantially reduce the monthly fluctuation of the price

of rice, and this will greatly relieve farmers from the burden of low price after harvest.

"(b) The price at which farmers sell rice does not fluctuate at the same rate as the wholesale and retail prices of rice. In a period of falling prices especially, the farmers' sale-price of rice falls far more greatly than its wholesale price. It is vital that this inequality in the fluctuation of two kinds of prices should be rectified by all possible means."

Social Statistics

President's research committee on social trends. ... Report to the President's research committee on social trends on social statistics in the United States, by Stuart A. Rice, with the assistance of Florence DuBois. 4 v. Ann Arbor, Mich., Edwards brothers, inc., 1933. 280.12 P92S

T.-pp. printed; text multigraphed.

Contents.- Next steps in the development of social statistics, by Stuart A. Rice and collaborators.- v.2. A guide to the statistics of social trends in the United States, by Florence DuBois.- v.3. Guides to vital statistics in the United States, by Joseph V. De Porte.- v.4 A guide to statistical series relating to wages in the United States, by Meredith B. Givens and Ernestine Wilke.

Spain - Agricultural Policy and Program

Spain. Instituto de reforma agraria. Basic law for the agricultural reform September 1932. 47p. Madrid, Instituto de reforma, 1932. 282 Spl2
At head of title: Spanish republic.

This law will be effective over the entire territory of the Republic. The administration of it will be by the Instituto de Reforma Agraria, "an organization created for the purpose of transforming the Spanish rural structure." The lands subject to expropriation are enumerated, also those which are exempt from expropriation. Among the latter are "Properties which are so well managed as to be an example of good husbandry."

"The Instituto de Reforma Agraria shall make special efforts to establish and to encourage the formation of technical and agricultural teaching centers, organizing for this purpose the necessary schools; laboratories, experimental farms, courses, demonstrations, missions and all activities tending to disseminate to the farmers the necessary knowledge for the greater yield of their farms and the practices of co-operation, taking into consideration the agricultural and live stock breeding conditions of each region and their climatic and hydrographical characteristics, facility of access to consuming markets, etc.

"It will also organize farm credit, encouraging cooperation and providing the necessary means for the purchase of seeds, fertilizers, and farm implements. It will also foster the industrialization of farm operations, amalgamation of small parcels of land, improvement and sanitation of rural homes, live stock breeding and anything related to the better exploitation of the national soil, individually or collectively.

For this purpose a National Bank of Farm Credit shall be created, and this bank, without in any way disturbing the existing Positos to which it will give added vitality, shall coordinate unorganized efforts and shall extend to all the territory of the Republic the benefits of farm credit, establishing at the same time a direct contact between production centers and consuming markets."

Organizations and individuals who own irrigation water or who will bring underground water to the surface to transform dry farming lands are tax exempt "in proportion to the social function which they will accomplish."

U. S. S. R. - Agriculture

Kalinovskii, P. N. Organizatsiia truda v l'nosovkhozakh. 162p. [Moscow] 1933. 281.179 K12

Organization of work on collective flax farms.

At head of title: ... Vsesoiuznyi nauchno-issledovatel'skii sovkhosnyi institut. P. N. Kalinovskii. P. I. Kachkin.

Stupov, A. Organizatsiia truda na fermakh svynosovkhozov. 85p. Moskva, [etc.] 1933. 281.179 St9

Organization of the work on collective swine farms.

At head of title: Nauchno-issledovatel'skii sovkhosnyi institut... A. Stupov i S. Mellin.

U. S. S. R. Gosudarstvennaia planovaia komissiiia. Report of the State planning commission of the Council of people's commissars of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Summary of the fulfilment of the first five-year plan for the development of the national economy of the U. S. S. R. 296p. Moscow, State planning commission of the U. S. S. R. 1933. 280.179 Un32

From the chapter on agriculture the quotations below have been taken: "The Fifth Congress of Soviets gave its approval to 'the program mapped out by the Five-year Plan providing for doing away with the backwardness of agriculture, raising its productive forces in full accordance with the rapid industrial development of the country, decisively abolishing the kulak stratum in the countryside and passing to socialization of agricultural production on a mass scale (the establishment of State farms, collective farms, machine and tractor stations, the faster pace of the development of co-operatives, contract system, etc.), which alone can secure for the many millions of poor and middle peasants the entrance upon a new road of economic prosperity and socialist reconstruction of the individual peasant agriculture.' The Congress pointed to the 'wide establishment of the socialized sector of agriculture (State and collective farms), which ought to embrace over 20 million of the peasant population and provide at the end of the Five-Year Plan period about 43 percent of

marketable grain.'

"Actually, the program mapped out by the Five-Year Plan in the sphere of collectivization has been to a large extent overfulfilled. Toward the end of 1932, the collective farms embraced 14.7 million peasant holdings, forming 210,000 collective farms whose sowing area was 75.6 percent of the total sowing area of the peasantry."

"In having solved the problem of establishing socialist large-scale agricultural production, the Soviet Union has created the conditions for a still greater rise of agriculture and for the complete solution of the problem of assuring sufficient foodstuffs and raw materials for the proletarian city and the collective countryside."

"During the Five-Year Plan period, decisive successes have been achieved in overcoming the antagonisms between city and countryside, and a solution has been found for the problem of historical importance, the problem of transferring the national economy of the Soviet Union from its former double base of large-scale socialist industry and small-scale individual peasant production, upon which it rested before the inauguration of the Five-Year Plan, to a socialist form of production both in city and the countryside."

Wheat Pools - Canada

Patton, H. S. The Canadian wheat pool in prosperity and adversity. 20p., mimeogr. [East Lansing? Mich., 1933]

At head of title: Canadian Institute of International Affairs. Institute of Pacific Relations, Banff conference, 1933. Delegation paper
A very interesting paper, which concludes as follows:

"The declaration of the Saskatchewan Pool in favor of a guaranteed minimum price for wheat used in domestic consumption finds precedents not only in the contemporary practice of most European continental countries, but also in the British Wheat Guarantee Act of 1932, and in the domestic wheat allotment feature of the Agricultural Recovery Act of 1933 in the United States. The existence of a basic food reserve constitutes a social utility, and there is much to be said for the plan of spreading a moderate processing or sales tax upon a commodity which domestic consumers are otherwise obtaining at prices materially below the bulk line cost of production, and of distributing the proceeds of such tax as a supplementary payment to embarrassed producers.

"The cooperative activities of the grain growers of the Prairie Provinces have had a continuous history from the beginning of the present century. The forms of organisation and the methods of action have experienced many changes and adaptations, but throughout this period has persisted an inextinguishable determination to engage in the collective marketing as well as in the individual production of their commodity. Above all has been the dominating purpose of attaining a greater measure of social justice and of laying the foundations of a cooperative commonwealth. On the whole it can be said of the prairie farmers' cooperative organisations that they have not overreached themselves in prosperity, nor been demoralised by adversity."

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Institute of public administration. A bibliography of public administration. Part I - General literature, by Sarah Greer. 90p. New York city, Institute of public administration, Columbia university, 1933. 241.3 In72

List of recent references on location of industries including migration and decentralization, comp. by Florence S. Hellman, Division of bibliography, Library of Congress. 12p. Washington, D. C., Aug. 10, 1933. Type-written.

Measures of major importance enacted by 73d Congress, 1st session, March 9 to June 16, 1933, comp. by Vajen E. Hitz, Library, Bureau of agricultural economics, U. S. Department of agriculture. 5p., Mimeographed. Oct. 18, 1933.

References on the history of agriculture in the United States, comp. by Everett E. Edwards. Oct. 1, 1933. 10 p., Mimeographed.

"A revision of the publication with the same title, dated Jan. 1, 1933. Also of 'The history of agriculture in the United States; a brief list of annotated references,' issued Jan. 1, 1931, and of 'General accounts and summaries of the history of agriculture in the United States,' issued Dec. 1, 1928, Feb. 1, 1929, and Aug. 1, 1930."

Rumania; a guide to official statistics of agriculture, population and food supply. Part 1. An annotated list of official publications, comp. by A. M. Hannay under the direction of Mary G. Lacy, librarian, Bureau of agricultural economics. Part 2. Methods of collection and analysis of official statistics, by J. D. Black and Constantin Ladas for the Bureau of international research of Harvard university and Radcliffe college. 216p., mimeogr. Washington, D. C., Oct. 1933. (U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Bureau of agricultural economics. Agricultural economics bibliography no. 49)

Wilcox, J. J. comp. NRA, the new deal for business and industry. A bibliography, May-August, 1933, together with a list of official publications of other new governmental agencies. Comp. for the John Crerar library. 78p., mimeogr. Chicago, American library association, 1933.

"Contains a list of books and pamphlets and furnishes an index to business, labor and trade journals found in the John Crerar library and the School of Commerce and administration library of the University of Chicago." - Introd.

SELECTED LIST OF RECENT REVIEWS

Compiled by M. I. Herb

Boyazoglu, A. J. Agricultural credit. 1932.

Reviewed by R. F. G. in Jour. Roy. Statis. Soc. (n.s.) 96 (3): 509-510. 1933.

Braithwaite, Dorothea, and Dobbs, S. P. Distribution of consumable goods, an economic study. 1932.

Reviewed by Hazel Kyrk in Jour. Amer. Statis. Assoc. 28 (183): 369-370. Sept. 1933.

Brunner, E. de S., and Kolb, J. H. Rural social trends. 1933. [President's research committee on social trends. Recent social trends monographs]

Reviewed by B. Y. Landis in Inform. Serv. (published by the Dept. Research and Ed., Federal Council, Churches of Christ in Amer. New York, N. Y.) 12 (17): 1-2. Apr. 29, 1933.

Campbell, P. C. American agricultural policy. 1933.

Reviewed by W. E. Grimes in Amer. Econ. Rev. 23 (3): 500-501. Sept. 1933.

Cannan, Edwin. Economic scares. 1933.

Reviewed by Harold Barger in Econ. Jour. 43 (171): 472-474. Sept. 1933.

Clark, Colin. The national income, 1924-1931. 1932.

Reviewed by Simon Kuznets in Jour. Amer. Statis. Assoc. 28 (183): 363-364. Sept. 1933.

Eisler, Robert. Stable money; the remedy for the economic world crisis. A programme of financial reconstruction for the International conference, 1933. 1932.

Reviewed by W. A. E. in Jour. Roy. Statis. Soc. (n. s.) 96 (3): 496-498. 1933.

Fay, C. R. The corn laws and social England. 1932.

Reviewed by T. S. Ashton in Econ. Jour. 43 (171): 477-479. Sept. 1933.

Fisher, Irving. Booms and depressions; some first principles. [1932]

Reviewed by G. R. W. in Jour. Roy. Statis. Soc. (n. s.) 96 (3): 494-495. 1933.

Fisher, R. A. Statistical methods for research workers. 4th ed. Rev. and enlarged. (Half-title: Biological monographs and manuals... no. 5)

Reviewed by Harold Hotelling in Jour. Amer. Statis. Assoc. 28 (183): 374-375. Sept. 1933.

Gray, L. C. History of agriculture in the Southern United States to 1860. 2 v. 1933. (Carnegie Inst. of Washington. Pub. no. 430)

Reviewed by T. R. Snavely in Va. Quart. Rev. Oct. 1933, p. 629-632 in an article entitled, The Land of Cotton.

Reviewed by E. M. Coulter in Amer. Econ. Rev. 23 (3): 496-497. Sept. 1933.

Hough, E. M. The co-operative movement in India: its relation to a sound national economy. 1932. (The All-India Co-op. Ser.- Vol. III)

Reviewed briefly in Jour. Roy. Statis. Soc. (n. s.) 96 (3): 516. 1933.

Keynes, J. M. Essays in biography. [1933]

Reviewed by H. W. M. in Jour. Roy. Statis. Soc. (n. s.) 96 (3): 512-514. 1933.

Moulton, H. G., and associates. The American transportation problem. 1933.

Reviewed by W. M. Duffus in Amer. Econ. Rev. 23 (3): 504-505. Sept. 1933.

Orwin, C. S. Financing the farmer; a scheme to provide short-term credit for agriculture. 1933.

Reviewed in Economist [London] Mo. Book Sup. no. 1, Sept. 9, 1933, p. 7.

Persons, W. M. Forecasting business cycles. 1931.

Reviewed by L. R. C. in Jour. Roy. Statis. Soc. (n. s.) 96 (3): 492-493. 1933.

Pitkin, W. B. The consumer: his nature and his changing habits. 1932.

Reviewed by Hazel Kyrk in Jour. Amer. Statis. Assoc. 28 (183): 369-370. Sept. 1933.

President's research committee on social trends. Recent social trends in the United States. 2 v. 1933.

Reviewed by John R. Commons in Jour. Amer. Statis. Assoc. 28 (183): 358-360. Sept. 1933.

Royal institute of international affairs. Monetary policy and the depression; a first report on international monetary problems, by a group of the Royal institute of international affairs. 1933.

Reviewed by G. L. Schwartz in New Statesman and Nation 6 (134, n. s.): 329. Sept. 1933.

Reviewed by R. F. Harrod in Econ. Jour. 43 (171): 493-494. Sept. 1933.

Soule, George. A planned society. 1932.

Reviewed by Lewis L. Lorwin in Amer. Econ. Rev. 23 (3): 538-539. Sept. 1933.

Teggart, R. V. Thorstein Veblen, a chapter in American economic thought. 1932. (University of Calif. Publications in economics. v. 11, no. 1.)

Reviewed by P. T. Homan in Amer. Econ. Rev. 23 (3): 480-481. Sept. 1933.

- Tugwell, R. G. Industrial discipline and the governmental arts. 1933.
Reviewed by W. S. Hopkins in Econ. Jour. 43 (171): 500-502. Sept. 1933.
- Vance, R. B. Human geography of the South; a study in regional resources and human adequacy. 1932.
Reviewed by T. R. Snavely in the Va. Quart. Rev. Oct. 1933, p. 629-632 in an article entitled, The Land of Cotton.
- World social economic congress, Amsterdam, 1931. World social economic planning... M. L. Fleddéus, editor. [1932]
Reviewed by J. M. Clark in Jour. Amer. Statis. Assoc. 28 (183): 360-362. Sept. 1933.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE PUBLICATIONS

Economic in Character*

Compiled by Katharine Jacobs

- *Natural land-use areas of the United States by C. P. Barnes... F. J. Marschner. map. [1933] (Issued by Division of land economics. Bureau of agricultural economics) 50¢

Circular**

24. United States grades, color standards and packing requirements for honey. Recommended by the United States Department of agriculture. Prepared by the Bureaus of entomology and Agricultural economics. 28p. Issued Dec. 1927, rev. Aug. 1933.

Miscellaneous Publication**

173. Proposed revised federal grain standards, including explanations, prepared in the Bureau of agricultural economics, 159p. Sept. 1933.

Service and Regulatory Announcements (Bureau of Agricultural Economics)**

93. Amendment no. 2 to Service and regulatory announcements no. 93, revised (Agricultural economics) Official standards for potatoes. 4p. Sept. 1933.

Statistical Bulletin**

42. Car-lot shipments of fruits and vegetables from stations in the United States for the calendar years 1930 and 1931. 151p. Sept. 1933.

* May be purchased from Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C.

** Requests for these publications should be addressed to the Office of Information, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Articles and Radio Talks of the Secretary and Assistant Secretary of Agriculture*

Secretary Wallace

The corn and hog program. Remarks... National farm and home hour, NEC, October 18 at 1 p.m. 8p., mimeographed. [1933]

Assistant Secretary Tugwell

The Copeland bill - and the food industries. Sp., mimeographed. Oct. 24, 1933.
Prepared especially for the Grocery Trade News.

Mimeographed Publications of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics**

Butter production trends, by E. E. Vial. 8p. [1933]

Address, the 26th annual convention, International Association of Milk Dealers, Chicago, Illinois, September 21, 1933.

Car-lot shipments of fruits and vegetables by commodities, states and months (including boat shipments reduced to car-lot equivalents) calendar year 1932. 24p. Sept. 1933.

Cotton outlook charts with explanations 1933-34. 17p. Oct. 1933.

Farm real estate taxes, 1913-1932. Middle Atlantic and South Atlantic states (a preliminary report) by Bushrod W. Allin and Donald Jackson... and Janet L. Weston. 4p. Oct. 1933.

Grade of cotton affected by exposure in the field, by Dorothy Nickerson. 12p. Oct. 1933.

The hog situation September, 1933. 9p., diagrs. Sept. 20, 1933.

Measures of major importance enacted by 73d Congress, 1st session March 9 to June 16, 1933, comp. by Vajen E. Hitz. 5p. Oct. 18, 1933.

Recent developments in the domestic cotton textile industry, by Frederick V. Waugh, Carl C. Farrington, Maurice R. Cooper. 51p. Sept. 15, 1933.

References on the history of agriculture in the United States, comp. by Everett E. Edwards. 10p. Oct. 1, 1933.

"A revision of the publication with the same title, dated Jan. 1, 1933. Also of 'The history of agriculture in the United States; a brief list of annotated references,' issued Jan. 1, 1931, and of 'General accounts and summaries of the history of agriculture in the United States,' issued Dec. 1, 1928, Feb. 1, 1929, and Aug. 1, 1930."

Romney wool studies, 1930-1933. By James W. Christie. 7p. [1933]

Rumania; a guide to official statistics of agriculture, population and food supply. Part 1. An annotated list of official publications, comp. by A. M. Hannay under the direction of Mary G. Lacy, librarian, Bureau of agricultural economics. Part 2. Methods of collection and analysis of

*May be obtained from Office of Information, Press service.

** These publications are issued in small editions for immediate use in official work and are not for general distribution.

official statistics, by J. D. Black and Constantin Ladas for the Bureau of international research of Harvard university and Radcliffe college: 216p., Mimeographed. Washington, D. C., Oct. 1933. (U. S. Dept. of agriculture, Bureau of agricultural economics. Agricultural economics bibliography No. 49)

Some recent changes in hay marketing practices. 3p. Sept. 15, 1932.

Tentative U. S. standards and grades for dressed turkeys. 8p. Sept. 1933.

Tobacco grading service. Tobacco market news service. 5p. Oct. 1932.

(Issued in cooperation with the North Carolina Division of markets)

Radio Talks*

Fruit and vegetable prospects on October 1, by S. R. Newell. 2p. Oct. 11, 1933.

General crop conditions on October 1, 1933, by J. A. Becker. 1p. Oct. 11, 1933.

October cotton crop report, by V. C. Childs. 1p. Oct. 10, 1933.

The October report on grain crops, by Joseph L. Orr. 2p. Oct. 11, 1933.

September crop prospects, by John B. Shepard. 2p. Sept. 12, 1933.

The world wheat agreement, by L. A. Wheeler. 3p. Oct. 3, 1933.

Publications of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration**

The agricultural adjustment act and its operation. 13p. Oct. 1933. (G-1)

The first four months under the Farm act, by George N. Peek. 8p. Issued October 1933. (G-2)

General regulations, Series 2. General regulations made by the Secretary of agriculture with the approval of the President under executive order of June 26, 1933, issued pursuant to title I of the National industrial recovery act, approved June 16, 1933. 4p. Issued July 1933. (G.R.-A.A.A., series 2)

Marketing agreement for dry skim milk. Approved and executed by the Secretary of agriculture September 8, 1933, effective date, September 16, 1933. 18p. (Form M-10)

Marketing agreement series - Agreement no. 6. License series-License no. 7. Marketing agreement for fresh California deciduous tree fruits except apples. Marketing agreement approved and executed by the Secretary of agriculture September 1, 1933. Effective... September 2, 1933. License issued by the Secretary of agriculture October 5, 1933 effective... October 9, 1933. 12p. (Form M-11)

Marketing agreement series - Agreement no. 9. License series-License no. 6. Marketing agreement and license for milk - Baltimore area, together with the following appendix; milk regulations. Approved and executed

*These radio talks are of current interest only and are of no value for permanent filing as the information they give may be obtained from other Department publications.

**Requests for these publications should be addressed to the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

by the Secretary of agriculture September 25, 1933. Effective date, September 29, 1933. 29p. (Form M-9)

Marketing agreement series - Agreement no. 12. License series-License no. 7 [i.e. no.8] Marketing agreement and license for packers of walnuts grown in California, Oregon, and Washington. Marketing agreement approved and executed by the Secretary of agriculture September [i.e. October] 7, 1933, effective...September [i.e. October] 9, 1933. License issued by the Secretary of agriculture October 7, 1933. Effective... October 11, 1933. 28p. (Form M-12)

Supplemental instructions to community committees and county allotment committees in preparing applications for wheat contracts, computing allotments, preparing contracts, making certifications, etc. 12p. Sept. 12, 1933. (W-24)

Wheat regulations, series 2. (Administration of wheat adjustment plan) Wheat regulations pertaining to the administration of the wheat adjustment plan made by the Secretary of agriculture, with the approval of the President, under the Agricultural adjustment act. Issued Sept. 1933. 10p. (W.R.-A.A.A. Series 2)

Mimeographed Addresses*

The battle of a million fronts. Address of General William I. Westervelt... at convention of American war mothers at Indianapolis... Sept. 26. 1933. 12p.

Economic bases of present U. S. farm relief efforts. Address by Mordecai Ezekiel, economic adviser to Secretary Wallace, before the Canadian club, Montreal, Oct. 12, 1933. 8p.

Production adjustment policies under the Agricultural adjustment act. Address delivered by Chester C. Davis... before the annual convention of the National cooperative milk producers' federation, at Chicago, Illinois, 1:30 p.m., ... October 9, 1933. 12p.

Mimeographed Radio Talks - Dairy Industry**

Putting the dairy business in order, by Clyde L. King... broadcast... September 19, 1933 in the Department of agriculture period, National farm and home hour, by a network of 48 associate NEC radio stations. 3p.

Mimeographed Radio Talks - General**

Address by George N. Peek [on the adjustment that is necessary to achieve the parity goal for commodities] over Columbia broadcasting system... September 24 [1933] at 10:45 p.m. 4p.

The battle of a million fronts, by William I. Westervelt... delivered in the Department of agriculture period, National farm and home hour... September 29, 1933, broadcast by a network of 48 associate NEC radio stations. 5p.

*May be obtained from U. S. Department of Agriculture, Office of Information, Press Service.

**May be obtained from U. S. Department of Agriculture, Office of Information, Radio Service.

An end to hunger. Address delivered by George N. Peek... on the Farm and home program, over NEC and associated stations, at 12:30 p.m. ... October 6, 1933. 4p.

Last week's adjustment, by Chester C. Davis... broadcast... October 16, in the Department of agriculture period, National farm and home hour. [1933] 4p.

120,000,000 of us are consumers, by Jerome N. Frank... delivered in the Department of agriculture period of the National farm and home hour, broadcast by a network of 48 associate NBC radio stations... September 15, 1933. 4p.

Mimeographed Radio Talks - Hogs*

The hog purchase plan, by A. G. Black... delivered in the Department of agriculture period of the National farm and home hour broadcast by a network of 48 associate NEC radio stations... September 28, 1933. 2p.

The hog purchase program, by A. G. Black... delivered in the Department of agriculture period of the National farm and home hour, and broadcast by a network of 48 associate NBC radio stations... September 26, 1933. 2p.

The hog purchase program, by A. G. Black... delivered in the Department of agriculture period of the National farm and home hour... September 27, 1933. 2p.

Mimeographed Radio Talks - Wheat*

Crops to plant on acres taken out of wheat, by Joseph F. Cox... broadcast... August 25, 1933, in the Department of agriculture period, National farm and home hour, by a network of 48 associate NEC radio stations. 3p.

Economic weeding, by M. L. Wilson... delivered in the Department of agriculture period of the National farm and home hour... September 25, 1933, and broadcast by a network of 48 associate NEC radio stations. 4p.

Making best use of contracted wheat acreages without creating other surpluses, by Joseph F. Cox... delivered in the Land-grant college radio program, September 20, 1933, broadcast over a network of 48 associate NBC radio stations. 2p.

Our new social machinery for wheat, by M. L. Wilson... broadcast... September 20, 1933, at 3 p.m. over a Columbia broadcasting system network. 4p.

Setting our wheat lands in order, by Charles J. Brand... broadcast... August 14 [1933] at 10:30 p.m., by the Columbia broadcasting system. 4p.

We move for wheat adjustment, by M. L. Wilson... broadcast... August 28 [1933] at 10:30 p.m. by the Columbia broadcasting system. 4p.

The wheat adjustment campaign... interview between Morse Salisbury... and S. G. Rubinow... broadcast... August 15, 1933, in the Department of agriculture period, National farm and home hour, by the NBC and 48 associate radio stations. 5p.

*May be obtained from U. S. Department of Agriculture, Office of Information, Radio Service.

- The wheat adjustment campaign... interview between Morse Salisbury... and S. G. Rubinow... broadcast... August 23, 1933, in the Department of agriculture period, National farm and home hour, by the NEC and 48 associate radio stations. 3p.
- The wheat adjustment contract, interview between John E. Dalton... and Morse Salisbury... broadcast... August 9, 1933, in the Department of agriculture period, National farm and home hour, by the NEC and 48 associate radio stations. 5p.
- The wheat adjustment plan. After the sign-up... by George E. Farrell... delivered in the Department of agriculture period of the National farm and home hour, broadcast by a network of 48 associate NEC radio stations... September 20, 1933. 2p.
- The wheat adjustment plan, by George E. Farrell... delivered in the Department of agriculture period National farm and home hour, broadcast by a network of 48 associate NEC radio stations... August 30, 1933. 3p.
- The wheat adjustment plan, by George E. Farrell... delivered in the Department of agriculture period of the National farm and home hour, broadcast by a network of 48 associate NEC radio stations... September 5, 1933. 3p.
- The wheat adjustment plan, by George E. Farrell... delivered in the Department of agriculture period, of the National farm and home hour, broadcast by a network of 48 associate radio stations... September 14, 1933. 3p.
- The wheat adjustment plan... interview between Morse Salisbury... and George E. Farrell... broadcast... September 6, in the Department period National farm and home hour, by a network of 48 associate NEC radio stations. 4p.
- The wheat offer, by Chester C. Davis... broadcast... September 19 [1933] in the Department of agriculture period, National farm and home hour, by a network of 48 associate NEC radio stations. 3p.
- The wheat plan is everyone's plan, by Charles J. Brand... broadcast... September 19, 10:30 p.m. by a coast NEC hookup. 6p.
- The world's wheat, a radio talk by Mordecai Ezekiel... delivered in the Department of agriculture period of the National farm and home hour, and broadcast by a network of 48 associate NEC radio stations... September 21, 1933. 2p.

STATE PUBLICATIONS

Compiled by Mary F. Carpenter

Arizona

- Embleton, H., and Morse, H. C. Factors influencing the cost of production of eggs and pullets in southern Arizona. Ariz. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 145, p.143-168. Tucson. 1933.

Arkansas

- Heckman, J. H. The roadside market. N. H. Agr. Col. Ext. Serv. Circ. 306, 4p. Little Rock. 1933.

California

Braun, E. W. California utilization of linseed oil and general economic facts relating to flaxseed. Calif. Agr. Col. Ext. Serv. Giannini Found. Agr. Econ. Mimeogr. Rept. 29, 11p. Berkeley. 1933.

Shultis, Arthur. A survey of the cost of producing market milk in the Fresno milkshed. Calif. Agr. Col. Ext. Serv. Giannini Found. Agr. Econ. Mimeogr. Rept. 28, 12p. Berkeley. 1933.

Tavernetti, A. A. Production of the Globe artichoke in California. Calif. Agr. Col. Ext. Serv. Circ. 76, 24p. Berkeley. 1933.
Includes some marketing data.

Florida

Brumley, F. W., and Turlington, J. E. Summary of 200 citrus grove records for the season, 1931-1932. Fla. Agr. Col. Ext. Serv., Fla. Agr. Ext. Econ. 3 (10): 1-5, mimeogr. Gainesville, Sept. 1933.

Timmons, D. E. Economic facts about Florida hog industry. Fla. Agr. Col. Ext. Serv. Fla. Agr. Ext. Econ. 4 (9): 1-5, mimeogr. Gainesville, Aug. 1933.

Iowa

Iowa. Department of agriculture. Thirty-third annual year book of agriculture ... 1932. 235p. Des Moines. 1933.

Similar to previous issues. Includes reports of state agricultural associations, the Division of Dairy and Food, and the Weather and Crop Service.

Iowa. State college of agriculture and mechanic arts. The agricultural emergency in Iowa, by the staff in economics... 201p. Ames. Collegiate Press. 1933. (Reprint Ser. No. J123, Iowa Agr. Expt. Sta.)

Reprints of ten articles, originally published as circulars of the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station.

Stacy, W. H. The cultural arts in Rural America. Iowa Agr. Col. Ext. Serv. Mimeogr. Circ. C.D-56, 12p. Ames. 1933?

1932 report of the Cultural Arts Committee of the American Country Life Association. Condensed for the 15th annual Country Life Conference, 1932, and the National Catholic Rural Life Conference, 1932.

Kansas

Kansas. State board of agriculture. Twenty-eighth biennial report... 1931 and 1932. 584p. Topeka. 1933.

Includes the following papers - The Kansas bonded warehouse law, by S. S. Bateman, p.62-65; and Protein testing of wheat, by E. C. Parker, p.69-90. Detailed statistics by counties are contained on p.237-581.

Kansas. State college of agriculture and applied science. Extension service and Department of agricultural economics. Kansas agricultural outlook for 1933-1934. Kansas. Agr. Col. Ext. Serv. Circ. 102, 8p. Manhattan. 1933.

Maine

Dow, G. F. Utilization of milk produced in Maine. Maine Agr. Col. Dept. Agr. Econ. and Farm Mangt. Farm Econ. Facts, no. 14, p.216-223. Orono. Oct. 1933.

Maine. Department of agriculture. Farm census of Maine by towns, 1930. 125p. mimeogr. Augusta. 1933?

Michigan

Partridge, N. L. Grape production costs and returns in Southwestern Michigan. Mich. Agr. Expt. Sta. Spec. bul. 242, 20p. E. Lansing. 1933.

Minnesota

Waite, W. C., Cox, R. W., and Quintus, P. E. Price variations in Minnesota hog markets. Minn. Univ. Agr. Ext. Div., Farm Business Notes, no. 129, p.1-3, mimeogr. University Farm, St. Paul. 1933.

Mississippi

Brooks, E. S. Tung oil; Mississippi's new agricultural industry. Miss. Dept. Agr. Bul. 1. 24p. Jackson. 1933.

Howell, L. D., and others. Farm prices of cotton related to its grade and staple length in selected local markets in Mississippi. Seasons, 1928-29, 1929-30, and 1930-31. Miss. Agr. Expt. Sta. Tech. Bul. 21. 63p. State College. 1933.

In cooperation with United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Missouri

Burt, H. J. The population of Missouri. A general survey of its sources, changes, and present composition. Mo. Agr. Expt. Sta. Research Bul. 188, 138p. Columbia. 1933.

The study was conducted in cooperation with the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics

Nevada

Scott, V. E. Poultry records in Carson Valley and Newlands irrigation project Nev. Agr. Expt. Sta. News. Bul. 7 (9): 1-5, mimeogr. Reno. Sept. 1933.

New Hampshire

New Hampshire. Department of agriculture. Report... for the two years ending June 30, 1932. 193p. Concord. 1932.

The report of the Bureau of Markets, p.18-67, includes crop and live-stock statistics.

New York

Beers, H. W. Income, savings, and work of boys and girls on farms in New York, 1930. N. Y. Cornell Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 560, 36p. Ithaca. 1933.

In cooperation with United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

In 1929 a preliminary study was made of the income of dairy-farm boys and published in Bulletin 512.

North Dakota

Willson, E. A. Incomes and cost of living of farm families in North Dakota, 1923-1931. N. Dak. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 271, 31p. Fargo. 1933.

"This study, the first undertaken in North Dakota, differs from most of [those in other states] in that it presents farm income and family expense data over a considerable period (9 years) and attempts to show the influence of changing incomes on the standard of living."

Ohio

Falconer, J. I. Twenty years of Ohio agriculture, 1910-1930. Ohio Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 526, 110p. Wooster. 1933.

A statistical summary based for the most part on Federal census figures.

Hauck, C. W. Farm produce received in trucks in the Columbus wholesale market 1932. Ohio State Univ. Dept. Rural Econ. and Ohio Agr. Expt. Sta. Mimeogr. Bul. 62. 22p. Columbus. 1933.

In cooperation with Ohio State Department of Agriculture, Division of Markets.

Lively, C. E. Concern of Ohio agriculture in a system of old age relief. Ohio State Univ., Dept. Rural Econ. and Ohio Agr. Expt. Sta. Mimeogr. Bul. 64. 19p. + 4, Columbus. 1933.

Tetreau, E. D. Migration of agricultural wealth by inheritance, two Ohio counties. Ohio State Univ. Dept. Rural Econ. and Ohio Agr. Expt. Sta. Mimeogr. Bul. 65, 15p. Columbus. 1933.

"The primary purpose of this investigation was to ascertain the relative importance of the rights of city-dwelling heirs as compared with the rights of rural heirs of farm estates at the time of the settlement of these estates."

Young, P. A. Dairy marketing information on Ohio markets, 1933. Dairy marketing associations; some changes and developments. Ohio State Univ. Dept. Rural Econ. Mimeogr. Bul. 63. 48p. Columbus. 1933.

Oklahoma

Oklahoma. Agricultural experiment station. Current farm economics v.6, no.5, Stillwater. October 1933.

Partial contents: Cooperative marketing and purchasing by Oklahoma farmers, by R. A. Ballinger, p. 117-120; Economic conditions on 562 Oklahoma wheat farms in 1933, by O. D. Duncan and H. E. Woodson, p.120-122.

Oregon

Nelson, M. N., and Sulerud, G. L. An economic study of the cherry industry with special reference to Oregon. Oreg. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 310. 96p. Corvallis. 1933.

Oregon. Department of agriculture. Bulletin, no. 21, 32p. Salem, September 15, 1933.

Report of the Division of Market Enforcement, p. 19-30, contains information on the Produce Dealers' and Peddlers' Act and includes a list of peddlers, dealers, brokers, commission merchants, buyers and growers.

Philippine Islands

Philippine Islands. Department of agriculture and commerce. Division of statistics. Statistical handbook of the Philippine Islands, 1932. 287p. Manila. 1933.

The first number of a small book which includes acreage, agricultural production, and prices.

Rhode Island

Corbett, R. B. A study of consumers' preferences and practices in buying and using eggs. R. I. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 240, 44p. Kingston. 1933.

Data were obtained by personal visits to housewives in Providence, R. I. and in the villages of East Greenwich, and Wakefield, R. I. during the summers of 1928 and 1932.

Rhode Island. Department of agriculture. Sixth annual report ... 1932. 57p. + 14.

Agricultural statistics, p.5-7; Bureau of Markets, p. 30-43.

Tennessee

Tennessee. Department of agriculture. Biennial report ... 1931-1932. 170p. Nashville. 1933

Division of Markets, p. 103-119.

Texas

Texas. Commissioner of agriculture. Twenty-fourth annual report... November 1, 1932. 76p. Austin. [1933]

Markets Division, p.59-70; Warehouse Division, p.71-74.

PERIODICAL ARTICLES

Compiled by Louise O. Bercaw and A. M. Hannay

Agrarian Reform - Rumania

Miranda, Diego de. El problema de la tierra en Rumania. El Progreso Agrícola y Pecuário 39 (1788): 626-627. Aug. 31, 1933. (Published at Plaza de Oriente, 7, Madrid, Spain.)

When Rumania was completing the expropriation of some of her lands, they were assigned first provisionally and then definitely. Under the Kingdom as formerly constituted, a local committee drew up the lists of persons eligible as grantees. These were turned over to the district commissions and afterwards reviewed by the Agrarian Committee. The preferred list included: the war-wounded, war widows and orphans, and those mobilized in the war. - Agricultural instruction was made obligatory to the grantees. - Up to the date this article was written, over 20,000 properties had been expropriated, which means that some six million hectares have passed from large to small ownership - from the wealthy landowner to the poor farmer. - Since the reform movement, the number of holdings of 100 hectares has increased by 50%. Properties of over 100 hectares have been reduced in number by three-fourths. - National economy has been the loser, owing to the sudden reduction of the wheat production area. - Gradually, more and more wheat is being grown in Rumania. The State is now preoccupied in intensifying agricultural production; the seed is being selected, a premium being paid to those who grow and harvest the best wheat. It has expended 100 million lei in the purchase of agricultural machinery, which is supplied to the farmers; experiment stations have been created, also seed-testing stations. - Rumania has not yet, however, recovered from the breakdown of its agriculture under agrarian reform. - H. E. Brockway.

Agricultural Credit - Canada

Boyle, J. E. Plenty of credit for the farmer. How the Canadian banking system meets agriculture's requirements. Barron's 13 (38): 18. Sept. 18, 1933. (Published at 44 Broad St., New York, N. Y.)

Agricultural Marketing Act - England

British Agricultural marketing act, 1933. Commerce Reports, no. 38, p.203, Sept. 23, 1933, (Published by the U. S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, D. C.)

Gives the main provisions of this act.

Agricultural Marketing Act and the Consumer

The Government and the housewife. Economist 117 (4701): 614, 615. Sept. 30, 1933. (Published at 8, Bouverie St., London, E. C. 4, England.)

"It is stated that the Minister of Agriculture is now considering the setting up of committees in connection with his marketing schemes to represent the interests of the consumer. Under Section 9 of the Agricultural Marketing Act, 1931, as soon as the first marketing scheme has come into operation the Minister is bound to appoint two committees with somewhat different functions: a 'Consumers Committee' for Great Britain, and a 'Committee of Investigation' for England and also for Scotland if any marketing scheme is in operation there."

The writer continued by enumerating the duties of these committees and discussing "the 'economic forces' which, according to the Prime Minister at Kilmarnock, the Government has released in order to push up the price level 'gently and scientifically,' 'to enable the workers to get a return for their labour.'... Mr. MacDonald has declared that his Government can look the housewife in the face, but we fear that it is only to throw dust in her eyes."

Agricultural Program - Kaufman County, Texas

Briggs, F. A. Looking ahead in Kaufman County [Texas] Farm and Ranch 52 (14): 1, 2. July 15, 1933. (Published at Dallas, Texas.)

"Last winter a number of prominent farmers and many business men held a meeting and decided that the rich opportunities presented in Kaufman County to develop a well-rounded farm program should no longer be neglected. It was also decided that if Kaufman County farms were to be made profitable, the farmers were the ones to do the job. Therefore, under the leadership of county agent C. A. Munch, a five-year program of development was planned and presented to farmers in the various farm communities. The businessmen of the country are taking a back seat, but lend their encouragement and stand ready to co-operate. The farmers are doing the work.

"The plan is based on community action and co-operation. Every community is organized, each with its officers and committeemen. All are farmers... In each community, committees of farmers are active in... planning balanced programs to suit the needs of the particular community ... In fact, the whole field of balanced farming is covered, one of the objects to be obtained is the production of a living on the farm and the development of each farm along its most advantageous lines. Nothing but the best seed is advocated and nothing but the best breeding of livestock is encouraged."

Agricultural Statistics - Japan

Scheltema, A.M.P.A. Landbouwstatistische methode in Japan. [Agricultural statistics in Japan.] Landbouw; tijdschrift der vereeniging van landbouwconsulenten in Nederlandsch-Indie 8 (12): 690-706. May 1933. (Published in Buitenzorg, Java.)

English summary on p.706-707.

Agriculture - Germany

Wynn, Arthur. A note on German agriculture. Econ. Jour. 43 (171): 518-524. Sept. 1933. (Published by the Royal Economic Society, 9 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2, Eng.)

Discusses the position of German agriculture, and the policies pursued by the Government for its relief, which include proposed legislation for the compulsory conversion of agricultural debts, high grain tariffs, raising of duties on all kinds of livestock products, and land settlement.

Agriculture - Poland

Heuser, O. E. Die produktionsgrundlagen der polnischen landwirtschaft. Berichte über Landwirtschaft (n.f.) 17 (3): 429-465. 1933. (Issued by Germany. Reichsministerium für Ernährung und Landwirtschaft. May be obtained from P. Parey, Berlin.)

In this discussion of the elements underlying Polish agricultural production the author seeks, among other things, to clarify the relations between natural production factors and actual cultivation. - H. E. Brockway.

Agriculture - Press Opinion

Agricultural press opinion. 12 (28): 1-4. Sept. 9, 1933. (Published by the Dept. of Research and Education, Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, 105 East 22d St., New York, N. Y.)

"This is the ninth annual review of agricultural press opinion, and consists of digests of editorials on selected topics appearing in 30 journals during May and June."

Agriculture - Spain

Marichalar, Louis. La situation de l'Espagne au point de vue agricole. Revue Économique Internationale, 25, année, 3 (2): 331-362. Aug., 1933. (Published at 12, Place Loix, Brussels, Belgium.)

Agricultural conditions in Spain are discussed and the need of the development of intensive cultivation and of irrigation are pointed out. In spite of the difficulties of administering the agrarian reform law, a note of optimism is struck with regard to the future of Spanish agriculture.

Agriculture - U.S.S.R.

Agriculture. The situation in the Soviet Union. Indus. and Labor Inform. 45 (13): 381-389. Mar. 27, 1933. (Issued by International Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland. Distributed in the United States by World Peace Foundation, 40 Mount Vernon St., Boston, Mass.)

A review of Russian agriculture based on reports submitted to the Central Committee and Supervisory Commission of the Communist Party and the Central Executive Committee of the Soviet Union on their resolutions, and on decrees and orders promulgated in January and February 1933.

Reasons are given for the unsatisfactory results of Russian agricultural policy. Remedies of a political character are being attempted.

Winterton, Paul. Soviet economic development since 1928. Econ. Jour. 43 (171): 442-452. Sept. 1933. (Published by the Royal Economic Society, 9 Adelphi Terrace, London, W.C. 2, Eng.)

"Summing up, it is safe to say that the most important feature of Soviet economic development since 1928 was the provision of a vast industrial plant based on the most modern technique, the whole amounting to an industrial revolution of almost unbelievable scope and depth. The second feature was the technical advance in agriculture, involving consolidation of holdings and the mechanisation of methods. The third feature was the solution of the problem of distribution which in the capitalist world makes it necessary for poverty to exist side by side with abundance. Finally, though the standard of living was not visibly raised because of the vast size and initial backwardness of the population, the material background for an immense future advance was provided.

"It is equally safe to say that the chief problem which faces the Soviet Government to-day is the task of providing a personnel with sufficient mechanical skill to handle and repair the vast new machines without getting into arrears...

"Much has been said and written - probably too much - about the 'success' or 'failure' of the first Five-Year Plan... This only can be said of the Plan - that in broad outline it achieved a great part of what it set out to do, at a cost which was calculated and was deemed worth while."

Agriculture - United States

Hyde, C. L., sr. America's calamity crop year. Com. and Finance 22 (40): 871. Oct. 4, 1933. (Published at 95 Broad St., New York, N. Y.)

"In future history the year 1933 will be counted as the calamity crop year for America; already it counts as the poorest yield per capita for all food crops combined, of the entire 150 years' records of the United States Agricultural Department...

"We vision a distinct, if not desperate, scarcity of wheat, rye, oats, barley, flax, potatoes, and hay for next May throughout all the United States; before July 1, 1934, there will be imports on some of these products from Canada or Argentine; the import duty on wheat is .42 cents, which means that the price in America must be about .60 cents above the Winnipeg or Liverpool price...

"It will not suprise us at all to see the choicer grades of wheat, selling in Chicago, around \$2 per bushel before next July and it may be counted a certainty that by next May the price for contract grades will be far above the ridiculously low figure the May contracts are now offered at."

Agriculture - World - Potentialities

Wallace, H. A. World agriculture - its significance for rural America. Rural America 11 (7): 4-7. Sept. 1933. (Published by the American Country Life Association, Inc., 105 East 22nd St., New York, N. Y.)

Address before the American Country Life Association, Blacksburg, Virginia.

Discusses the potentialities of world agriculture - the possibilities of science and the machine, and the possibilities of social organization.

Agriculture - Yugoslavia

Adamic, Louis. One hundred million peasants. New Repub. 76 (980): 119-122. Sept. 13, 1933. (Published at West 21st St., New York, N. Y.)

"Large and growing masses of peasants scattered through 280,000 villages of the densely populated and preponderantly agrarian lands of eastern Europe and the Balkans... are getting tired of being the beasts of burden of capitalist civilization, and are turning Left. The situation is a vast, complicated one. For brevity's sake, I shall try here to simplify it somewhat by dealing first in some detail with Yugoslavia, which I know best and which, in one way or another, is typical of the other countries; then briefly, with the rest of that part of Europe whose backwardness and immense undeveloped natural wealth, coupled with the fact that it verges on Soviet Russia and is inhabited mainly by Slavs, inevitably will make it more and more important in world politics."

Dubic, Slavoljub. Jugoslawien. Die bäuerliche wirtschaft Jugoslawiens. Berichte über Landwirtschaft (n.f.) 17 (3): 525-537. 1933. (Issued by Germany. Reichsministerium für Ernährung und Landwirtschaft. May be obtained from P. Parey, Berlin.)

On an investigation of the economic social structure of peasant agriculture in Yugoslavia, data concerning 116 of the smaller peasant farms in Croatia and Slavonia are given. A comparison with earlier statistics shows that the size of the various holdings investigated tallies with the size distribution for the entire territory. 5-hectare holdings are the most frequent. Small farms under 2 hectares are inadequate to maintain and keep occupied a family. - Rural farming is constantly in process of development. - Farms up to 15 hectares supply mainly animal products. Only those in excess of 15 hectares showed a more considerable market production of crops. - A short bibliography follows. - H.E. Brockway.

Back-to-the-Land Movement

Hirth, William. A sound back to the farm movement. Missouri Farmer 25 (18): 275, 279. Sept. 15, 1933. (Published at Columbia, Mo.)

"And now how would I spend the \$25,000,000 that is available for a back to the farm movement? I would use every dollar of it to finance 40 to 80 acre farms for deserving city families, and I would give preference to those who originally came from the farm... and I would give further preference to the heads of families who are 40 years old or more... I would limit the size of the farms to 80 acres". Reasons for these statements are given.

Welling, T. R. Back to the farm. Utah Farmer 54 (3): 3. Sept. 10, 1933.
(Published at Salt Lake City, Utah.)

Mr. Welling writes: "Let me state the premise upon which this article is written: people generally who have been used to emporiums, delicatessens, apartments, grand openings, etc., usually go to pieces pitifully on the farm. As one who has spent a short lifetime on the farm let me in a spirit of kindness assemble a few generalities for the consideration of the city bred back-to-the-farm enthusiast."

Conclusion in part: "'Back to the Farm' is being popularized and to a strong, healthy, determined, rural stalwart it is not so damaging, but to those less adequately qualified it is a pitfall."

Bacon Imports Quota Scheme - England

Bacon quota or tariff? Statist 122 (2899): 386-387. Sept. 16, 1933. (Published at 51 Cannon St., London, E.C. 4, Eng.)

This is an examination of the case for and against the bacon imports quota scheme.

The bacon "ramp." Statist 122 (2898): 354-355. Sept. 9, 1933. (Published at 51 Cannon St., London, E. C. 4, Eng.)

Sharp advances in British bacon prices have caused an attack on the Government's meat quota policy. In the writer's opinion "the bacon quota scheme, though not altogether unobjectionable is justifiable under prevailing conditions, though there may be good grounds for a temporary modification of the Minister of Agriculture's programme with regard to the curtailment of imports." Statistics are given showing monthly average wholesale prices per cwt. of first and second quality, green and smoked, English, Irish and Danish bacon, November 1932 to August 1933. Annual average wholesale prices are given for 1927-1932.

Barter System, National

Ezekiel, Mordecai. A national barter system. Forum 90 (4): 220-224. Oct. 1933. (Published in New York, N. Y.)

Proposes a national barter system established by the Federal Government. One of the provisions of this scheme is the amendment of the I.C.C. Act and the Railway Labor Act to permit railroads to haul freight and passengers for the national barter agency, receiving scrip in return and permitting them to use this scrip in payment of the additional railway workers employed to handle this traffic and for the purchase of supplies in connection with this traffic. This scrip is not to be used to pay regular railway employees.

Business Cycle Policy - Germany

Röpke, Wilhelm. Trends in German business cycle policy. Econ. Jour. 43 (171): 427-441. Sept. 1933. (Published by the Royal Economic Society, 9, Adelphi Terrace, London, W.C. 2, Eng.)

Butter - Restriction of Exports - Australia and New Zealand

New Zealand...IV. The restriction proposals. Round Table, no. 92, p.939-943, Sept. 1933. (Published by the Macmillan Co., London, Eng.)

On the opposition in New Zealand to the British Government's proposal that Australia and New Zealand "reduce their exports of butter to Great Britain by 6 percent for twelve months from May 1 on the understanding that Great Britain would reduce her imports of foreign butter by 12 percent during the same period."

Includes some pro and con arguments from a pamphlet by the Minister of Finance, entitled, A Butter Quota or a Free Market?

Census, Agricultural - Accuracy

Davis, I. G. A discussion of the accuracy of agricultural census enumeration in the Northeast. Jour. Amer. Statis. Assoc. 28 (123): 272-285. Sept. 1933. (May be obtained from the Secretary-Treasurer, W. I. King, Room 530 Commerce Bldg., New York University, New York, N. Y.)

Chain Stores and the Rural Community

Mellen, J. M. Weak links in chains of stores. New Outlook 161 (8): 40-43. May 1933. (Published at 515 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y.)

"The legislative searchlight will be turned upon chain-store merchandising, the effect of which upon normal economic life in a rural community is discussed by Joseph M. Mellen."

China

Ching-Wei, Wang. The control of raw materials and other things. People's Tribune n.s. 5(3): 101-107. Sept. 1, 1933. (Published at Shanghai, China.)

In this article the writer discusses in certain detail questions arising out of the flood situation on the Huang Ho (Yellow River) and the American Wheat and Cotton Loan.

Kung-Po, Chen. China's four-year industrial plan. People's Tribune n.s. 5 (3): 137-149. Sept. 1, 1933. (Published at Shanghai, China.)

"The plan consists of three sections - Economics, Industry and Mining, and Agriculture. Under the first section are placed the problems relating to commerce and labour... The hydro-electric scheme on the upper reaches of the Yangtze forms the nucleus of the second section..."

"A few points may perhaps require some explanation... While the plan is meant to be completed in four years, afforestation and land reclamation schemes can be carried out only in a longer period of years... the plan crude as it is, is prepared with special reference to the import of agricultural and manufactured products into China, as I am interested principally in domestic commerce. To be self-supporting - to substitute home products for foreign imports in time of peace and self-maintenance in the event of blockade - is our goal."

Consumption

Delaisi, Francis. Causes and cure for state control. World Trade 4 (9): 6-7. Oct. 1932; (10): 9-10. Nov. 1932; (11): 7-8. Dec. 1932; 5 (1): 5-7. Jan. 1933; (2): 6-7. Feb. 1933. (Published by the International Chamber of Commerce, 38, Cours Albert Premier, Paris, France.)

The theme of this series of articles is the same as that stated by Sir Josiah Stamp: "We have to work towards an international machinery which will ensure a more orderly progress in production and consumption." Subtitles of the last four articles in the series are: 2. Where planned foresight is needed; 3. Coordination in private enterprise; 4. Adjusting production to consumption, an automatic regulator; 5. Orderly progress in production and consumption.

Consumption - Deane Plan

Deane, A. L. After NIRA - a lasting recovery. The "Deane plan" to sustain consumption. Survey Graphic 22 (10): 512-515, 531, 532, 533. Oct. 1933. (Published at 112 E. 19th St., New York, N. Y.)

This plan which is explained in detail is a plan of "supplemental compensation to bring consumption up to producing capacity rather than reduce production to shrunken incomes." Money for this supplemental compensation fund would be built up from an "Employment Security Tax, to be paid by employers and employees whenever an eligible worker puts in more hours than the short-time Regional Average," and from a special income surtax.

Cooperation - Czechoslovakia

Faifr, Franz. Cooperative price policy in Czechoslovakia. Rev. Internatl. Coop. 26 (9): 344-348. Sept. 1933. (Published at Orchard House, 14, Great Smith St., London, S.W. 1, Eng.)

"The following statement of cooperative price policy is extracted from a lengthy and interesting report on 'Proceeds and Prices in Co-operative Societies,' prepared by Dr. Franz Faifr, of the State Statistical Bureau, Prague, which appears in full in 'Die Konsumgenossenschaft,' Prague."

Cotton

Bankwitz, Otto. Principles which should form the basis for the establishment of a quota allotment in the cotton industry of every country. Internatl. Cotton Bul. 11 (44): 544-562. July-Aug. 1933. (Published by International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations, Manchester, Eng.)

Includes a description and explanation of the Polish quota agreement. Abstract in Textile Manfr. 59 (705): 354-355. Sept. 1933.

Boyle, J. E. What's the remedy? Cotton Digest 5 (45): 4. Sept. 23, 1933. (Published at Cotton Exchange Bldg., Houston, Tex.)

The author comments on studies of the relation of price to quality as illustrated by Georgia Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin 174, by L. D. Howell and W. T. Fullilove, and urges the development of one-variety communities.

Commerce and Finance, v.22, no.38, p.806-843, Sept. 20, 1933. (Published at 95 Broad St., New York, N. Y.)

This is the Annual Cotton Crop Number.

Partial contents: A retrospect of American cotton, 1932-1933 and prospects for the new season, by Carl Geller, p.821-823; "Inflate now," cotton leaders demand, p.824; 1933 cotton crop estimate, p.827-830; How cotton trade leaders view the outlook, p.831-835.

[The cotton plan] Texas Weekly 9 (38): 1,2,3. Sept. 23, 1933. (Published at McKinney and Fairmount Sts., Dallas, Texas)

Editorial discussion of the 1934 cotton plan, which, "in the light of Secretary Wallace's address [before the Grain Dealers' Association at Chicago on Wednesday] is seen to be a proposal to put cotton 'on a nationalistic basis.' And that is not possible."

The difference in cotton as an export commodity from any other export commodity is pointed out.

The cotton plan and the tenant. Texas Weekly 9 (38): 4-5. Sept. 23, 1933. (Published at McKinney and Fairmount Sts., Dallas, Texas.)

Editorial discussing the proposed cotton plan for 1934. The "objectionable features" of the plan are pointed out. "We do object to a cotton acreage curtailment of nearly 40 percent in a single season... Furthermore, we object to any plan of cotton acreage curtailment which attains that end by placing barriers in the way of consumption at a time when there is a carryover of nearly 12,000,000 bales of American cotton. And finally, we object to any plan of cotton acreage curtailment which requires that all the sacrifices shall be made by the tenants."

In conclusion: "But the American people, and especially the cotton farmers, must be awakened to the fact that no real recovery can be attained so long as the United States continues to pursue an isolationist policy. And so long as they are led to believe that measures like the proposed cotton plan will bring about recovery that awakening will be postponed. That is our chief objection to it."

The Editor continues by giving their plan which is: "Stabilize the dollar... reconvene the international economic conference for the purpose of stabilizing world currencies and lowering trade barriers; settle intergovernment debts once and for all; and suspend the processing tax on cotton."

Cotton production and consumption in the United States and in Europe. Com. and Financ. Chron. 137 (3562): 2336-2354. Sept. 30, 1933. (Published at William St., Corner Spruce, New York, N. Y.)

In the section, Cotton Movement and Crop of 1932-33 the following information is given: Statistics of cotton production and consumption; Activities of the Federal Farm Administration (p.2340-2344); Cotton trade of the United States (p.2345-2348); The cotton trade in Europe (p.2348-2351.)

Jackson, A. L., and Backman, Jules. An analysis of the cotton industry. Dun and Bradstreet Mo. Rev. 41 (2066): 4-5. Sept. 1933. (Published at 290 Broadway, New York, N. Y.)

Discusses the high carryover, the possibility of increased consumption and the theory that cotton is at the peak of the usual two-year cycle.

Vinson, Curtis. Cotton's colorful cycle. I. The United States. Acco Press 11 (9): 6-8. Sept. 1933. (Published in Houston, Texas.)

"First of a series of articles following the path of cotton from field to cloth."

The second article is on England and Germany and is in the October 1933 number of Acco Press, p.8.

Cotton - Breeding

Romans, H. R. Scientific plant breeding has important place in the rehabilitation of Southern agriculture. South. Cult. 91 (9): 3,8,10. Sept. 1, 1933. (Published at Atlanta, Ga.)

"The pioneer work in cotton breeding of David R. Coker of Hartsville, S. C., and his achievements during a period of 35 years, have played an important part in improving the grade and staple of American cotton and keeping it at the high standard that assures its supremacy in the world's markets."

The achievements of the Coker Pedigreed Company, David R. Coker head of the company, are described in this article. The writer says "This article is designed as an attempt to explain in simple terms what scientists, in co-operation with practical businessmen, are doing to perpetuate and improve products of the farm so that they will meet the everchanging and increased demands for the very best by commerce and industry."

Cotton - Cooperative Marketing

Park, R. H. How the cotton association started. Record one of progress. From nothing to \$100,000,000 business in 11 years. N. C. Cotton Grower 12 (9, 12th anniversary and educ. sup.): 1, 2. Sept. 1933. (Published at Raleigh, N.C.)

"A skeletonized record of the progress of the North Carolina Cotton Growers Cooperative Association during its first eleven years."

Cotton - Japan

Kusano, Eisaburo. Statistical report on Japan's cotton industry. Far East Rev. 29 (6): 253-256. June 1933. (Published at Yokohama Specie Bank Bldg., Suites No. 21 and 21B, The Bund, Shanghai, China.)

Cotton Textile Code

Sloan, G. A. The cotton textile code. Carolinas Mag. 2 (2): 11-13. Sept. 1933. (Published at 324 South Church St., Charlotte, N.C.)

This is a digest of the cotton textile code and its amendments together with a list of the different committees and their personnel.

Decentralization of Industry

Piquet, J. A. The new frontier. Survey Graphic 22 (10): 509-511, 529, 531. Oct. 1933. (Published at 112 E. 19th St., New York, N. Y.)

"Automobile, bus and truck have given new freedom to industry and to industrial workers. How manufacturing is leaving congested cities to seek the 'new frontier' of our undeveloped areas, and what this decentralization means in terms of overhead, housing, health and recreation is here discussed."

Economic Conditions

Dampier, Sir William Cecil. The economic outlook. Lloyds Bank Ltd., Mo. Rev. (n.s.) 4 (43): 359-368. Sept. 1933. (Published at London, E.C.3, Eng.)

National city bank of New York. [Monthly letter on] economic conditions, governmental finance, United States securities, Oct. 1933. p.145-163. (Published in New York, N.Y.)

Among the subjects discussed in this issue are the farm situation and demands for inflation, the plight of agriculture, the farm relief program, and Cuba and sugar (p.157-163).

Recent economic changes: a detailed comparison with the 1921 recovery. Annalist 42 (1079): 371. Sept. 22, 1933. (Published by the New York Times Co., New York, N. Y.)

Accompanied by a chart which is a modification of one with the same title which appeared in the Annalist of Aug. 18, p.211. The present chart carries the record back to 1919.

Scroggs, W. O. Indications of world recovery. Foreign Affairs 12 (1): 30-32. Oct. 1933. (Published at 45 E. 65th St., New York, N. Y.)

Includes three charts which show trend of wholesale prices, trend of industrial stocks, and trend of industrial production in the United States, France and Great Britain during 1932 and 1933.

Economic Nationalism

Chase, Stuart. Autocracy - is it the economic road of the future? Scribner's Mag. 94 (3): 145-150. Sept. 1933. (Published at 597 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.)

The writer thinks that economic nationalism is "unthinkable unless

it be controlled" and that it must be planned by the Federal Government. "A degree of autocracy is almost certain to come; and it can come only in an economic system dominated by collective planning rather than laissez-faire." The writer discusses the losses and gains of autocracy, why a degree of autocracy is almost certain to come, and the form of autocracy in the United States. "Mr. Roosevelt has seen the handwriting on the wall. He has, for the moment at least, chosen autocracy and planned economy. He is already experimenting with a managed price level, minimum wages, shorter hours, public works. This is an essential beginning. But he has not yet solved the problem of the surplus. The new blanket code for all industry... may or may not provide the consumer with the wherewithal to buy the goods which business is now so energetically piling up on its shelves. I suspect that more drastic measures will be needed to meet the challenge of the surplus, and rescue the people of America from economic insecurity, unemployment, and recurring crises of despair.

"Do I favor autocracy as an ideal? I do not. I favor a World State. But I must accept autocracy as the next stage in economic history and console myself by looking beyond it to a sounder internationalism, whose cornerstone is human need, not trader's profit."

Eldridge, F. R. Economic nationalism versus economic rationalism. Economist 90 (14): 264,267. Oct. 6, 1933. (Published at 12 E. Grand Ave., Chicago, Ill.)

Gabbard, L. P. Nationalism and the American farmer. Texas Weekly 9 (38): 6-7. Sept. 23, 1933. (Published at McKinney and Fairmount Sts., Dallas, Tex.)

"The nationalistic path - the trail of the isolationist - the course followed for the past decade, leads logically and ultimately to a withdrawal of our agricultural products from the world markets. This means drastic reductions in the production of exportable crops. According to the program of the isolationist, it will be necessary to take out of production fifty or sixty million acres now producing wheat, cotton, corn, tobacco, etc., if farm prices are to be raised and maintained at a satisfactory level. It has been estimated that with the present scale of production, such a reduction in acreage would mean a reduction in the farm population of about 5,000,000 people... The isolationist asks us to contemplate a dark and foreboding future - continued low prices, decreasing land values, increasing number of farm foreclosures, and a greatly reduced standard of living among our rural people."

Economic Problems - Germany

Ritter, Kurt. Deutschland. Allgemeine agrarpolitische übersicht. Berichte über Landwirtschaft (n.f.) 17 (3): 488-519. 1933. (Issued by Germany. Reichsministerium für Ernährung und Landwirtschaft. may be obtained from P. Parey, Berlin.)

A report, made up to Jan. 20, 1933, on general land-policy questions in Germany, covering the following topics: The provision of work and the land-settlement question in the economic program of the Schleicher

cabinet. - Economic situation and agricultural indebtedness. - Authorization for compulsory admixture of butter with margarine. - Tariffs and other commercial policy measures. "Osthilfe" (East German Relief) and "Vollstreckungsschutz" (Protection against execution or seizure of property.) - Legislation on commercial grades. - H. E. Brockway.

Economics

Bradford, F. A. Economics as a science - an economist dissents. Annalist 42 (1082): 467. Oct. 13, 1933. (Published by the New York Times Co., New York, N. Y.)

This is a reply to certain of the conclusions expressed by Mr. Van Riper in his article, The Business Man Looks at Economics.

Cannan, Edwin. The need for simpler economics. Econ. Jour. 43 (171): 367-378. Sept. 1933. (Published by the Royal Economic Society, 9, Adelphi Terrace, London, W.C. 2, Eng.)

The writer thinks that the economic theory being taught today is too elaborate and that "the almost complete absorption of the younger teachers in making what they rightly or wrongly believe to be important advances in the higher branches of theory is leaving the public at the mercy of quacks." In this paper he discusses "only two of the innumerable examples of the mischief caused by the failure of the economists to explain simple things so that they can be understood by the people. One is the mischief caused by the worship or undue glorification of agriculture, and the other that caused by the similar worship or undue glorification of exports."

Van Riper, Walker. The business man looks at economics: a layman's test of sound principles. Annalist 42 (1079): 372-373. Sept. 22, 1933. (Published by the New York Times Co., New York, N. Y.)

L'Est Européen Agricole

L'Est européen agricole, no. 5, Apr. 1933; no. 6, July, 1933. (May be obtained from Librairie Jouve & cie, 15, Rue Racine (6e), Paris, France.)

No. 5 contains articles on the position of the agricultural countries of Eastern Europe at the World Economic Conference, by Adam Rose; Professor Laur's plan for the organization of an international wheat market, by Georges Groscicki; Agriculture in Estonia, by Balticus; Measures for the relief of agricultural indebtedness in Poland, by L. K.; The agricultural depression in Rumania, by Chiritescu-Arva; and Trade and price statistics.

No. 6 contains articles on the dairy industry of Latvia, by J. Fridenbergs; the use of artificial fertilizers in Poland, by St. J. Poniatowski; control of the Polish milk trade, by P. S.; viticulture in Rumania, by J. Theodorescu; the agricultural depression in Czechoslovakia, by A. P.; the agrarian reform in Czechoslovakia, by A. Pavel; report on the conference of Bucharest, June 4-6, 1933; and trade and price statistics.

Export Bonds - Germany

Export bonds for cereals; new powers. Gt. Brit. Board of Trade Jour. (n.s.) 131: 185-186. Aug. 3, 1933. (Published by H. M. Stationery Office, London, Eng.)

A law of July 20, 1933 empowers the Minister of Finance and the Minister of Food and Agriculture to decree "(a) that in the event of rye and oats being exported from the open market of the customs territory, certificates (export bonds) be issued for the quantities exported. Such export bonds shall entitle the holder to import a corresponding quantity of barley or maize or dari free of duty or at reduced rates of duty; (b) that certificates (export bonds) be issued to owners of mills or malt factories upon the export of rye, oat or barley products manufactured by them from the open market of the customs territory. Such export bonds shall entitle the holder to import free of duty or at reduced rates of duty a quantity of barley or maize or dari corresponding to the quantity of cereals used for the manufacture of the products."

Farm as a Food Factory

Corbaley, G. C. The plight of 6,000,000 factories. New Outlook 161 (8): 30-35. May 1933. (Published at 515 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y.)

The president of the American Institute of Food Distribution, "explains the purposes of the Administration farm legislation and calls for the recognition of an American farm as essentially a 'food factory.'"

Farm Management - Germany

Busch, W. Wandlungen in der struktur rheinischer betriebe. Berichte über Landwirtschaft (n.f.) 17(3): 389-404. (Issued by Germany. Reichsministerium für Ernährung und Landwirtschaft. May be obtained from P. Parey, Berlin.)

The results of an investigation of 18 farms in Western Germany of the domain (Hofgut) type, averaging in size 75 hectares, show that their situation, owing to a one-sided system of management, is very critical. The essence of the crisis is that the establishments are no longer on a paying basis. Up to the time of the general break in prices, the fall-off in profit-making possibilities is mainly due to an increase in expenditure including an increase in wages. Extensive farming would bring no relief to the small-peasant holdings. - H. E. Brockway.

Farming, Disadvantages of

Paton, J. M. Seven answers. Survey 69 (10): 365,366. Oct. 1933. (Published at 112 E. 19th St., New York, N. Y.)

Presents seven answers to Dr. Kirkpatrick's "Seven Points" in the July Midmonthly in "an attempt to deny the idyllic nature of farming."

Fats and Oils

The world situation in oils and oilseeds. Foreign Crops and Markets 27 (13): 314-331. Sept. 25, 1933; (14): 352-377. Oct. 2, 1933. (Published by the Division of Foreign Agricultural Service, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.)

Flax - Bounty - France

Arrêté fixant le montant de la prime à la culture du lin pour l'année linière 1933-1934. France. Journal Officiel 65 (194): 9006. Aug. 20, 1933. (Published at Quai Voltaire 31, Paris (7e), France.)

Gives text of the decision of Aug. 18, 1933, by the Ministry of Agriculture, providing for payment of a premium on French-grown flax, stripped within the national territory. The basic figure is 4 fr. 80 per kilogram of fiber, subject to certain restrictions. - H. E. Brockway.

Flour - China

Flour industry in Kiangsu. Chinese Econ. Jour. 13 (1): 32-48. July 1933. (Published by Bureau of Foreign Trade, Ministry of Industry, Customs Building, Shanghai, China.)

Government, County

Atkinson, R. C. Principles of a model county government... with a foreword by Prof. John A. Fairlie. Report no. 2 of the Committee on County government of the National Municipal League. Natl. Munic. Rev. 22 (9): 465-486. Sup. Sept. 1933. (Published by the National Municipal League, 309 East 34th St., New York, N. Y.)

This report "includes a brief discussion of the present situation and statement of general principles, followed by more detailed exposition on the composition, officers, procedure, and powers and duties of the county board; the county manager; the administrative departments; and personnel administration."

Grain - Cooperative Marketing

Hutchinson, Lew. The place of cooperatives in grain marketing. Rev. Internat. Coop. 26 (9): 340-343. Sept. 1933. (Published at Orchard House, 14, Great Smith St., London, S. W. 1, Eng.)

Also in U.F.A. 12 (9): 267, 268. Sept. 1, 1933.

Inasmuch as "the whole trend of modern business development seems to be towards consolidation... so the only way the producer or consumer can hope to hold his own is through organisation, and there is no organisation holding out more hope for the producer than a soundly organised and capably managed cooperative marketing organisation which he himself owns and controls."

Grain - Price-fixing - Germany

Germany. Fixing agricultural prices - coal outlook. Economist 117 (4700): 579-580. Sept. 23, 1933. (Published at 8 Bouverie St., London, E. C. 4, Eng.)

On the "formation last week of the Corporation of Peasants [which] marks the first effective step towards the 'Corporate State' in Germany... The Act entitles the Ministry of Agriculture to fix prices and profits throughout the Corporation from the first producer to the last consumer. For this purpose a second Act imposed a special licensing system upon the milling industry, which henceforth must not buy or sell grain or flour at other than the official prices."

Grain - Sweden

Shollenberger, J. H. Bread grain consumption and trade in Sweden. Foreign Crops and Markets 27 (12): 291-295. Sept. 18, 1933. (Issued by the Division of Foreign Agricultural Service, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.)

Extracts from a report by Mr. Shollenberger. Copies of the complete report may be obtained from the Division of Foreign Agricultural Service.

Grain - Tariffs and Trade Restrictions - Europe

Development in Europe of tariffs and restrictions on international trade in cereals. Mo. Bul. Agr. Econ. and Sociol. [reprint from the International Review of Agriculture] 24 (8): 297-330. Aug. 1933. (Published by the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, Italy.)

Conclusion.

Grain Trade and New Deal

Wickham, T. Y. The grain trade and the New Deal. Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated 71 (6): 229,258,259. Sept. 27, 1933. (Published at 332 S. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.)

Address before the Grain & Feed Dealers National Association, at Chicago, Ill.

In conclusion: "Our need is for new markets, not for new methods of reaching them. By all means trade with China, for, after all, commerce is but the trading of what you have for what you want. And no matter how perfect the facilities you gentlemen may furnish him, the American farmer cannot be fully served until American ships, loaded with American goods, in the hands of American merchants, stand at anchor in every civilized port of the world."

Horsepower Equipment

Daugherty, C. R. Horsepower equipment in the United States, 1869-1929. Amer. Econ. Rev. 23 (3): 428-440. Sept. 1933. (Published by the American Economic Association, Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.)

"The merits and faults of the horsepower equipment index as an index of machinery installation are reviewed. Certain defects in horsepower statistics are pointed out. The growth in total horsepower capacity of prime movers is shown by decades from 1869 to 1929, for the country as a whole and for manufacturers, mines and quarries, agriculture, irrigation and drainage, electric central stations, electric railroads, steam railroads, ships, productive and pleasure automobiles, commercial aircraft, and work animals not on farms. Total horsepower of equipment operated by owned and purchased power is also shown for each field. The various fields are grouped in major classes - materials, manufactured products, and heavy and light transportation - and the horsepower totals of each are compared over the sixty-year period. The percentage distribution and relative growths of the different types of prime mover equipment - steam internal combustion, water, wind, work animals, and purchased-electricity- are given by decades. Certain uses of the horsepower index are suggested." Abstract, p.428.

Income, Family

Bader, Louis. The American family income and prosperity. Jour. Amer. Statis. Assoc. 28 (183): 303-311. Sept. 1933. (May be obtained from W. I. King, Secretary-Treasurer, Room 530 Commerce Bldg., New York University, New York, N. Y.)

"The purpose of this paper is to invite attention to the importance of the family in our economic activity. It does this by suggesting a distribution of family income in the United States in 1932, making a comparison of that distribution with a distribution for 1928, and then by means of other data, indicates the effects of this change in family incomes on the economic activity of the country. The family is selected because it still is the principal consumption unit, and what industry, farm, forest, and mine are to produce depends, for the most part, on the wants of individuals as expressed through the family purse... This paper examines the income and relation between income and family expenditures and the effect of these expenditures on production, employment, prices and profits."

Income, Farm

Purves, C. M. Gross income from farm production in the United States, 1933. Agr. Situation 17 (9): 2-5. Sept. 1933. (Published by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.)

Inflation

Harwood, E. C. Inflation vs. devaluation: the effects of each on distribution of income. Annalist 42 (1081): 435-436. Oct. 6, 1933. (Published by the New York Times Co., New York, N. Y.)

Harwood, E. C. The uselessness of inflation as a means of moving the mountain of debt. Annalist 42 (1082): 467,493. Oct. 13, 1933. (Published by the New York Times Co., New York, N. Y.)

Wood, J. H. Inflation, values, and prices. What happened in France - possibilities in the U. S. A. Barron's 13 (39): 3,6,7. Sept. 25, 1933. (Published at 44 Broad St., New York, N. Y.)

International Monetary and Economic Conference

Alden, Sir Percy. The problem of the world economic conference. Prog. & Sci. Worker 1 (6, n.s.): 167-170. May-June, 1933. (Published by the Association of Scientific Workers, 165 Fleet St., London, E.C.4, Eng.)

Australian view of the world conference. Round Table, no. 92. Sept. 1933. p.771-786, (Published by Macmillan & Co., London, Eng.)

Couzens, James. When nations talk business. Nation's Business 21 (8): 13-15. Aug.1933. (Published by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Washington, D. C.)

This article on the World Economic Conference written late in June shows "some of the difficulties the conference faced and gives a first-hand appraisal of its accomplishments."

Layton, Sir Walter. After the World economic conference. Foreign Affairs 12 (1): 20-29. Oct. 1933. (Published at 45 East 65th St., New York, N. Y.)

Discusses the lessons which should be learned from the conference and what should be done regarding the problems with which it endeavored to deal.

Labor - Italy

Women's work in Italian rice fields. Indus. and Labor Inform. 47 (8): 284-285. Aug. 21, 1933. (Issued by International Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland. Distributed in the United States by World Peace Foundation, 40 Mount Vernon St., Boston, Mass.)

Gives details of the arrangements made for the employment of women seasonal workers in Italian rice fields during the 1933 season with regard to transport, housing, food, wages, social insurance, etc.

Land Values - Prussia

Diettrich, G. Das wertverhältnis der landgutsbestandteile in den neueren ländlichen siedlungen Ostpreussens. Berichte über Landwirtschaft (n.f.) 17 (3): 405-428. 1933. (Issued by Germany. Reichsministerium für Ernährung und Landwirtschaft. May be obtained from P. Parey, Berlin.)

This investigation of the ratio of value of the constituent parts of estates in the more recently organized rural settlements of East Prussia was carried out with the aid of the colonization division of the Prussian Ministry of Agriculture. As compared with prewar farm management, the internal structure of these settlements has shifted materially, the shift being attributable more especially to the economic crisis and also to the varying ways in which currency depreciation influences the individual constituent parts of the property. It was accompanied by a heavy increase of capital investment in land and buildings and a decrease in domestic cattle especially in the smaller settlers' holdings. This structural shift can, in conjunction with the general economic crisis, endanger the profit-making possibilities of settlers' holdings, the individual constituent parts of which do not, on the whole, stand in a very healthy relation one to the other. - Measures are indicated for averting the danger threatening the profit-making possibilities of post-war land settlements. The most difficult problem is the falling of land prices. A further drop is indispensable if profits are to be made.

In the form of an appendix are given, in tabular form, the values of the separate items making up the property and equipment of 268 rural post-war land settlements in East Prussia. - H. E. Brockway.

Landowners and Marketing Schemes - Great Britain

Williams, J. Landowners and the marketing schemes. C.L.A. Jour. 14 (3): 243-253. Sept. 1933. (Published by Central Landowners' Association, 7, Charles St., St. James's Square, London, S.W. 1, Eng.)

The author points out to what extent the various schemes promoted under the Agricultural Marketing Act are likely to affect British landowners, directly and indirectly.

Livestock Crisis - England

Brereton, Cloudesley. The live-stock crisis. Nineteenth Century and After 114 (680): 455-465. Oct. 1933. (Published by Constable & Co., Ltd., Orange St., Leicester Square, London, W.C. 2, Eng.)

The writer discusses the present distressed condition of the British livestock industry, agreements limiting the imports of foreign beef, mutton, and bacon, and the so-called "black-pacts" with Denmark and the Argentine, and analyzes the proposed marketing scheme for meat.

Mechanization - Brazil

Freise, F. W. Brasilien. Die entwicklung des maschinenwesens bei der brasilianischen pflanzungswirtschaft. Berichte über Landwirtschaft (n.f.) 17 (3): 554-562. 1933. (Issued by Germany. Reichsministerium für Ernährung und Landwirtschaft. May be obtained from P. Parey, Berlin.)

A discussion of the development of mechanized farming in Brazilian plantation industries based on personal observation and compiled from statistical data derived from administrative sources. Includes 4 tables

entitled respectively: I. Distribution, according to states, of agricultural machinery, 1920 and (in part) 1930. II. Proportion of agricultural products obtained with the aid of mechanized labor in the States of Sao Paulo, Santa Catharine and Rio Grande do Sul. III. Sources of the technical material (machinery, fertilizer, etc.) used in Brazilian agriculture. IV. Index figures of the various items entering into cost of production in 1910, 1920 and 1930 as compared with 1900. - H. E. Brockway.

Migration Problem and Agriculture

The migration problem in its relation to agriculture. Mo. Bul. Agr. Econ and Sociol. (reprint from the 'International Review of Agriculture') 24 (9): 333-379. Sept. 1933. (Published by the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, Italy)

Discusses the course of the migration movement in pre- and post-war times, causes of the present position of the migration movement, the effects of the present position of the migration movement, and then treats the following countries separately, Canada, Germany, Italy, Poland, Sweden, and the United States, and in less detail, England and Wales, France, Austria, Estonia, Brazil, New South Wales, and New Zealand. Schemes in the various countries for relieving unemployment by land settlement, suburban settlements and garden allotments are described.

Milk

Hughes, H. J. New adventures in milk. Country Gent. 103 (10): 6-7, 22. Oct. 1933. (Published at Independence Square, Philadelphia, Pa.)

This is the second of two articles on the battle of the milk sheds "against overproduction, against duplication of distributing facilities, against unfair trade practices, against market substitutes, against the racketeer, against a world-wide condition of decreased spending power."

The first appeared in the Country Gent. 103 (9): 8-9, 51. Sept. 1933. It was entitled, What's Wrong with Milk Sheds?

Macklin, Theodore. Milk market reaching for recovery aid. Pacific Rural Press 126 (12): 214. Sept. 16, 1933. (Published at 560 Howard St., San Francisco, Calif.)

After a brief review of the milk situation, the cure and how it is to be applied for commercial market milk is outlined.

McMillen, Wheeler. The milky war. Country Home 57 (9): 12-13, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33. Sept. 1933. (Published at 250 Park Ave., New York, N. Y.)

"This picture of the situation in the milk sheds of the great cities has taken into account only the price cutter as a factor in the problem of the largest division in American agriculture - the dairy industry.

He, alone, is far from being wholly responsible for the diminished profits of dairymen. Official investigations have brought out other factors:

the general business decline, the uncontrolled surplus production, the existence of too many cows, the alleged excessive profits and obvious high costs of distributors, the failure of farmers to unite in a single dominant cooperative, all have been given emphasis."

Milk - Marketing - England

Milk marketing. New Statesman and Nation 6 (133, n.s.): 290-291. Sept. 9, 1933. (Published at 10, Great Queen St., Kingsway, London, W.C. 2, Eng.)

An article on the British milk marketing scheme which will come into operation this fall.

Milk Strike - New York State

Causes, events, and possible results of the milk strike in New York State. Amer. Agr. 130 (17): 346-347. Aug. 19, 1933. (Published at 461, 4th Ave., New York, N. Y.)

Two page editorial on the New York milk strike.

Whitcomb, Robert. Why the milk farmers struck. Nation 137 (3557): 267-269. Sept. 6, 1933. (Published at 20 Vesey St., New York, N. Y.) Pam. Coll.

Describes the chaotic conditions in the milk industry of New York which caused the farmers to strike. Reference is made to the milk strike of 1919 which was won by a Dairymen's League under G. W. Slocum.

Wilson, Edmund. The milk strike. New Repub. 76 (980): 122-125. Sept. 13, 1933. (Published at 421 West 21st St., New York, N. Y.)

The writer states: "The milk strike reached its highest point of intensity in a part of upstate New York where I had spent many summers in my youth and which I have always known as the quietest spot on earth. So when I heard of the disturbances up there, I went up to see what was going on." He tells of the aroused farmers and why they hoped for relief from the Pitcher Bill, the milk board and other efforts to help, was a failure.

Ottawa Conference

Australia's response to the Ottawa agreement. Round Table, no. 92, p.895-904., Sept. 1933. (Published by MacMillan & Co., London, Eng.)

See also article, Ottawa Obligations in the New Zealand section, p.934-938.

Boyle, J. E. The Ottawa conference - one year later. Our economic loss calls for sanity in international relations. Barron's 13 (40): 11-12. Oct. 2, 1933. (Published at 44 Broad St., New York, N. Y.)

"In Ottawa last year the internationally discussed Imperial conference took place. Agreements there and then made among Great Britain representatives and representatives of the seven other members of the British Commonwealth of Nations were of immediate interest to and had important

influence upon other nations, particularly in the United States. It is of interest to trace that influence a year after the Conference.

"At current estimate it appears that the United States export trade with Canada and England, reaching in normal years to over \$520,000,000 is to be destroyed by the Ottawa pacts. In addition, our trade with India will be seriously crippled.

"What is to be done about that conference which represented a victory for the forces of narrow, economic nationalism? Much depends upon what is done in Washington, and if the views of the Secretary of State Hull prevail the outlook is not hopeless."

Policies Affecting Country Life

Taylor, H. C. National policies affecting country life. I. Rural Amer. 11(7): 8-11. Sept. 1933. (Published by the American Country Life Association, Inc., 105 East 22nd St., New York, N. Y.)

Price-fixing

Edie, L. D. Price fixing : the third effort. Amer. Bankers Assoc. Jour. 26 (4): 20-21, 61. Oct. 1933. (Published at 22 E. 40th St., New York, N. Y.)

The three efforts in price fixing are: In war - in depression - in recovery.

"The war-time principle was to hold prices down to a point where the bulk of firms in an industry could earn a fair profit... The depression-time principle was quite different. Surpluses existed. Speculators were selling short. The strategy was to restrict production, buy up surpluses for holding, prosecute bear speculation... Three main principles today may be identified: (a) Farm parity; (b) Fair practices (c) Purchasing power."

Following this statement the present attempt at price-fixing is discussed.

Price-supporting Measures - Latin America

Lynsky, Myer. Agricultural price-supporting measures in Latin America. Bul. Pan. Amer. Union 67 (7): 567-588. July 1933. (Published at 17th St. and Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington, D. C.)

This article is "based largely on materials prepared by the author in connection with U. S. Department of Agriculture Foreign Service Report No. F. S. 56, Agricultural Price-Supporting Measures in Foreign Countries, by Lynn Ramsay Edminster, Leo J. Schaben, and Myer Lynsky." It discusses the Brazilian coffee defense, the Cuban sugar-control. restriction of sugar production and supervision of the grain exchanges in the Argentine Republic, Government intervention and price-fixing in the wheat industry in Uruguay, the Mexican henequen control, and payment of bounties and price-fixing in Chile.

Raisin Stabilization Plan

Savage, H. A. The raisin stabilization plan. Dried Fruit Record 1 (2): 5, 14. Sept. 1933. (Published at 580 Market St., San Francisco, Calif.) Discusses the marketing agreement approved by the Growers' Committee of Sixty.

Real Estate

Wickens, D. L. Cost of financing farm real-estate purchases by deferred payment. Agr. Situation 17 (9): 17-19. Sept. 1933. (Published by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.)

Refrigeration

Refrigeration: an invaluable aid to material progress. Index 13 (10): 172-173, 176-178. Oct. 1933. (Published by the New York Trust Co., 100 Broadway, New York, N. Y.)

On the progress of the mechanical refrigerating industry.

Regional Planning

Barrows, E. M. U.R.A. - a new American nation. New Outlook 161 (8): 17-21. May 1933. (Published at 515 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y.)

"United Regions of America is the new nation which regional and civic planners see emerging in our changed country today. Edward M. Barrows tells how President Roosevelt will give Federal impetus to this economic revolution with his Muscle Shoals program."

Research

Fifteenth anniversary of the Alabama and Wisconsin experiment stations. Editorial. Expt. Sta. Rec. 69 (2): 161-164. Aug. 1933. (Published by the Office of Experiment Stations, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.)

Pages 163-164 consist of an editorial summary of a paper by Dr. Eugene Davenport on Research the Master Key to an Advanced Civilization, presented at the exercises held in observance of the fiftieth anniversary of the Wisconsin Station on June 3, 1933.

Rural Reconstruction - China

Ma, W. H. The rural reform movement in China. Chinese Affairs 5 (1): 4-5, 16. June 15, 1933. (Published at Shanghai, China.)

Sugar - Queensland

Economic conference and sugar. Producers' Rev. 23 (10): 33, 34. Aug. 15, 1933. (Published at P.O.Box 129, Toowoomba [near Brisbane] Queensland)

Article pointing out the trend of events as relating to the sugar industry in Queensland. "Owing to the failure of the conference to agree, the Sugar Committee dispersed, and no business was done."

"Our strong advice to our producers is to put on their considering caps, especially those districts which are producing excess sugar for which the only cure is to deliberately curtail their output to their peak allowance."

Tariff - Netherlands

Holland. New tariff policy - coal mining depression - falling interest rates. Economist 117 (4699): 536-537. Sept. 16, 1933. (Published at 8 Bouverie St., London, E.C., 4, Eng.)

Holland has terminated the tariff truce, and there has been introduced into Parliament "a Bill empowering the Minister of Economic Affairs to fix special quota rates, apart from the existing quotas, in favor of certain countries at the discretion of the Minister, and to subject the quotas to such restrictions as are calculated to encourage a 'normal' state of affairs in the home markets. This Bill, in addition, extends to 1938 the provisions of the Crisis Importation Act expiring in 1935."

Another government measure is the relief scheme for agriculture, "the funds for which are to be raised from a duty levied on the importation of foreign grain." The measure went into effect on August 14th.

Tariff - United States

Fetter, F. W. Congressional tariff theory. Amer. Econ. Rev. 23 (3): 413-427. Sept. 1933. (Published by the American Economic Association, Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.)

"The purpose of this article is to examine congressional views on the tariff as expressed in the debates on the Hawley-Smoot act. The principal arguments in favor of an increase of duties are given in the Report of the Ways and Means Committee. The Democrats with the exception of a small minority, had abandoned opposition to protection as a principle. Eastern Congressmen favored low duties on foodstuffs and raw materials; spokesmen for western agriculture held the export debenture was necessary to give 'tariff equality.' The protectionist argument assumed competition in the United States and nonopoly abroad. Almost no attention was given to the idea of comparative advantage. The supporters of high tariffs assumed that the way to make the country prosperous was to make special groups prosperous, and failed to recognize any relation between tariff policy and our international creditor position. Congressional opinion was largely a reflection of prevailing public opinion." - Abstract, p.413.

Hall, R. O. Smoot-Hawley tariff caused only about \$165,000,000 of 1931 import shrinkage. Annalist 42 (1080): 403-404. Sept. 29, 1933. (Published by the New York Times Co., New York, N. Y.)

Strawn, S. H. Depreciated currencies and the U.S.A. tariff. World Trade 5 (1): 8. Jan. 1933. (Published by the International Chamber of Commerce, 38, Cours Albert Premier, Paris, France.)

Taxation

Kendrick, M. S. Taxation according to benefits. Farm Jour. 57 (10): 7. Oct. 1933. (Published at Washington Sq., Philadelphia, Pa.)

After presenting a "set of facts" regarding taxation, and a list of the problems the author asks "can a more reasonable system of state and local taxation be devised?..."

"Something has been done in some states toward developing a planned system of taxation. It appears that any sound system must be based on expenditures, for it is through the expenditures of government that its benefits are distributed. Most of the expenditures benefit society only through the benefits that they confer on various economic groups, and it would seem reasonable to tax these groups for the benefits that they receive from governmental expenditures."

A brief explanation is made as to how this could be done, and, according to the writer "The effect of such a system of state and local taxation would mean an immense shift in the burdens of taxation."

Theses

Thirtieth list of doctoral dissertations in political economy in progress in American universities and colleges. Amer. Econ. Rev. 23 (3): 560-583. Sept. 1933. (Published by the American Economic Association, Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.)

Timber - China

China's timber supply. Chinese Econ. Jour. 13 (1): 72-83. July 1933. (Published by Bureau of Foreign Trade, Ministry of Industry, Customs Building Shanghai, China.)

"With a well-planned and vigorously executed program of reforestation; the adoption of a wise policy for the protection of forests; and the preservative treatment of timbers, China should become an exporter of lumber and forest products, instead of an importer."

Tobacco

World tobacco markets. Empire Production and Export, no.204,208-209, Sept. 1933. (Published at 3, 5 & 7 Old Queen St., Westminster, S. W. 1, Eng.)

This series, which began appearing in April 1933, contains answers to a questionnaire prepared by the Tobacco Federation of the British Empire with a view to exploring world tobacco markets. This issue contains replies from Norway, Yugoslavia, and Canada. The countries already covered are Sweden, Holland, Denmark, Belgium, Spain, Argentina, Austria, British East Africa, British India and British West Indies.

Tobacco - British Empire

The Empire tobacco industry. XVI - England: experiments. by Jonathan Robotham; XVII - England: policies and difficulties. Empire Production and Export, no.201: 139-140. June 1933; no. 202: 159-160. July, 1933. (Published at 22, Queen Ann's Gate, Westminster, London, S.W.1, Eng.)

Tobacco - Netherlands

W., C. Le tabac néerlandais et la crise du cigare. École Supérieure de Commerce St. Ignace. Bulletin d'Études et d'Informations 10 (7-8): 265-269. July-Aug. 1933. (Published in Antwerp, Belgium.)

Attention is called to the steady decrease of cigar smoking in Holland, Germany, and the United States and its serious effect on the tobacco plantations of the Dutch East Indies in spite of restricted production.

Trade

Davila, Carlos. Shall we have continental economics? New Outlook 162 (2): 33-36. Aug. 1933. (Published at 515 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y.)

"Discusses the breakdown of the world export markets into new trade spheres and indicates where American business of this type should go." Advocates United States-Latin American trade, together with the resumption of long-term lending on a large scale.

Farrell, J. A. We need foreign trade, too. Nation's Business 21 (9): 13-15. Sept. 1933. (Published by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Washington, D. C.)

Kessler, J. B. Aug. Who should be responsible for restoring world trade? World Trade 5 (3): 6-8. Mar. 1933. (Published by the International Chamber of Commerce, 38, Cours Albert Premier, Paris, France.)

The writer thinks that "all governments should ...refuse to accept the responsibility of continuing in this direction of 'national planning on industrial lines,' with the inevitable consequences of State capitalism and socialism. This might be done at the World Economic Conference. They should take the responsibility of passing back to the leaders of each particular export key industry the responsibility of cooperating with their kindred industries abroad on international lines."

Transportation

Wheeler, H. A. A national transportation policy. Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated 71 (6): 249-251. Sept. 27, 1933. (Published at 332 S. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.)

Address before the Grain & Feed Dealers National Association, at Chicago, Ill.

Transportation - Germany

Wirtschaftsdienst, n.f. jahrg. 18, heft 33, Aug. 18 1933. (May be obtained from Friederichsen, de Gruyter & co., Hamburg, Germany.)

Contains articles on Germany's transportation problems by air, railway, road, and water.

Welsh Journal of Agriculture

Welsh Journal of agriculture, v.9, 1933. 292p. Cardiff, Univ. of Wales Press Board, 1933.

Partial list of contents reprints of which are in the Library: Dairy ing on second class land. An examination of changes in farming systems, by A. W. Ashby, and J. Pryse Howell; Costs of production and prices of milk. A study of some tendencies, by A. W. Ashby, and W. H. Jones; Farmers' cost of milk delivery in Wales, by J. Pryse Howell; Some aspects of consumption, supplies, and prices of tomatoes and cucumbers, by J. Llefelys Davies; Manual labour requirements of livestock on Welsh farms, by J. Llefelys Davies; Financial aspects of glasshouse production, by J. Llefelys Davies; and The future of cooperative marketing of farm produce in Wales, by J. Glynne Williams.

Wheat - Agricultural Adjustment Act

Farrell, F. D. Farm adjustment begins. Amer. Bankers Assoc. Jour. 26 (2): 14-15, Aug. 1933. (Published at 22 E. 40th St., New York, N. Y.)

Describes the agricultural adjustment part of the Agricultural Adjustment Act with particular attention to the plan as applied to wheat.

[Theis, F. A.] "The wheat program of the Agricultural adjustment administration." Coop. Manager and Farmer 23 (2): 20-22. Oct. 1933. (Published at 400 S. 3d St., Minneapolis, Minn.)

Address before the thirty-seventh annual convention of the Grain and Feed dealers' National Association at Chicago, Sept. 18-19-20.

Also in Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated 71 (6): 250. Sept. 27, 1933.

Wheat - Chile

Boals, G. P. Wheat in Chile. Foreign Crops and Markets 27 (16): 441-446. Oct. 16, 1933. (Issued by the Division of Foreign Agricultural Service, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.)

This is the third of a series of statements reviewing the wheat situation in Latin American countries. It deals with production, government aid, and trade and consumption. Statistical tables are given.

Wheat - France

Décret fixant le pourcentage minimum des blés indigènes reportés à mettre en oeuvre par les meuniers. France. Journal Officiel 65 (192): 8877-8879. Aug. 18, 1933. (Published at Quai Voltaire 31, Paris (7e), France.)

This is the text of a decree dated Aug. 18, 1933, fixing 35% as the minimum quantity of domestic wheat of the 1932 crop (used in connection with carry-over contracts) to be used by the millers for the manufacture of flour intended for baking bread. - This is followed by another decree providing for the granting of a special cancellation indemnity (60% of that part of the transportation rate which exceeds 2 frs. per quintal), where wheat has to be shipped direct by rail to the mill.

In the next day's issue, Aug. 19, p.8916, and in the issue of Aug. 20, p.9006, some corrections to the decree of Aug. 18 are given. - H. E. Brockway.

Décret relatif à la constitution et entretien des stocks de blé destinés à une vente échelonnée. France. Journal Officiel 65 (191): 8839-8841. Aug. 16-17, 1933. (Published at Quai Voltaire 31, Paris (7e), France.)

Gives text of decree of August 17, 1933, providing for the establishment of stocks of wheat and the organization of sales on a sliding scale by means of contracts entered into with agricultural groups in fulfillment of Art. 14 of the law of July 10, 1933. The conditions or specifications relating to the creation and maintenance of these stocks, approved by the Minister of Agriculture, follow, and, in the form of appendices, specimens of: contract between the groups and Minister of Agriculture; undertaking to deliver; record of quantities received and withdrawn; and monthly statement .- H. E. Brockway.

Wheat - Pacific Northwest

Theis, F. A. Export of Pacific N.W. surplus. Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated 71 (6): 251. Sept. 27, 1933. (Published at 332 S. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.)

Address before the Grain & Feed Dealers National Association, at Chicago, Ill.

Explains how the surplus wheat in the Pacific Northwest is to be exported.

Wheat - Processing Tax

Steen, Herman. The wheat processing tax. Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated 71 (6): 250,251. Sept. 27, 1933. (Published at 332 S. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.)

Address before the Grain & Feed Dealers National Association, at Chicago, Ill.

Wheat Agreement

Broomhall, G. J. S. Will the wheat agreement increase the depression? Northwest. Miller 175 (8): 642. Sept. 13, 1933. (Published at 113 S. 6th St., Minneapolis, Minn.)

Reprinted from the London Financial News.

The author writes in conclusion: "Admittedly this article is destructive criticism. The space allowed me will not permit of many constructive

suggestions. I do feel, however, that the way to solve this problem is to give more freedom to the trade, not less. The crux of the difficulty is the excessive protection of the Continent, and until that is dealt with in a more particular and businesslike way than in the present agreement, the problem will remain unsolved.

"It might be suggested, as a start, that all countries agree to put a better quality load on the market. Consumption would then immediately increase, and the first step would be taken to bring about a more healthy condition of affairs."

Canada and the wheat agreement. Economist 117 (4699): 529-530. Sept. 16, 1933. (Published at 8 Bouverie St., London, E.C. 4, Eng.)

Sums up the opposition expressed by the Canadian press to the International Wheat Agreement and points out the problems raised by the signing of this agreement.

The wheat agreement. Economist 117 (4697): 441-442. Sept. 2, 1933. (Published at 8 Bouverie St., London, E.C. 4, Eng.)

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The wheat agreement. Statist 122 (2897): 321-322. Sept. 2, 1933. (Published at 51 Cannon St., London, E.C. 4, Eng.)

Wheat Situation

Bennett, M. K., and Farnsworth, H. C. Survey of the wheat situation, April to August 1933. Wheat Studies of the Food Research Institute 9 (10): 351-387. Sept. 1933. (Published at Stanford University, Calif.)

Written with the advice of J. S. Davis, A. E. Taylor, and Holbrook Working.

Contents: Governmental measures and policies; development of 1933 crops; international trade; visible supplies and end-year stocks; the course of prices; price spreads; summary of 1933 supplies; outlook for exports; outlook for prices; appendix tables.

Burton, C. S. A new era opens for wheat. Mag. Wall St. 52 (12): 569-570, 597-598. Sept. 30, 1933. (Published at 90 Broad St., New York, N. Y.)

"The era of extremely sub-normal prices for wheat appears to have ended. There is a prospect that present over-supplies will gradually be worked down to a normal basis. Temporarily, crop shortage in this country and Canada, due to unfavorable weather, is a bullish price influence. Our domestic price also has responded to the speculative impulse imparted by threats of inflation. Of far more long-term significance is the current effort, domestic and international, to bring wheat under intelligent and planned control.

"The international wheat agreement recently negotiated may be taken as the first breach in the towering barriers of economic nationalism. That the wheat exporting nations of the world could be brought to an accord is little short of a miracle; that such an agreement - any agreement - could also include the importing nations of the world is miraculous indeed."

The wheat problem. Westminster Bank Rev. no. 235, p.3-8. Sept. 1933. (Published by the Westminster Bank Limited, 41 Lothbury, London, E.C.2, Eng.)

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Contains tables showing the trend of wool production in the principal countries; stocks of raw wool at end of season, Australia, Argentina, New Zealand, and South Africa; retained supplies of raw wool in the principal countries; index numbers of wool prices for a series of years.

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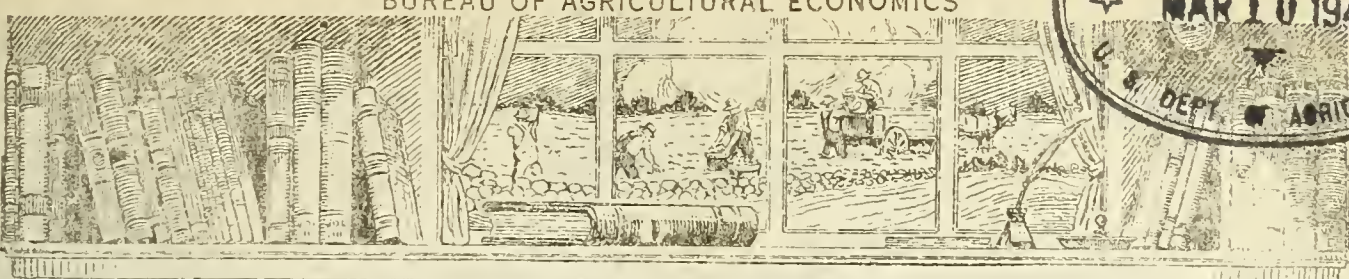
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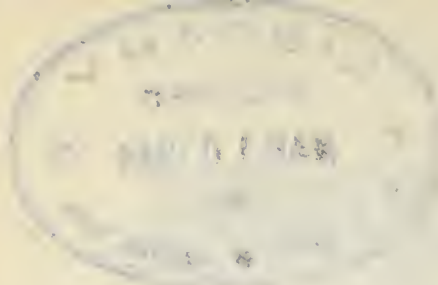


A nation advances not only by dynamic power, but by
and through the maintenance of some degree of
equilibrium among the moving forces.
Recent Social Trends

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Mary G. Lacy, Librarian,

Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

SIGNED REVIEWS

Carrión, Pascual. Los latifundios en España; su importancia, origen, consecuencias y solución. Prólogo de D. Fernando de los Rios. 439p. Madrid, Gráficas reunidas, s.a., 1932. 282 C23

The author prefaces his study of the latifundia in Spain with an historical and critical survey of almost four centuries of effort on the part of economists, sociologists, and politicians to find a solution for the problem of land tenure in that country. He finds the crystallization of some of their ideas, with regard to the necessity of distributing the land among the poorer citizens instead of allowing it to remain in the hands of the few, in the colonization project sponsored by the County of Aranda in 1766. This was preceded by a decree of May 2, 1766 providing for the distribution of the uncultivated and common land of Extremadura among those in the greatest need, on condition that they cultivate these lands for their own use and that they pay a modest sum in recognition of their ownership by the community. This plan was extended to Andalusia the following year and then to the whole of Spain, but the goal aimed at was not reached because of the opposition of the large landowners.

The work of colonization started in Sierra Morena, Parrilla, and Monclod, by the Count of Aranda and others progressed rapidly for a few years. Several million people were settled in the most sparsely populated parts of the country between Madrid and Andalusia. Forty-four group settlements were established which later became municipal centers. Land was given to each family sufficient for its upkeep, with seed and livestock, and each settler had a lot on the hillside on which to plant vines or olive trees. He could feed his livestock on the common pasture land. Unfortunately, wars and internal strife hindered the expansion of such land settlements. In the century that followed much was written and a number of decrees were issued in the interests of land distribution among the poor. The two laws of May 1, 1855 and July 15, 1856 provided for the sale of land, ostensibly in the interests of the poor, but in reality to the advantage of the rich and powerful. And so the struggle went on with uprisings and revolts and occasional government intervention. And still large areas of land remained in the hands of the minority.

With this summary as a background the author proceeds to make a detailed study of the problem of the latifundia in Spain. The term "large" applied to an estate must have, of necessity, a relative significance. Intensity of cultivation, improvements, and, in general, the employment of capital and labor per unit of area, are, other things being equal, in inverse ratio to the amount of land owned by a proprietor. The latifundia are as a rule large estates that are cultivated on an extensive basis which falls far short of their productive capacity. The exceptions merely serve to prove the rule. The author's thesis is that the prevalence of these

latifundia, especially in certain provinces of Spain, or the concentration of landed property in a few hands is the chief cause of the backwardness in production and the misery of the agricultural population and that insofar as the agricultural worker has been able to obtain access to the land he has made it produce much more intensively than the better equipped large landowner. The determination of the size of the latifundia depends in large measure on their nearness to towns or to good roads. But in a country so thinly populated as Spain any estate of more than 500 hectares must be classed among the latifundia. And the author contends that such estates, which are rarely cultivated to the best advantage, are a social menace as long as they continue to belong to a single owner.

Tables are given which show that, according to the cadastral survey, on December 31, 1930 there were 10,214,359 estates or farms of which 10,016,094 or 98 percent had an area of less than 10 hectares. These cover only 8,014,715 hectares of the total 22,435,090 hectares, or 36 percent of the total area. Of these small farms the majority are of less than one hectare and these cover only approximately 3 million hectares of the 22 1/2 million surveyed. Those of from 1 to 5 hectares which are also very small cover 3,665,457 hectares. That is to say that of the farms of less than 10 hectares the great majority do not exceed 5 hectares, insufficient on unirrigated land, to occupy one farmer. The medium-sized farms of from 10 to 100 hectares represent only 1.66 percent of the total number and 20 percent of the total area, while those of from 100 to 250 hectares represent 0.16 percent of the total number and 10 percent of the total area. The large estates of more than 250 hectares are 12,488 in number and cover 7,468,629 hectares or more than 1/3 of the total area. Of these estates those of more than 500 hectares, to the number of 4,527, cover 4,916,590 hectares, or almost 1/4 of the total area. 1,444 estates larger than 1000 hectares cover an area of 2,849,101 hectares, or the average area of 3 Spanish provinces and almost as much land as the 8 million farms of less than 1 hectare. These data are given to show the extreme importance of the problem to Spain. Statistics are given for each province according to the size of the farms, and maps indicate graphically the land distribution of the country as far as size of property is concerned.

In discussing the distribution of the land according to ownership, the author distinguishes owners of large single estates and owners of large areas divided into farms and lots of different sizes. Data are not available for all provinces. But on an average, in the case of estates of more than 250 hectares, there are as a general rule for every 100 large estates, 60, 70, or 80 proprietors in the provinces with latifundia. In these provinces the 6,388,441 hectares of large estates belong to 7,266 proprietors which is significant when compared with the total of 896,084 landowners.

In reply to the argument that many of the large estates have poor soil and are not susceptible of much improvement, even with intensive cultivation, the author gives a table showing the taxable profit of large, medium-sized, and small farms in each of the provinces surveyed. The taxable profit is obtained by subtracting from the value of the agricultural and livestock products the expenditures, with the exception of the land rent

and the interest on fixed or floating capital. It is not the net return which is obtained by subtracting from the value of the products all the expenses including the interest on all the capital and the rent in the case of a tenant. The values assigned by the survey are as a rule very moderate, in some cases only a half or even a third of the actual value. The total taxable profit of the provinces surveyed amounts to 699 million pesetas of which 361 millions, or 51.66 percent, correspond to small farms and 145 millions, or 20.71 percent, correspond to estates of more than 250 hectares. The small farms which cover 36 percent of the total area produce more than half of the total revenue while the latifundia covering 1/3 of the total area only produce 1/5 of the revenue. The fact that to these large estates which represent only 1.20 per 1,000 of the total number of agricultural properties belongs 1/5 of the agricultural wealth, in spite of their inefficient exploitation and their more moderate valuation as compared with the small farms, would seem to prove that the latifundia are not generally untilled and rocky as some believe. They are responsible for not less than 145 million pesetas of taxable profit which means that their owners have an annual net profit of more than 300 million pesetas. Data are examined for a number of provinces. It is argued that the size of the latifundia and their pernicious effect on agricultural production have no more serious consequences than the accumulation of the agricultural wealth in the hands of the minority. A table groups the land-owners into 3 categories: those with less than 1,000 pesetas of taxable profit according to the survey, or 2,000 to 3,000 pesetas in actuality, those with 1,000 to 5,000 pesetas, and those with more than 5,000 pesetas, that is, actually from 10,000 to 15,000 pesetas. In consideration of the basis on which the cadastral survey is made the members of the first group may be looked upon as small landowners, those of the second group as medium-sized landowners, and those of the third group as large landowners. On an average the 5,000 pesetas correspond to an area of 156 hectares and the 1,000 pesetas to about 30 hectares. The total assessed wealth is in round numbers 700 millions, and 95 percent of the landowners own no more than 32.67 percent of the total. The majority, about 1 million landowners, have less than 50 pesetas of taxable profit and have among them no more than 23 1/2 million pesetas or an average of about 24 pesetas annually per landowner. The figures show that 95 percent of the owners of agricultural enterprises obtain from their land a clear profit of barely a peseta a day. The owners of medium-sized farms are about 73,000, about 4 percent of the total number of landowners. They have 1/4 of the total agricultural wealth, or 177 millions in round numbers. This corresponds to 2,417 pesetas each per year, or, in reality, more than 5,000 pesetas. The large landowners make up less than 1 percent of the total number, but they absorb 42 percent of the assessed wealth, or 294 million pesetas, corresponding to 16,974 pesetas each or more than 30,000 pesetas in reality. The greater part of this wealth is controlled by 8 to 10 thousand landowners. This inequality of distribution is traced in various provinces. Conditions of land and wealth distribution in 13 provinces are studied in detail.

The prevalent belief that the existence of latifundia is determined by the natural condition of their surroundings, especially the contour and quality of the soil and the climate, or by the lack of means of communication, of agricultural credit, or of agricultural training is discussed. It is shown that there is no close relation between the quality of the soil and its distribution. It is obvious that neither agricultural cultivation nor division of land are possible in rocky or slaty ground, and there one finds almost invariably large estates. But the plains and the valleys are not divided up as much as might be expected. There are many examples of such an anomaly in all the provinces with latifundia. Frequently in the same district the best lands are in the possession of large landowners while the poor lands are divided up and cultivated to much better advantage by the small owners. The rich are able to acquire the good land although they do not exploit it to advantage while the workers find it difficult to get access to any but the poorer land on which nothing can be produced without hard work.

A study of rainfall and temperature in various provinces shows that climate cannot be regarded as responsible for the prevalence of the latifundia.

There are large estates that are exploited uneconomically near first-class roads and near towns like Cordoba and Seville, while in the mountainous regions there is land that is very much divided. Undoubtedly the regions of large properties need more and better means of communication than they have today. But worse conditions exist in other regions where there are numerous small properties.

It is also argued that the existence of the latifundia is a result of the lack of agricultural credit. Credit is needed for intensive production all over Spain, and even more by the small farmers and day laborers who have difficulty in obtaining it, than by the large landowners who do not lack for means. If the latter need capital they can get it on favorable terms. But they do not use their money to improve the land they have. They prefer to purchase more land. It is the small farmer who finds it difficult to obtain credit because he cannot offer sufficient collateral.

Neither can agricultural training be said to be the decisive factor. The small farmers and the workers know the crops of their own regions and cultivate them with as much care as do those in other regions who are more agriculturally advanced.

In the author's view the real origin of the latifundia is to be found in the reconquest of Spain and the various attempts made to break the entail on property. As the Christian reconquest proceeded, much of the land was divided among the military orders, the nobles who acted as leaders, and the clergy. More than 1 1/2 million hectares of fertile land in Andalusia, Extremadura, and la Mancha were given to the nobility, while the people who made up the backbone of the army got very little. The latifundia were the outcome of a martial and political happening. Nature had nothing to do with their birth.

The expulsion of the Moors in western Andalusia in 1610 facilitated the extension of these properties and further depopulated the countryside, making its subsequent cultivation impossible. This was the second

part of the drama of the reconquest which ruined Andalusia. The seriousness of the economic and social situation was aggravated from that moment, and history tells us that the 17th and 18th centuries were those of a tremendous economic and social decadence in Spain in spite of her American colonies. Up to the reign of Charles III there are evidences of a condition of profound misery. The privileges granted to the Mesta hindered the development of agriculture by encouraging cattle raising and making it impossible for the small farmer to raise his crops without having them destroyed by the inroads of the cattle. Many laws of the 16th and 17th century protect cattle raising at the expense of agriculture. Hence it was not only the large areas owned by the nobility and the very rich which impeded the progress of the working classes but the other privileges granted to the former which made them practically owners of the common lands.

Even though some of the public land was available for cultivation or pasturage by the rank and file, there were abuses even of that. The laws passed for the purpose of doing away with entail and facilitating the sale of property and those aiming at distribution of the arable and pastoral land among a large number of individuals were evaded and rendered ineffective whenever possible. The greater part of the land which fell into the hands of the poor from the time of the Count of Aranda to the end of last century was used for the cultivation of olive trees and vineyards. This increased the wealth of Andalusia to a considerable extent. But almost all those lands too fell little by little into the hands of the large landowners.

The land tax, small as it is, is proportionately greater for the small farmer than for the well-to-do. Before the land survey, the tax assessors made profits by favoring the large landowners at the expense of the small ones. These abuses were done away with. But the system of taxation inaugurated by the law of 1906 has resulted in intensive farms having a greater taxable profit assigned to them than to the land which is farmed extensively, and so the small farmer pays more than the large landowner. For example, a poor piece of land which would produce little or nothing of its own accord, might be planted with vines by a small farmer who, by dint of hard work and the use of fertilizer, might produce 200 to 250 pesetas of taxable profit per hectare, a tax at the rate of 16.24 percent of as much as 30 to 40 pesetas a year. On the other hand, this same land in the hands of a large owner might be no more than a poor pasture and as such would be able to produce no more than 15 to 20 pesetas of taxable profit paying from 2.50 to 3.25 pesetas or from 10 to 15 times less. Thus this landowner is depriving the nation of the products that this land could produce and he is favored by the nation to that extent. Indirect taxes too have fallen most heavily on the poor who have had to pay in the form of increased prices on all consumption goods. This is the tragedy of the countryman all over Spain, accentuated in Andalusia through lack of agricultural syndicates and because the land is in the hands of the minority.

Having established the fact of the prevalence of the latifundia in certain provinces and given his view of their origin, the author discusses the consequences of their existence. One of the most important of these is the depopulation of the country. The reconquest and the

expulsion of the Jews and the Moors, together with the discovery and colonization of America, brought about a considerable depopulation of Spain and an economic depression which lasted from the middle of the 17th to the end of the 18th century. Not only is the population of the provinces with latifundia small but the owners of the land tend to live away from it in towns. There are large municipal administrative regions without population or hamlets. The towns in some of the provinces with latifundia are from 20 to 50 kilometres apart. The distances from farms to populated areas are often so great and the quarters for workers so primitive that the labor problem often becomes acute, and that reacts on the condition of agriculture.

Another serious result of the concentration of landed property in the hands of the few is the inefficient cultivation of the land. The large landowners get sufficient return from their extensively cultivated acres to enable them to live well without undue effort on their part. They do not feel the need of improvements. Many of them live elsewhere and the rents which they receive are spent in the city or in industrial or commercial undertakings while the small farmer spends his earnings in the country or uses them to improve his property. Tables show area and average value of various products in different provinces, extent and economic importance of irrigation, production and value of live-stock products, cost of production and return in the case of a number of products, and consumption of fertilizer in certain provinces in 1930. These figures are given to emphasize the productive backwardness of the latifundia. The methods of cultivation prevalent in the various provinces with latifundia are discussed and suggestions for their improvement are made.

Another result of the concentration of the land in the hands of the minority and of its inefficient cultivation is the prevalence of low wages. Prewar and postwar wages are compared. Many of the large farms are leased at high rents and then subrented because the tenant finds it easier to parcel out the land to small farmers who pay in money or in kind from 30 to 70 pesetas per fanega than to cultivate it himself.

The author suggests and discards increased irrigation and a tax on rent as solutions of the problem, and insists that the worker must be given access to the land under conditions in which he can cultivate it intensively. Knowing that he will be able to enjoy the fruits of his labor he will make the land yield its utmost. Forced unemployment will disappear because the farmer will multiply the number of his crops even on unirrigated land, so that he will be occupied all the year round. Besides, livestock and livestock products will increase his returns and raise the economic and social level on which he lives. In the author's view the problem of unemployment, which is so serious in Spain today, would be solved for those who were settled on the land. This is the aim of the plan, prepared by the Comisión Técnica Agraria as a basis for agrarian reform, a copy of which is appended at the end of this volume. It applies particularly to the latifundia. It recognizes the need for rapid and effective action in its plan to place from 60,000 to 75,000 families on the land during the first year. Statistics are given to show that in 1929 there were 7,477,214 inhabitants in the provinces affected

by the reform bill and 1,495,438 families, more than a million being those of agriculturists. Of these 245,000 owned no land at all; 594,460 owned up to five hectares and most of these only 1 hectare; and 74,100 between 5 and 10 hectares. These figures are given to show the necessity of establishing more than 60,000 colonists the first year if the reform is to be carried out in 10 or 12 years. The author outlines the organization to which it is proposed that the reform be intrusted, including the Instituto de Reforma Agraria, the regional boards, and the peasant communities which are to be the keystone of the whole movement. Attention is called to the various strikes and labor riots that have taken place in recent years and the need of cooperation on the part of organized labor is emphasized. The author concludes by summarizing the advantageous results to be hoped for from the execution of the agrarian reform including peace instead of strife and an era of prosperity as a substitute for the existing condition of misery and depression.

An interesting commentary on this volume is supplied by the actual provisions of the agrarian reform law of September 21, 1932, and by an article on the agrarian reform in Spain, by Claude Popelin, reviewed in *Agricultural Economics Literature* for April 1933. It is also interesting to note the prevalence of strikes and other disturbances during the present year which have not only affected the farming communities but which have spread to industrial, commercial, and financial activities. It would seem as if the author's hoped-for era of peace and prosperity were not to be immediately realized.- A. M. Hannay, Bibliographical and Reference Assistant, Library, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Müller-Einhart, Emil. Mussolinis getreide-schlacht; italienische landwirtschaft im zeichen der diktatur. 188p. Regensburg, G. J. Manz, 1933. Bibliography, p. 185-188.

Dr. Emil Müller-Einhart in his "Mussolini's Grain-Battle" presents a clear picture of the conditions which induced Mussolini and the Fascist Government to enter into the campaign for increased wheat production. He describes the procedure involved, the results achieved, the effect of the campaign upon production and yield of wheat and other grains, and finally attempts to justify his conclusions relative to the futility of such an attempt at national self-sufficiency in the face of the benefits to be gained from an international division of labor and a correct appraisal of comparative costs.

For the years 1925-29 the average annual consumption of wheat per capita in Italy was 189 kilograms as against 167 kilograms for the period 1909-14, an amount second only, among the countries of Europe, to that consumed by France. As the population of the country was increasing at the rate of over 350,000 per year, it will be seen that the annual wheat consumption was rising at the rate of 600,000 to 700,000 quintals per year. In the year 1922-23 the imports of wheat amounted to 31.9 million quintals against a total consumption of nearly 75 million quintals. The real dependence of Italy on wheat exporting countries at that time is readily apparent.

Italy's population was increasing faster than her production of bread grains and especially of wheat. And her food situation was be-

coming serious. The relative falling off in wheat production resulted in increased imports so that wheat became the leading import item in her balance of trade. The record harvest of 1923, and the reverses of 1924, followed by the increased imports early in 1925 suggested to the newly established Fascist Government a plan for ameliorating this unsatisfactory balance of trade by increasing the production of wheat in Italy "To make this Italian earth produce wheat for all her sons". There were three methods open for adoption: (1) an increase of area either by the addition of non-grain areas or by the addition of grain to the crop rotation; (2) the relegation of wheat to the areas best fitted for wheat production; or (3) an increase in intensity of culture by which yields would be increased, thus giving a greater total production from the same or a slightly greater area. The last method was the one chosen, that is, to increase the average yield per hectare.

Once this objective was adopted, all the energies of the administration were bent to making it a success. A "Permanent Committee" composed of farmers, farm workers, and agricultural experts, with Mussolini as president, and the Minister of Agriculture as vice-president, was established. Mussolini, himself, functioned as its active leader. Upon this committee fell the burden of devising the campaign and carrying out its provisions. The problem as visualized included seed selection, fertilizers, technical improvement and prices. Numerous governmental measures were instituted and large governmental appropriations were made. Production costs, rates, and taxes were reduced. Tariffs on certain agricultural implements and on tractor fuel were abolished. Loans for the purchase of steam plows and prizes for firms owning four or more such plows were offered. To stimulate the use of effective mechanical equipment, prizes were offered for deep plowing and drilling of seed. Four branches of the Farm Mechanics school were set up and heavily endowed. Competitions in the motor industry were set up to stimulate the use of power equipment. To spread the use of sound and selected seed, 7 seed producing and distributing centers were established and other similar stations were subsidized. To aid in the grading and cleaning of wheat seed sixteen hundred mechanical grading stations were made available free of cost to the farmers. Through governmental subsidy and control commercial fertilizers were made available at lower prices and with lower freight charges. Teachers, advisers, and demonstrators were provided in large numbers and equipped with facilities for travelling about among the farmers to spread the available information on wheat production. Subsidies and loans were given for the building of cooperative warehouses for the storage of wheat. To conserve farm fertility a decree was issued making the building of farm manure pits obligatory. Sprays and insecticides were offered at lower prices. The tariff on wheat levied in 1924 at the rate of 7.5 gold liras per quintal was raised to 11 gold liras in 1928 and to 14 gold liras in 1929. In 1931 a compulsory milling quota was established. Publicity and propaganda were not limited to the official decrees or to the rural areas but press and cinema were included to bring the battle of wheat to urban and rural population

alike. Annual prizes, local and national, were offered, with the main national prize in the Annual Wheat Victory Competition being given by the Duce himself. This Mussolini styles as "The battle of grain for daily bread".

The campaign is widely heralded in Italy as highly successful. According to the reports of the Italian government the area under wheat has increased but slightly. Despite this the yield of wheat has increased to an average of 12.42 quintals per hectare (16.5 bushels per acre), in 1926-30 from an average of 10.4 quintals per hectare (13.5 bushels per acre) in 1909-14. For 1932 the unusual yield of 15.2 quintals per hectare (more than 20 bushels per acre) was achieved, the highest ever recorded in Italy. The production of wheat, which averaged just under 50 million quintals in 1909-13 and was increased to around 57 million in the period 1923-27, rose to 71 million in 1929 and in the year 1932, the tenth anniversary of Fascism, reached the figure of 75 million quintals.

These unusually satisfactory results have been acclaimed in Italy as the direct result of Fascism's battle of wheat and Mussolini and Fascism have taken the credit.

However, Müller-Einhart points out several noteworthy circumstances in connection with the entire campaign, its conduct, and the reported results. In the first place there appears to exist in Italy what is known as the Ghino Valentini law of alternate good and bad wheat harvests. The odd years are the good years. A fairly regular periodicity exists. This was disturbed in the war years but was again resumed in the postwar period. Thus the harvests of the odd years, 1919, 1921, 1923, and 1925, were each larger than the harvests of the even years, 1920, 1922, 1924, and 1926. An exception appeared in 1927, which fell below 1926, despite the governmental efforts for increased production. Again 1928 rose above 1927, while in 1929 the sequence was resumed and carried on through 1931 only to be disturbed again by the remarkably large harvest of 1932. The tenth anniversary of Fascism, a year which, according to Valentini's law, should have been low in production. Although the Valentini law is considered as only an empirical statement the "law" has been used as an excuse for explaining the lower yields which seem to reappear with disconcerting regularity despite the efforts put forth in the offensive campaign for greater production. These lower figures for production, lower than desired, are even doubted by Müller-Einhart, who calls attention to the government monopoly on yield and production statistics and the doubt cast upon these figures by even some of the Italian authorities despite their tendency to agree with the stipulations of the agrarian policy of the dictatorship. Further the figures for the higher yield years are also doubted and especially the yield and production in 1932 when the tenth anniversary of Fascism so opportunely called forth the blessing and bounty of nature. Not to be overlooked, says Müller-Einhart, is the observation that the good years coincide with years of good production in other parts of Europe. For this, he says, nature and not Fascism's battle of wheat is to be credited. The poor years in wheat also coincide with poor years in other parts of Europe. Fascism, correctly enough, now

blames nature, the weather, Valentini's law. The inconsistency, the author believes, is an outgrowth of the exigencies of such a campaign, a campaign which neglects and disregards the natural conditions which make Italy only a moderately good wheat-producing area. Especially is this true of southern Italy and the Islands where climate and soil both function to produce low yields and low production. Italy, he declares, has sacrificed much of her trade opportunity in special cultures such as fruits, olive oil, wine, etc., which in part, has been captured by Spain, in her futile battle to make herself wheat self-sufficient. According to the author, Italy can provide herself with far more wheat through the production of fruit, olives, wine, etc., than by raising wheat itself. But this is not Fascism's program. This is not her agrarian policy. Italy's vulnerable position, lying in the midst of the Mediterranean with Gibraltar's bottle neck as the only door of access to the grain-growing west, puts her at the mercy of wheat-exporting nations in time of war. This pinch she felt in times sufficiently recent to be remembered. This cannot be denied. Fear evidently is an emotion strong enough to dictate a course of action otherwise deemed irrational.

All of this Müller-Einhart waives aside in his insistence that the cost of the battle of wheat has been excessively great in comparison to the benefits. The direct and indirect costs are enormous. The physical gain in production and production technic are salutary examples of what can be done. But these gains are doubtful wisdom in an economic sense and he believes that, all things considered, it has not paid and it will not pay.

Müller-Einhart's book is paralleled by an article written by Gaetano Salvemini in the Political Science Quarterly of March 1931, page 25, in which he concludes that Mussolini's battle of wheat is in effect a battle against the consumer of wheat, and as a result the Italian consumer of wheat pays about \$75 for a ton which otherwise would cost him only \$45. The burden on the poorly paid small laborer is particularly heavy.-
W. J. Roth, Senior Agricultural Economist, Division of Farm Management and Costs.

Knapp, Joseph G. The hard winter wheat pools; an experiment in agricultural marketing integration. 180p. Chicago, The University of Chicago press [1933] 280.259 K72

Dr. Knapp's searching analysis of the hard winter wheat pools is a scholarly contribution to the agricultural marketing history of the late twenties. The author has sifted a mass of information, replete with propaganda from opposing interests, and has presented a candid picture of the evolution of the hard winter wheat pools during their 12 years of existence. The apparent absence of preconceived opinion or categorical statement and the acumen of the author soon win the confidence of his readers. The relegation of supplementary information to footnotes and the numerous bibliographical footnotes indicate that the convenience of readers and research workers has not been overlooked.

After reviewing the setting and the fundamentals and extent of wheat pooling in relation to the general wheat marketing system, the author discusses the growth and struggle of the wheat pools. This growth and struggle is an interesting story in itself. The shift from the "ironclad" Sapiro contract to a contract with greater flexibility and less productive

of antipathy is but one of the many changes made to fit the marketing machinery of the pools to the requirements of the particular situation.

Chapter IV treats of the legal status of pools and presents an unusual situation wherein legislatures and courts were not slow to establish legal sanctions to facilitate, or not to hinder, a new or rapid development.

The author's chief contributions are presented in Chapters VI and VII on "pooling costs" and comparisons of pool and non-pool costs and prices. Pooling costs are analyzed from the standpoint of five questions, viz: "(1) What have been the per bushel costs of marketing on the seasonal pool basis? (2) What has been the relation of volume in seasonal pool to per bushel costs? (3) What have been the per bushel costs of marketing on the optional pool basis? (4) How have seasonal pooling costs per bushel been affected by an increase in optional pool operations? (5) How have Farm Board operations affected pool costs?"

"The allegation that seasonal pool costs have been excessive has been given wide circulation through the Grain Dealers National Association." The author exposes the gross error in the contention that "it costs from two to five times as much to market wheat through a pool as through the open market." (p.107-108) The total marketing spread should be compared with total pool costs of marketing from producer to processing consumer, instead of with only that part of total costs represented by the margin between the price paid by the local elevator and the price received from the first middleman in the next marketing stage. "Exact comparisons of the costs of marketing wheat through the seasonal pools and through the regular trade can not be made because the two systems are greatly different... From available information it does not appear that costs of marketing wheat through the seasonal pools have been greatly different from costs of marketing wheat under the regular system for similar periods of time, when costs are considered in relation to services performed. It should be remembered that the pools have been passing through a period of organization and experiment during which costs have been abnormally high on account of small volumes." (p.153-154) Unfortunately, sufficient information is not available to compare costs of identical services. Even if this were possible we would have only part of the story. We must go further and compare the two marketing systems with respect to the amount of services rendered, prices received, and net returns to growers. A somewhat higher cost per bushel may be offset by more and better services and the obtaining of a higher price. In order to pass judgment on the justification of the wheat pools we must look even beyond the relative efficiencies of the marketing systems and consider also the improvement in absolute efficiency in marketing which has come about through the competitive influences of the wheat pools.

The author has answered these questions in so far as is possible from available information, not by giving any short and easy answers but by presenting the evidence and discussing the probabilities. He has projected his thinking beyond the limited data in such a way as to guide the reader with a searchlight and to leave him well satisfied

without any easy answers to the intricate problems.

A discussion of the varied meaning, achievements, and possibilities of Orderly Marketing is presented in Chapter VIII. Chapter IX deals with The Problem of Production Control, and Chapter X contains a nine page summary. Contracts of the Sapiro and Liberalized forms are reproduced in Appendix A and Appendix B.- Arthur G. Peterson, Agricultural Economist, Division of Statistical and Historical Research.

Hartkemeier, Harry Pelle. The supply function for agricultural commodities; a study of the effect of price and weather on the production of potatoes and corn. 79p. Columbia, University of Missouri, 1932. (Missouri. University. University of Missouri studies; a quarterly of research, v.7, no.4, Oct. 1, 1932) 470 M69 v.7, no.4

The Supply Function for Agricultural Commodities, by Dr. H. P. Hartkemeier of the University of Missouri, is a study of the effect of price and weather on the production of potatoes and corn from 1896 to 1914. It bears out the findings of Bean and others who have done similar work on the subject that farmers do increase the acreage of potatoes after a year of high prices, while there is but little tendency for them to increase the acreage of corn after a year of high prices. The study also contains a very elementary analysis of the effect of weather upon the yields of potatoes and corn. There is little that is new in the findings of the study or in the method of analysis, but it is a corroboration of earlier studies carried out by other research workers in this field.- C. M. Purves, Senior Agricultural Economist, Division of Statistical and Historical Research.

Brown, J. C. The rural community and social case work. 165p. New York, The Family Welfare Association of America, 1933.

Bibliography, p.157-165.

Here is a very readable little volume outlining a program of scientific social case work for typical rural counties that have been grappling with problems of social mal-adjustments in a more or less satisfactory way through various agencies and by unorganized effort. Its ten chapters contain numerous suggestions concerning the rural social case workers and their work. But the present reviewer is also impressed by the value of the book in another direction. It seems to fill the need for a concise, non-technical statement of principles, practices, and programs to place in the hands of local government officials or other persons as one means of building up sentiment favorable to the addition of a social case worker to the group of professional people now serving the rural areas of many counties.

The author rightly insists that the rural social case worker must have some training in agriculture, particularly in its economic and social phases, as a basis for understanding many of the individual and family situations that require analysis and assistance. Because of the highly personal character of relationships and contacts between persons in most rural communities, in contrast to the impersonal and casual contacts with one's neighbors in the city, the rural social case worker is urged to become as much a part of the local picture as pos-

sible while at the same time she must seek to maintain professional standards in her work. Close cooperation with existing organizations, agencies, and unorganized relief activities is urged as being preferable in most cases to the setting up of a separate membership organization to promote and supervise the activities of the social worker.

Many of the methods and policies outlined may be used to advantage by volunteer workers or by professional people in related fields as they try to meet some of the more pressing problems in rural counties that do not have the services of a social case worker. A classified bibliography of suggested readings is given at the end of the text. - T. B. Manny, Senior Agricultural Economist, Division of Farm Population and Rural Life.

Gee, Wilson, and Terry, E. A. The cotton cooperatives in the southeast. 271p. New York, London, D. Appleton-Century company, incorporated, for the Institute for research in the social sciences, University of Virginia, 1933. (Virginia. University. Institute for research in the social sciences. Institute monograph no. 17) 280.9 V81 no. 17

New books on farmer cooperation are still needed. This is true despite the decline in interest in the subject since the crusading days of Aaron Sapiro and the four years of the Federal Farm Board. There are still about a million farms from which crops to the value of nearly a billion dollars are marketed cooperatively. The crusader urged large-scale centralized associations and during the years that he was active such associations were formed for marketing cotton, wheat, tobacco, peanuts, broom corn, potatoes, maple syrup, seeds, wool, eggs and onions. Only a few of the new enterprises had sufficient stamina to continue while a technique of operation was being evolved.

It is with four of the cotton associations that the recently published book by Gee and Terry deals. About five years ago a volume entitled, The Cooperative Pattern in Cotton, appeared. That volume evaluated the activities of the big Texas association up to 1929. Since then much has been learned as to what the centralized association can and cannot do and be successful.

The new book gives the story of the emergence of the cotton associations in the Southeastern States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama. The authors have reviewed in detail many of the efforts of the managements to find efficient ways for doing the things that they believed had to be done, if the associations were not to follow quickly the majority of the other centralized commodity associations in the direction of the river Styx. The book is of special historical value to those interested in the farmer cooperative movement in the South. It contains a vast amount of definite information regarding the many experiments made in search of the economies that are an essential of real cooperation.

The thirty odd pages of the book given over to "The Emergence of the Cotton Cooperatives" are a contribution to the literature of the beginnings of large-scale centralized cooperative marketing. As a result of laborious searching on the part of the authors, the evidence for estab-

lishing key facts is now in the record, available to all who may wish to use it. Of equal importance with the facts are the interpretations of the authors, who, because of their affiliations with the Southland have understood the true significance of the many incidents of the emergence.

There is a chapter of background material which, by setting forth "the plight of Southern agriculture," explains largely how it was possible in the short space of three years to sign up half a million farmers to a new method of marketing. Most of these farmers were ignorant of the theory of collective economic action, few had had any experience in working together and nearly all were unprepared to assume the responsibilities, legalistic and otherwise, which were an essential feature of the new program.

There are chapters treating of the structure of the associations, methods of financing their activities, and the problems connected with membership and loyalty. Also chapters dealing with marketing policies, overhead organizations, and Federal aid.

In the final paragraph it is stated that "the cotton cooperatives have contributed substantially to the improvement of the cotton marketing situation in the South. They have persisted now for more than eleven years, often amid discouraging difficulties. It has been demonstrated that they possess potentially the ability to serve the cotton growers of this region with increasing effectiveness." - R. H. Elsworth, Farm Credit Administration.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTES AND ABSTRACTS

Agricultural Bookkeeping - France

Ferté, Jean. La situation critique de l'agriculture d'après la documentation de l'Office central de comptabilité agricole de Soissons, 1927-1932. 44p. Paris, Librairie agricole de la Maison rustique [1933] 281.174 F41

The Central Office of Agricultural Bookkeeping of Soissons has published a statistical study of area, production, price, receipts, and cost of production of crops produced during the period from 1927/28 to 1931/32 on 58 farms each covering on an average 250 hectares. The main crops produced are wheat and beets. The bookkeeping figures of the various enterprises are analyzed and the results tabulated on a uniform basis. This movement, already in operation in other European countries, particularly in Switzerland and Germany, is in its infancy in France.

Agricultural Products - Württemberg

Münzinger, Adolf. Erzeugung und verbrauch, einfuhr und ausfuhr landwirtschaftlicher produkte in Württemberg. 126p. Berlin, P. Parey, 1933. (Germany. Reichsministerium für Ernährung u. Landwirtschaft. Berichte über Landwirtschaft, n.f. 86. Sonderheft.)

This treatise, dealing with production and consumption. import and

export of agricultural products in Württemberg, is part of a plan of the Forschungsinstitut für Agrar-und Siedlungswesen for increasing, improving and cheapening the methods of supplying the market with products of domestic agriculture and horticulture, with special reference to the marketing- and cooperative purchasing societies. This working plan is designed to take in, in turn, all districts of the Reich, in order thus to provide a picture of production and consumption conditions obtaining in the individual districts. - H. E. Brockway.

Agriculture - U.S.S.R.

Mezhdunarodnyi agrarnyi institut, Moscow. Agrarnyi krizis [The agrarian crisis] 3v. Moskva, 1931-32. 281 M572

Contents: v.1 - The world agrarian crisis and the struggle for the peasantry, by S. Dubrovskii; A contribution to the theory of agrarian crises, by A. Bondarenko; The agrarian crisis in the United States of America, by I. Sosenskii; The cotton crisis and petty farming in the Southern part of the United States, by F. Nalachovskaia; The agrarian crisis in Latin America, by A. Volkov; The agrarian crisis in England, by A. Miroshchin; The agrarian crisis in Canada, The agricultural crisis in Australia, by N. Stomachin. v.2 - The agrarian crisis in France, by S. Lukianov; The agrarian crisis in Fascist Italy, by V. Antonov; The agrarian crisis in Spain, by B. Minlos; The agrarian crisis in Denmark, The agrarian crisis in Sweden, The agrarian crisis in Norway, by Ivar Digernes; The agrarian crisis in Austria, by Ia. Shafir; Swiss agriculture and the world agrarian crisis, by Fr. Platten; The agrarian crisis in Germany, by M. Kemper, H. Steinberger, and V. Turok; The agrarian crisis in Holland, by M. Rosenfeld. v.3 - The agrarian crisis in Latvia and Estonia, by Iu. Kirsh; The agrarian crisis in Poland, by A. Sokolovskii; The agrarian crisis in Czechoslovakia, by R. Viunsh; The agricultural crisis in Hungary and the Peasantry, by V. Nad; The agrarian crisis in Rumania, by A. Tataru; The agrarian crisis in Yugoslavia, by V. Vuiovich; The agrarian crisis in Greece, by R. Reno; The agrarian crisis in Bulgaria, by Iu. Bachnev, and Ia. Maslinkov.

Kirsh, Iu. Agrarnaia revoliutsiia v Pribaltike. [The agrarian revolution in the Baltic countries] 181p. Moskva, Mezhdunarodnyi agrarnyi institut, 1931. 282 K63

Partial contents: Agrarian relations in the Baltic Countries in the Nineteenth Century; Agrarian reform in the Baltic Countries; Agriculture of Latvia and Estonia and the results of the agrarian reform; Class relations and the class struggle in the modern Baltic village; The agricultural proletariat and its revolutionary struggle.

Advisory Service to Farmers - Germany

I. Bäuerliches versuchsringwesen, vorträge des reichslehrgangs in Halle a.S. vom 27.-28. februar 1933. II. Bäuerliche wirtschaftsberatung, betriebsforschung und frauenarbeit, vorträge des reichslehrgangs in Stettin vom 28.-30. märz 1933. 188p. Berlin, P. Parey, 1933. (Germany. Reichsmin-

isterium für Ernährung u. Landwirtschaft. Berichte über Landwirtschaft. n.f. 83. Sonderheft.

This volume contains a number of lectures given in Halle and Stettin on the development of the so-called "Versuchsringwesen," a combination of experiment station and extension work the aim of which is to give practical and economic advice to the German farmer.

Back-to-the-Land

Borsodi, Ralph. Flight from the city; the story of a new way to family security. 194p. New York and London, Harper & brothers, 1933.

Bibliography, p. 173-190.

"This is the story of Mr. Borsodi's experiences and success in developing a seven acre farm near Suffern, New York. The farm cost \$4,000 of which Mr. Borsodi paid down in cash \$500. He then started out to make the property economically self-contained. The adventure involved a lot of hard work but it proved to be very interesting, and for those who are willing to forego the social contacts and pleasures of city life it is an inspiring tale." - Commerce and Finance, 22: 848, Sept. 27, 1933.

Business Research

Harvard university. Graduate school of business administration. Bureau of business research. Division of research. Business research studies no. 1-2. 2 nos. Boston, 1933. (Publication of the Graduate school of business administration, George F. Baker foundation, Harvard university, v. 20, no. 2-3) 280.9 H262

Contents: no. 1. Merchandising of cotton textiles; methods and organization, by Melvin T. Copeland and Edmund P. Learned.

"This study of merchandising methods and organization in the cotton textile industry was financed by the Textile Foundation, Incorporated, which, by act of Congress, was organized 'for scientific and economic research for the benefit and development of the textile industry, its allied branches, and including that of production of raw materials.' ...

"The Advisory Committee on Distribution Research, named in the foreword, selected the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration as the agency to carry out their first project for research in cotton textile marketing methods. At the beginning of this study, the Committee agreed that it wished an impartial investigation of the merchandising and marketing methods of the cotton textile industry...

"The conclusions of this report are based upon a study of the merchandising policies and organization methods of approximately 120 companies..." Preface.

Appendix E is a statistical table showing the growth of the cotton textile industry 1859-1929.

No. 2. Raw material prices and business conditions, by Melvin T. Copeland.

"This study began originally as an examination of the effects of hand-to-mouth buying on inventories of raw materials in the domestic market. It had not proceeded far before it was evident that the domestic raw material situation was closely related to the production, movement, consumption, stocks, and prices of these materials throughout the world. The domestic position of any one of the major raw materials could be appraised only as part of a composite world picture. In studying the experiences of the

various raw material industries, furthermore, it appeared, as the evidence accumulated, that powerful economic forces of some sort had been at work over a period of years to bring about the collapse of commodity values, which has been an outstanding feature of the depression that began in 1929. Hence the study of hand-to-mouth buying broadened out into a consideration of some of the international aspects of the movement of the prices of a group of raw materials representative of diverse fields of industry.

"Let me not be misunderstood, however. This piece of work is merely an introduction to a very large subject. It is somewhat unique, perhaps, for the things which it does not attempt to do. It does not pretend to be a history of business depressions, a complete analysis of the crisis beginning in 1929, or a theory of the so-called 'business cycle.' It does not offer any simple cure-all for future business crises. Furthermore, it does not include by any means all the commodities affected; it does not attempt to deal exhaustively with all the influences affecting the value of any one commodity; and it does not try to evaluate the major forces which have affected the prices of all commodities. Its purpose is to aid in crystallizing the problem and in promoting a better understanding of the enormously complex task which the world faces in endeavoring to secure a greater degree of mastery over its economic machine, in order that more foresight, perhaps, may be exercised in preparing for future crises.

"For the purpose of this study thirteen commodities have been chosen - copper, lead, zinc, tin, silver, petroleum, sugar, rubber, coffee, silk, cotton, wool, and wheat. These commodities include a variety of types of agricultural and mineral products. They come from many countries in North America, South America, Europe, Asia, Africa, and Australasia. Their aggregate market value in 1929 was upwards of \$15,000,000,000. They enter extensively into international trade. Hence they provide a broad sample for an introductory survey.

"For each of the selected commodities a broad analysis is made, so far as the available data permit, of production, movement, stocks, and prices during the period from 1922 to 1932. The purpose is to ascertain when and where maladjustments occurred, and what some of the major effects of those maladjustments were. The influences of technological changes, financial methods, international exchange and various other factors affecting the price structure are indicated. Attention is directed also to various projects for price stabilization. In conclusion a summary of the price movements is presented, and finally the relation of changes in commodity prices to the problem of securing greater stability of business conditions is discussed." - Introduction.

Butter

Valentine, G. M. Butter over-run and factors affecting it under New Zealand manufacturing conditions. 26p. Wellington, Blundell bros. limited, "Evening post" printing works, 1932. (New Zealand. Dept. of scientific and industrial research. Bulletin no. 36. Dairy research institute publication no. 31.) 330.9 N48B

Reprinted from the New Zealand Dairyman, vol. 36, nos. 6 to 10.

"Over-run is the amount of butter made in excess of the quantity of butterfat received, which is generally known as the churn over-run, in actual practice it is the amount of butter for which payment is received

in excess of the butterfat paid for or the commercial over-run. The second is the one referred to in the statement furnished annually to suppliers of a butter factory."

Citrus Industry - South Africa

Powell, H. C. The economic importance of the citrus industry in South Africa. 24p. [Pretoria] 1933. (Pretoria. University. Series I, 24) 276.4 T68 no. 24

"The citrus industry has been the only large agricultural enterprise in South Africa that has returned satisfactory prices to the producers during the last two years. Its great value to the country can be seen by reference to Table 1. Competition has been serious and production is increasing. Careful thought must be given to the marketing and production policies that should be adopted in order to safeguard the extensive interests of the producers. Unless careful plans are laid for the future, the industry cannot be considered as being on a sound basis and its profitable nature might not continue."

Cocoa - Future Trading - Brazil

Bolsa de mercadorias da Bahia. Regulamento para a inspecao e classificacao de cacau para negocios a termo na Bolsa de mercadorias da Bahia. 25p. Bahia, 1933. 287 B632

Regulations for inspection and classification of cocoa for future trading on the exchange of Bahia.

Cooperation in Agriculture

Metcalf, Rupert. England and Sir Horace Plunkett: an essay in agricultural co-operation. With introduction by Sir Daniel Hall. 143p. London, G. Howe ltd., 1933. 280.2 M563

Horance Plunkett: an appreciation by R. A. Anderson, p. 135-140.

The author states in his preface that he has attempted to convey in this essay something of "the striking contrast between the fullness of country life with its special problems, and the artifical structure of modern town life." The book is however much more than that. It sets forth very clearly and forcefully Sir Horace Plunkett's rural philosophy and points out the various ways in which this philosophy may be adapted to meet the conditions that confront the English agriculturist of today.

Cost of Production - India

Patil, P. C., and Pawar, T. B. Principles & practice of farm costing with farm studies, by Rao Bahadur P. C. Patil... with the assistance of T. B. Pawar ... and others. 92lp. Bombay, Printed at the Government central press, 1933. 281.182 P27

At head of title; Department of Agriculture, Bombay
Bibliography, p. 921.

The extracts below have been taken from the introduction:

"In the following pages it is proposed to present a discussion on the important points in farm costing. Recently research workers, in cost accounting, are trying to introduce methods which will be applicable to all countries with a view to making costs and incomes, in different countries, comparable. As will be seen later there is at present no uniformity of methods and hence international comparisons are not possible. The methods of cost study in vogue in England and the United States of America are discussed and their shortcomings pointed out. A timely corroboration from an eminent Economist, Dr. Laur, as explained in the preface, was a great encouragement in the attempt...

"Agricultural Cost Accounting is a new development in Agricultural Economics, and even America and Europe can present very few complete studies in this new field...

"In studying farm economics one can either study the whole farm business or a particular crop grown on the farm. In any case it is not sufficient to know how much a farmer spends and gets or how much a crop costs and returns. By knowing the aggregate costs and receipts of a farm one only knows how the farmer fares. By knowing the costs and receipts of different enterprises on the farm one goes a step further and knows which crop pays better. To make the costing study more effective and useful one must know the costs of various operations of each of the crops with a view to effect economies. In America and England there is a tendency towards specialization and farms are more comparable. In India due to the extreme variation in the meteorological and soil conditions and partly due to the peculiar economy of peasant farming there is more diversity of crops from tract to tract and even on the farms in each tract. Moreover, majority of farms are below the size of what is called 'minimum efficient unit,' thus making comparative study more difficult. The chief merit of farm costing in India will lie in bringing out facts regarding the incomes in different crop zones, which are little known. Of course the material and their analysis will suggest adjustments in farm management and in effecting economies in the cost of production.

"The United States of America leads in agricultural cost accounting. After the World War, England has been showing great interest in this line of investigation. In India some attempt is made in Bombay and by the Board of Economic Enquiry in the Punjab. Literature on Agricultural Cost Accounting is still scanty. Books on Agricultural Economics and on Farm Management treat the subject a good deal in theory without giving actual studies to illustrate the modus operandi. Moreover, opinions of authors on cost accounting differ widely on costing principles and in the methods followed. In the cost of production, some economists include rent of land, wages of unpaid family labour and interest on working capital; while others exclude one or the other items. Results of enquiries arrived at under varying conditions cannot be compared unless the authors give details of costing principles and illustrate their modus operandi by presenting actual studies. It is, therefore, very desirable for investigators to give the details until a uniform method is adopted."

Cotton- Russia

Melkich, Alexander. Stand und aussichten des baumwollbaus in der Sovet-union. 108p. Berlin, P. Farey, 1933. (Germany. Reichsministerium für Ernährung u. Landwirtschaft. Berichte über Landwirtschaft. n.f. 82. Sonderheft.)

This monograph on the present situation and prospects of cotton growing in the Soviet Union deals mainly with the agraro-technical and agraro-economic side of the Russian cotton problem. The author does not speak very hopefully of the results of the Soviet Government's doggedly followed plan of "cotton autarchy." - H. E. Brockway.

Cotton Textile Industry

Lemert, B. F. The cotton textile industry of the southern Appalachian Piedmont. 188p. Chapel Hill, The University of North Carolina press, 1933. 304 L54

Bibliography, p. 176-181.

"The purpose of this study is to ascertain and analyze the reasons for the development of the Cotton-Textile Industry in the Southern Appalachian Piedmont." - Preface.

Chapters are devoted to Influences in the history of development, Trend towards larger factories and mergers, Factors influencing centralization.

Dairying - Open Air

Oxford. University. Agricultural economics research institute. Open air dairying; a survey of farms using milking bails in 1932, by R. N. Dixey and M. Messer. 78p. Oxford, Clarendon press, 1933. 281.344 Ox2

"There are two main principles in open air dairying: first, that a large number of cows can be milked in a few stalls, if the milking shed has not also to be a cow-house; second, that a milking shed can be placed on wheels and taken out to the cows, instead of driving the cows twice daily to the shed. In the full development of these principles, the cows are never housed, and the movable milking bail is equipped with milking machines and complete milk-room apparatus...

"But for the dairy farmer the final issue between milk production by the bail and by old-established dairying practices is one of profit. The costs given in this report are of herds in moving bails, and it is clear that although their yields are low, the farmers have been able to achieve costs so much lower than the generality of cow-house costs as to give them returns as great or greater than those obtained from higher-yielding cows at more expense...

"The evidence is insufficient, at present, to admit of a final pronouncement upon the open air system, for the range of its application and its adaptability cannot yet be defined. But sufficient has emerged to suggest that dairy farmers might do well to consider whether in many places the future of dairy farming does not lie in the adoption of the simpler methods which characterize bail milking."

Depopulation - Italian Alps

Italy. Istituto nazionale di economia agraria. Lo spopolamento montano in Italia; indagine geografico-economico-agraria... I. Le Alpi Liguri-Piemontesi. 2v. Milano-Roma Concessionaria per la vendita Soc. an. Treves-Treccani-Tumminelli, 1932. (Studi e monografie n.16)

A study of the causes, characteristics and results of the depopulation of the Italian Alpine country in the provinces of Novara, Vercelli, Aosta, Torino, Cuneo and Imperia in Liguria and Piedmont.

The physical, agricultural, economic and social aspects of the different regions are discussed.

Economic and Social Conditions

Landis, B. Y. The third American revolution; an interpretation. 156p. New York, Association press, 1933. 280.12 L23

Chapter V. Untrod Paths for Farming, p. 77-92.

Bibliography, p. 146-147.

The writer contends that there have been three revolutions in the history of the United States, the American Revolution, the Civil War, and the New Deal of 1933. The first was "a struggle between an association of agricultural colonies and the metropolis of London," the second was "a conflict for control of the national government between planters of the South on the one hand and an alliance of Eastern industrialists with Middle-western farmers on the other." The driving forces behind the third are "debtors, mainly farmers and urban home-owners and the urban industrial and middle classes." This small book is an interpretation of the main events in this revolution in relation to the social forces controlling them. In addition to chapters on the opening and regulation of the banks, gold and inflation, industrial planning, the agricultural adjustment program, investment securities legislation, etc., an appendix, p. 146-156, gives suggestions for the use of the book by study and discussion groups.

Grain Trade - Canada

Canada. Dominion bureau of statistics. Agricultural branch. Report on the grain trade of Canada for the crop year ended July 31 and to the close of navigation 1932. 206p. Ottawa, J. O. Patenaude, Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1933. 59.9 C164 1931/32

"Statistics are presented showing in detail the various channels and markets through which the grain passes from the farm to the final destination. Comparative data are included for countries other than Canada bringing the grain and cereal resources and trade of the world into review.

"The first part of the report deals with the domestic movement of grain-the production, inspection and handlings at country, interior terminal, public, semi-public and private terminals, also mill elevators in the Western Inspection Division (comprising Fort William and Port Arthur and all territory west thereof) and at Eastern elevators. Handlings of United States grain in the Eastern elevators and of Canadian grain in the United States are covered. Records of prices at representative markets. and insurance charges are also included." - Introductory Statement.

Inflation

Fisher, Irving, and Fisher, H. W. Inflation? 104p. New York, Adelphi company [1933] 284 F53In

The Economist Monthly Book Supplement in its issue for September 9, 1933 wrote as follows of this volume.

"Professor Irving Fisher here carries on his campaign for reflation price-stabilisation, and a 'compensated dollar' in yet another small book designed for the general reader. Most of his arguments will be familiar to those who know his earlier works: the chief novelty seems to be a proposal for the temporary issue of an emergency self-depreciating currency on the lines of the scheme put forward originally by Silvio Gesell. Into this latest work, Professor Fisher has introduced a large number of charts and diagrams illustrating the history of prices and currency, and has made use of the recent work of Professors Warren and Pearson, Prices. Writing just as President Roosevelt was launching his reflation plans, Professor Fisher is confident that if they are carried through, they will bring about a rapid and startling business revival. He writes before the promulgation of the Industrial Recovery Act, and regards the appropriate immediate policy as a mere enlargement of the supply of money.

International Conference of American States 1933

Pan American union. Seventh International conference of American states, Montevideo, Uruguay, December 3, 1933. Special handbook for the use of delegates, prepared by the Pan American union. 116p. Baltimore, Md., The Sun book & job printing office, inc., 1933. 150.91 In8- 7th 1933

Contents: A brief history of the proceedings and results of the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, and sixth international conferences of American states; Steps preparatory to the holding of the seventh international conference of American states; Program of the seventh International conference of American states; Regulations of the seventh International conference of American states; and Memoranda on the topics of the program of the seventh International conference of American states.

Japan

International labor office, Geneva. Industrial labour in Japan. 413p. Geneva, 1933. (Studies and reports. Series A (Industrial relations) no. 37) 283 In31In

Bibliography, p. [401]-413.

Chapter I is devoted to the Land and the People, Chapter IV to the Economic Structure of Modern Japan.

Local Government - Illinois

Hunter, M. H. Costs of township and county government in Illinois. 31p. Urbana, University of Illinois, 1933. (Illinois. University. College of commerce and business administration. Bureau of business research. Bulletin no. 45) 200.9 I16 no.45

University of Illinois bulletin, v. 30, no. 18, Jan. 3, 1933.

The author's preface outlines the scope of this study as follows:

"The study deals mainly with the comparative cost of counties and townships as governmental units, and with the size of county units. No attempt has been made to present a comprehensive investigation; in fact the lack of attention to public and high school districts is obvious. Even though the material is far from complete, an endeavor has been made to present sufficient data to warrant the conclusion that we should give serious attention to the efficiency of our present system of local government, and that a detailed investigation of the administration of highways, education, justice, and other functions would probably reveal many particulars in which it might be substantially improved."

Machines and Society

Salter, Sir Arthur. Modern mechanization and its effects on the structure of society, being the second Massey lecture delivered before McGill university on 18 April 1933. 42p. London, Oxford university press, H. Milford, 1933. 280 Sa33M

A few extracts from this lecture are given below:

"Let me start with agriculture. This may seem paradoxical, since mechanization is usually thought of mainly in connection with industry. I do so for several reasons. First, agriculture remains the occupation of some 70 percent. of the world's inhabitants. Secondly, mechanization of agriculture is relatively novel; it did not complicate the processes of adjustment in the first industrial revolution, while it is a serious factor in the present one. Agriculture has normally been not only the reserve on which industry draws when its demand for men exceeds the supply, it is the occupation to which superfluous industrial labour retreats in time of depression. This is the customary 'cushion', for example, in a country like France, where the man who loses his job in a town retires with his family to his relations in the country and takes a hand in the work. It is notable that even in the United States, after many successive years of declining agricultural population, there was an actual increase in the slump of 1930 in spite of the agricultural depression. The consequences of mechanization on those engaged in agriculture are also more serious and difficult to deal with, partly because in most countries only a small proportion of those who work on the land are easily adaptable to other occupations, and partly because the human demand for at least the basic agricultural products is very inelastic...

"What then is mechanization doing for agriculture? If we look at particular processes in specially suitable areas the results are no less striking than in industry. Instances can be quoted of agricultural machinery accomplishing certain forms of work with one hour's labour which a century ago took 3,000. And the development has been recent and rapid... These are striking figures, but their significance may easily be exaggerated. It is in the harvesting of grain that mechanization has achieved its most striking triumphs. But it is only in the United States, the Argentine, Canada, Australia, and Russia that it has so far been pushed very far; and it would be unwise to infer any similar development in other countries where the conditions are much less favourable. In the Argentine 30 percent. of the wheat area is reaped by combines, in Canada about half that proportion. An increase is to be expected in Canada and Russia, where the sever-

ity of the winter makes the maintenance of horses expensive, and where oil fuel is cheap as it is in Russia. But in the Argentine and Australia the present tendency is to revert to horse-power, or at all events not to extend the use of mechanical traction. Outside grain harvesting mechanization has no comparable successes, except on a limited scale in some of the processes of dairy farming. It is at present inapplicable to the lifting of roots, the picking of cotton, the pulling of flax, the cutting of sugarcane, weeding, the planting of rice, the gathering of fruit. Even in countries where the climate, high costs of labour, and the character and tenure of the land are all favorable to mechanization, there will still be much work for the peripatetic, odd-jobbing individual which no machine can take over. Moreover, if we are thinking of the possible displacement of labour in the present century, economic or social factors are as important as technical considerations...

"The inelastic character of the world's demand for grain deprives agriculture of the resources that most mechanized industries have of tapping new markets through reduction of prices. In countries of this kind, therefore, agricultural mechanization must have profound effects in displacement and occupational redistribution. If we are looking at the world as a whole, however, the population so affected is not great.

"When we turn to industrial mechanization it is only in the advanced countries that serious displacement of labour is threatened...

"Now for a quarter of a century or more a number of factors have combined to interfere with, and retard, this normal adjusting process of the competitive price system. Industries have been organized on so large a scale, and fortified with such financial resources, that they can and often do maintain production after demand has fallen off and prices have become unprofitable; and then, if there is no recovery from the slump, they may make it worse by dumping a great excess of stock at liquidation prices. Others are so organized or inter-related that they can in practice fix prices, and may choose to keep them high and lose custom rather than tap new demand by reduction to the lowest figure compatible with the smallest margin of a profit. Each of these policies was impossible to the small individual manufacturer of the past, and each retards adjustment. Meantime social legislation and rigid wage rates, whatever their other benefits, have interfered with the adjustment that is made by changes in costs. To all these causes we must add the interferences with the natural flow and variations of trade caused by tariffs and other deliberate measures of commercial policy enforced by Government. Economic nationalism as it has recently developed has, moreover, destroyed the regulative function of the former world currency based upon the gold standard. Unemployment is the result of all the maladjustments, or time-lag in adjustments, that follow; and even before the present depression it was becoming a chronic functional disease in our society.

"Now, if man is to reap the heritage of his new power, or even to prevent its being a curse rather than a blessing, he must have an economic system which will translate each increase in productive capacity into an equivalent increase in purchasing capacity and so avoid the tragic disaster of chronic, increasing, and demoralizing involuntary idleness.

His present system is failing in this supreme function. How shall he change it?

"There are two ways in which supply can be adjusted to demand, and each economic process be linked to the others. One is by the competitive automatic process which is now failing us. The other is by deliberate planning and direction...

"The solution consists, I believe, in developing appropriate institutions throughout the main spheres of economic and financial activities which will in each case afford sufficient regulation and direction to prevent the individual activities reacting destructively against each other, and the occurrence of such abuses as we now witness, while leaving otherwise a free field for individual or group enterprise. I do not think that the State can undertake such responsibility. I believe that we need to build up a system of collective self-government in industry and in each sphere of economic and financial activity, encouraged by and linked up to State action but not directed in detail by it."

Maize and Barley - Future Trading - Antwerp

Banque union financière d'Anvers. Office de liquidation des opérations à terme en céréales. Règlement pour les affaires à terme en céréales. Mais et orge. 31p. Anvers, Siège social [1933?] 287 B224

Regulations for future trading in maize and barley on the grain futures market established in Antwerp.

Meat Packing - Iowa

McCarty, H. H., and Thompson, C. W. Meat packing in Iowa. 138p. Iowa City, Ia., June 1933. (Iowa. University. College of commerce. Bureau of business research. Iowa studies in business no. 12. 280.9 Io92 no. 12 Bibliography, p. 137-138.

Partial contents: The pioneer period; Rise of the interior packing centers; The boom period; and Present-day meat packing operations in Iowa.

Milk - Control of Supply to City of Melbourne.

Victoria, Australia. Milk board. Report of the Milk board on the regulation and control of the supply of milk to Melbourne. 42p. Melbourne, H. J. Green, government printer, 1933. Folio 280.344 V66

E. A. Kendall, Chairman

"So far as we have been able to ascertain, this appears to be the first occasion on which a comprehensive and detailed survey has been made by a Board created under an Act of Parliament in redgard to the economic aspect of the Milk Supply to Greater Melbourne. In the absence of such an investigation, it is doubtful whether the many involved phases of the milk supply could have been fully realized, and the difficulties of placing it on an improved footing appreciated.

"Our inquiries have furnished us with ample proof of the urgent need for re-organization and stabilization, and we are confident that the scheme outlined will achieve these ends. We deem it advisable, however, to point out that it is hardly to be expected that such scheme, if adopted, can be made fully effective for a considerable time after it has been put into operation." - Conclusion.

Milk-Distribution Costs - New York State

Spencer, Leland. Milk distributors' costs and profits. Preliminary report to New York state milk control board, October 17, 1933. 16p. [Albany? N. Y., 1933]

"It is the purpose of this report to show the financial situation among milk distributors in the state and to indicate whether or not the minimum prices which have been established by the Milk Control Board allow a reasonable spread, and permit the distributors to earn a fair but not excessive return on their investment."

"On September 6, 1933, questionnaires were mailed to about 70 milk distributors in New York City and the principal upstate cities, calling for sales, costs, and profits in the months of June, July and August and for balance sheet information as of December 31, 1932. Comparative operating figures for June, July and August 1932 and balance sheet information for December 31, 1931 also were requested. This report is based on the information submitted in answer to those questionnaires, usable replies having been received from 30 distributors in New York City and from 29 distributors in the upstate cities. In making the tabulations, the reports of New York City dealers and upstate dealers have been treated separately."

Milk - Public Utility

Cottingham, W. R. Milk as a public utility; an address on the milk situation in greater Winnipeg to the Manitoba dairy cattle breeders association, January 31st, 1933. 16p. [Winnipeg? 1933] 280.344 C82

"The original theory was that public utility businesses were 'natural' monopolies which through a lack of continuous and complete competition were in a position to injure the consumer and that their regulation was therefore necessary in the public interest..."

"From the regulation of a 'natural' monopoly it was a short step to the regulation of certain services legislatively by treating them as monopolies whether they were monopolistic or not because the public interest demanded that they be controlled as if they were monopolies. The Canada Grain Act is the best example of this type of legislation..."

"Public opinion has been poorly educated in regard to the nature of a public utility, and very few know why it is regulated or on what principles its regulation, really the supervision of its relationship to the public, proceeds. As no public authority can go far in advance of public opinion, particularly in times like these, I want to indicate some of the characteristics of a public utility which obtain whether it is privately or publicly owned..."

"The first characteristic of the public utility is its essentiality; it is necessary to modern life, particularly in urban communities, the public must have this particular service; it is a kind of community service which must be kept going. Your grocery store can go into bankruptcy, there will be another a block or two away... the life of any grocery store is of comparative insignificance to the community, but the life of the telephone system, the street railway, the water service, or of electric services, is a very vital matter to the com-

munity. We regard each of them as a service almost as necessary as government itself when we refer to it as a public utility.

"Another characteristic of a public utility is its universality... the public utility must serve everybody who wants its services at a non-discriminating price...

"A public utility is ordinarily removed from competition. I think this is the crux of the popular quarrel with the tribunals who regulate these enterprises...

"I have said that there is nothing monopolistic about the production or even in the marketing of milk. I suppose it is one of the oldest of occupations and nothing but the complexities of our modern urban and economic life could have led to its regulation in any form. Heretofore this regulation has moved along the lines of public health. Its extension to control upon economic lines is a development consistent with the views of a large section of public opinion...

"In public utility control of the marketing of milk, and particularly of the prices of milk, the distinction between that and other regulative methods lies in this, we fix the price all along the line...

"There is always a vexing question in the producer's mind: Why the difference between what he gets and what the consumer pays? This is the cost of processing, bottling and distribution. Our order was designed to pass the increase borne by the consumer, over former prices, back to the producer. The result has been the establishment of distributors' spreads on what we are assured is the lowest level obtaining in Canada or possibly elsewhere on the continent. Our monthly records show that our distributors are operating on spreads varying with the respective plants from 4.51 to 5.13 cents per unit (one quart being the unit basis) as against the six cents heretofore deemed necessary by the trade. On these returns the newer plants are paying capital, depreciation and operating costs, but the older ones with higher capitalization are not...

"Under public utility control we must have an effective way of restricting the men who wish to enter the milk distributing business, particularly the pasteurization end. Some will quarrel with that at once, but here is the reason and it is in accord with the principles of public utility regulation which I have explained. If you have in your community twice as many pasteurizing plants and twice as many delivery wagons and other facilities as are necessary to carry on the distribution of milk in the community, and all are going to be supported, the community is going to pay a higher price for its milk; that is all there is to it. In the end, public utility control is planned economy to enable the consumer to get his service or product at the lowest possible price, and for that reason the fixing of rates, which the public sees as the chief work of a public utility commission, is but incidental and secondary: the real task is to see that the total investment is not unduly great, that the accounts are properly kept, that plant and equipment are adequately maintained to render the service without impairment in quantity or quality and that the managerial functions are properly performed. In this task, at least, I can see a public benefit resulting from public utility control of the marketing of milk."

Cole, G. D. H., ed. What everybody wants to know about money; a planned outline of monetary problems, by nine economists from Oxford: Colin Clark, G. D. H. Cole, E. F. M. Durbin [and others] Planned and edited by G. D. H. Cole. 544p. London, V. Gollancz ltd., 1933. 284 C67
Bibliography, p. [529]-531.

This volume consists of twelve chapters. Four of them are the work of G. D. H. Cole himself. The first of these chapters is an exposition of the nature of money, the second is a discussion of money and the world crisis, the third is devoted to the "socialisation of banking" and the fourth is a conclusion in the nature of a discussion of the "intimate relationship between the monetary factor in the economic system and every other factor which has to express itself in terms of money." Chapters by other authors are Four Monetary Heretics, by H. T. N. Gaitskell of Oxford which discusses the social credit views of Maj. Clifford H. Douglas, the views of Prof. Frederick Soddy on bank loans, those of Silvio Gesell whose two chief proposals for reform are free land and free money, and last, Robert Eisler's view that the cause of industrial depression being the failure of consumer demand, the remedies would lie in the establishment and use of "current money" and "money of account."

The other chapters are Currency and Central Banking by R. F. Harrod, Commercial Banks and Credit by E. A. Radice, Foreign Trade and Exchanges by Aylmer Vallance, Capital and Investment by G. R. Mitchison, Money and Prices by E. F. M. Durbin, Investment, Savings and Public Finance by Colin Clark and Debt by E. L. Hargreaves.

National Land-use Planning Committee

National land-use planning committee. Publication no. 5, 8. Mimeographed. Washington, D. C., 1933. 282.9 N212

Contents. - no. 5. First annual report (from date of organization to June 30, 1933) 19p. - no. 8. Scope and character of a national cooperative research project in land utilization. 15p.

National land-use planning committee. Publication no. 9. Final report (including reasons why the Committee has recommended that it cease to operate as an organized agency). Washington, D.C., Nov. 11, 1933. 6 p.

The recommendations of the committee follow:

1. That the National Land-Use Planning Committee be discontinued.
2. In order to preserve continuity of the functions of the National Land-Use Planning Committee and to effect a transition to a later organization such as is suggested in Mr. Delano's letter, it is recommended that the Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities appoint a Committee of that Association to consist of not fewer than seven members, and that the Association offer to the Secretary of Agriculture and other Federal officials concerned with land policies the cooperation of the Committee. This committee should serve the purpose of further stimu-

lating the interest of the Land-Grant Colleges in land use planning and encouraging close cooperation between the colleges and the various Federal and State agencies that are being developed for the furtherance of land use planning.

3. The rapid developments in the field of land use, including the prospect of reshaping the work of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration toward permanent methods of production control and long-time readjustments in the use of farm land will exert a profound influence on agricultural research and extension. It therefore appears obvious that the work of the proposed committee can be of great significance to the land-grant institutions. We recommend, therefore, that the Association take steps to finance adequately the meetings and the work of the Committee.

In course of time the now evolving Federal mechanism for land use planning will probably reach the degree of definiteness that will make it possible to determine the most desirable form and membership of an affiliated national council or committee that will be representative also of non-Federal agencies and interests.

New South Wales - Farmers Relief Act, 1932

New South Wales. Farmers' relief board. An explanation of the provisions and benefits of the Farmers' relief act, 1932. Issued by the Farmers' relief board. 21p. Sydney, A. J. Kent, government printer, 1933. 284.2 N473

"This explanatory booklet has been prepared so as to set out in a clear, simple form not only the benefits that will accrue to the farmer (the term 'farmer' means all classes of primary producers) taking advantage of the Farmers' Relief Act, but also the relationship which will exist at a later stage between the farmer, his creditors, and the Farmers' Relief Board.

"The Act provides an opportunity for every class of primary producer who comes under its provisions to work his way out of his existing financial difficulties. The fact that the issue of a stay order definitely prevents the farmer's creditors from taking any steps to injure or prevent him carrying on, combined with the reduced interest charges he will be called upon to meet, are in themselves factors which will contribute largely to the farmer's prospects of rehabilitating himself.

"The Act opens the way for both farmers and creditors to receive benefits which may be summarized as follows: - (a) The farmer obtains a stay order which protects his assets from proceedings by creditors whether secured or unsecured. Subject to an amendment to the Federal Bankruptcy Act he will be freed from the fear of sequestration. (b) The farmer may receive advances from the Farmers' Relief Board for the purpose of working his property and maintaining himself and family. (c) The farmer receives, from the proceeds of his produce, an amount for his own personal use in addition to advances and or guarantees given by the Board during the year. (d) The farmer's liabilities are conditioned to the present value of his assets so that he is not burdened with excess liabilities during the currency of the stay order. (e) The farmer gains rights which are more extensive than he would have under the existing moratorium legislation. (f) If the farmer is able to make a composition

arrangement with the whole of his creditors during the currency of the stay order the Board will assist both him and the creditors in carrying the arrangement into effect. (g) The farmer is given the opportunity, freed from the worries of pressing liabilities, to recover his position over a period of years and take any advantage of the recovery in world parities as it occurs. (h) Creditors will be protected one against the other, thus ensuring that no unfair advantage will be taken by individual creditors. (i) Creditors will know that the farmer's affairs are under supervision and that each creditor will receive his statutory rights when distributions are available. (j) Creditors will be relieved of the necessity for writing to the farmer and keeping contact with him regarding the outstanding debt. (k) Creditors will share in the farmer's advantage if the relief afforded enables the farmer to pull through, for they may recover a debt, or portion of a debt, that might otherwise have proved irrecoverable.

Pacific Coast Economic Association

Pacific coast economic association. Proceedings of the tenth annual Pacific coast economic conference, sponsored by the Pacific coast economic association... held at Oregon State college, Corvallis, Oregon, December 29-30, 1931. 75p. [San Francisco, Printed by the Mercury press, 1932] 280.9 P11 10th, 1931.

Partial contents: The use of statistics in verifying and clarifying economic theory, by R. B. Heflebower; Some phases of land colonization in California, by Henry S. Anderson; Essentials for the control of depressions, by D. F. Pegrum; Some reflections on certain naive cures for the depression, by Kenneth Duncan; Some of the causes of the depression, by Carl S. Dakan; Planning and stability in the German national system, by Robert A. Brady; The world depression - a challenge to economists, by Norman J. Silberling; The economics of protectionism in the light of contemporary developments, by T. H. Boggs; Tariffs from a European point of view, by W. L. Wanlass; The tariff problem from its many angles, by Dilworth Walker, and The Tariff in relation to farm relief, by Clement Akerman.

Pacific coast economic association. Papers and proceedings of the eleventh annual conference of the Pacific coast economic association, at Stanford university, California, December 1932. Ed. by John B. Canning. 67p. [Ann Arbor, Mich., Edwards brothers, inc., 1933] 280.9 P11 11th, 1932

Partial contents: The economist in a distressed era, by Shirley J. Coon; Realism in economic investigation, by Carl L. Alsberg; Economic planning of industry under federal control, by Reid Lage McClung; The role of government in economic planning, by Arthur G. Coons; Rationalization of industry through the efforts of industry from within, by E. J. Brown; The economic issues of planning, by D. F. Pegrum; Foreign experience in economic planning, by Joseph Demmery; and Some aspects of the agricultural situation, by Joseph S. Davis.

Poultry

International institute of agriculture. L'aviculture dans le monde. 3v. Rome, Imprimerie de la Chambre des députés, 1933. 47 In86

Périodiques spécialisés en aviculture, v. 1, p. [263]-272.

A study of the diffusion and development of poultry raising throughout the world. Volume 1 contains statistical tables giving numbers of poultry, production of eggs, prices of eggs in different countries, as well as imports and exports of eggs and poultry.

Rationalization of Production and Trade - France

Lefebvre, Georges. Essai d'économie agricole rationnelle d'après l'enquête sur la production (métropole et France d'outre-mers) et sur la consommation métropolitaine du Comité national des conseillers du commerce extérieur de la France. 255p. Paris [Pontoise, Imprimeries Désableaux] 1933. 281.174 L52

A study of the production and consumption of and trade in the agricultural products of France and her colonies and a plan for their rationalization.

Rural Industries - China

Fong, H. D. Rural industries in China. 68p. Tientsin, China, Printed by the Chihli press, inc., 1933. (Nankai university. Committee on social and economic research. Industry series. Bulletin no. 5) 280.9 N15 no. 5

"Despite the recent rapid decline of rural industries in China, the place that rural industries may still occupy in China's reconstruction cannot be totally ignored. Provided that proper measures be taken to eradicate the external and internal factors for the decline of China's rural industries, such industries have still their functions to perform in Chinese national life, functions that may be either economic or social in character. The most important of the economic functions that rural industries may fulfill is the utilization of spare time labor, important chiefly because Chinese agriculture, the means of livelihood for 74.5% of the total population, is fundamentally seasonal in character...

"A second economic function to be performed by rural industries is the utilization of local resources and by-products...

"A third economic function to be performed by rural industries is their contribution to farm income, which by providing for a more generous margin of existence helps to insure against famine, banditry and communism...

"Other economic functions to be derived from rural industries include the provision of local needs, the increase of community income either through a decrease in imports or through an increase in exports, the levelling up of rural standard of living, the development of rural craftsmanship, etc. A final function, which in view of the present

status of Chinese agriculture cannot be realized in the immediate future, is the utilization of machinery and transport in conjunction with agriculture. The increasing use of power and machinery is one of the features of large scale farming. Small farmers who constitute the majority if not the whole of Chinese agrarian population would be less at a disadvantage in this respect if machinery, engines, and motors, which they would only require at certain seasons on the farm, could be turned to account for some form of manufacture at other times.

"The social functions of rural industries are equally important as the economic functions. The general form of economic development which is characteristic of small-scale or decentralized industries in the rural districts makes it relatively easy to avoid the recognized evils of mechanisation and to secure that the machine shall be understood by and be the servant of the worker. Again, rural industries may introduce into rural life a different or manufacturing element which makes life more interesting and people more intelligent, alert and progressive. The educative values of rural industries, too, cannot, be ignored. This is especially so if the rural industries can be organized on a co-operative basis, and the newly introduced co-operatives can fulfill the rôle that has been so well played by the folk high schools in Denmark. Indeed, 'independent or small group production combined with membership in the larger co-operative or other association develops both personal responsibility and the virtues of team work...'

"The dilemma in China today is that on the one hand rural industries have definitely important functions of an economic and social character to perform, while on the other the rural industries now in existence are rapidly declining or even disappearing. What, then, are the difficulties or handicaps that are confronting these industries? Some of the difficulties, such as the superior economy of large scale machine production, are fundamentally beyond the capacity of small-scale rural industries to cope with... Other difficulties, however, may be faced with by an improvement in technique or in organization."

Sheep Raising

Taussig, Stefan. Die schafzucht in den überseeischen woll-und schaffleisch-ausfuhrländern, von Stefan Taussig... Die karakulzucht in ihrem heimat-lande Turkestan, von prof. dr. A. Golf. 72p. Berlin, P. Parey, 1933. (Germany. Reichsministerium für Ernährung u. Landwirtschaft. Berichte über landwirtschaft n.f. 90, Sonderheft).

Bibliography, p. 38-39, 72.

Part I: Following a general review, this discussion of sheep-raising in the overseas wool and mutton-exporting countries takes up in turn; Economic developmental factors; development of foreign trade in sheep-raising products; development of production in sheep-raising in the five exporting countries (Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Argentine and Uruguay.) Part II takes up interestingly the breeding of karakul sheep in their native land - Turkestan. - H. E. Brockway.

Taxation

Ford, R. S. The allocation of corporate income for the purpose of state taxation. 130p. Albany, J. B. Lyon company, printers, 1933. (New York (State) State tax commission. Special report no. 6) 284.5 N482

Bibliography, p. 122-126.

The author outlines the general plan of this study as follows:

"The allocation problem is so comprehensive that it has been necessary to limit the present investigation to mercantile and manufacturing corporations, or the so-called 'business corporations.' It is not the intention to concentrate on the allocation method of any one state, but rather to study the implications of non-uniformity in the practices of several states. In following out this purpose, the procedure is as follows: first, to examine the legal and economic bases of the allocation problem and to analyze the question of method; second, to describe the chaotic situation which prevails in the states; third, to analyze the results of non-uniform practices; fourth, to compare the model proposals which have been made for the solution of the problem, all of which are predicated upon the condition of uniformity; and, finally, to consider the methods of accomplishing uniformity in allocation practices." - Introduction.

Types of Farming - U. S.

U. S. Dept. of commerce. Bureau of the census. Fifteenth census of the United States. Census of agriculture. Types of farming in the United States. 225p. 2 fold. maps in pocket. Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off., 1933.

By Foster F. Elliott.

There is also a large colored map prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Department of Agriculture which has title, Type-of-farming Areas in the United States, 1930.

"The earlier type of farming studies in the United States had as their main objective the geographic regionalization of the agriculture of the country. Chief emphasis was placed upon the mapping of type of farming areas. The late Dr. W. J. Spillman, of the United States Department of Agriculture, was one of the first to use this method of approach. The early work of Dr. O. E. Baker, of the Department of Agriculture, also was developed somewhat along the same line. He, however, approached the problem more from the standpoint of the total and potential land supply, and its relation to population growth, changes in technique, and related factors. He divided the country into 12 major agricultural regions. Eight of these regions were in the Eastern United States (approximately east of longitude 103), and these were determined largely on the basis of the dominance of certain crop or kind of farming resulting, in the main, from latitude and temperature conditions. The West he divided into four regions on the basis of the use of land for grazing or cropping as determined largely by altitude and rainfall.

"Within the last five years increased attention has been given to this subject. A number of the State Agricultural Colleges and Experi-

ment Stations have conducted type of farming studies, alone or in cooperation with the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

"In these studies, the mapping of type of farming areas has remained one of the major objectives. The emphasis, however, has been shifted somewhat to include an analysis of the internal organization of representative farms within the area mapped. This is in recognition of the fact that the agriculture within the areas as usually mapped is not sufficiently homogeneous to include only one type of farming. There are few, if any, areas in the United States of any appreciable size where this situation is found.

"Attention has also been centered in the more recent studies, particularly by Dr. C. L. Holmes in his 'Iowa Study' upon an analysis of the casual factors lying back of and responsible for the resulting types of farming. A thorough going analysis such as this, of the forces and conditions shaping the agriculture in different areas should be one of the main objectives in a study of this kind. Out of such analyses should come a more thorough understanding of the agricultural problem and an indication of what is needed in its solution.

"For the most part the mapping of the type of farming areas in the foregoing studies has been based on similarity in crop and livestock enterprises. The relative importance of these enterprises has been determined by relating the acreage and production for each crop for a particular county, or other geographic unit, to the total land area, or total acreage in farms or total crop land plus pasture, or some other combination for the same unit. Having the various enterprises within each county or township reduced to comparable units or coefficients, the next step was to group the counties or townships which had about the same kind, quantity, and proportion of the different crops and livestock. This was usually accomplished by means of bar charts, each bar representing the relative importance of each county or township. Thus the counties or townships which appeared to be alike in the major portion of their enterprise were thrown together."

"This grouping gave the first approximation of the type of farming areas. By means of charts and graphs the areas as thus outlined were then checked against soil and climatological maps to determine how close was the similarity between them. When, as frequently happened, the soil type cut across county lines the type of farming area was made to follow the soil type, usually rather than the political boundary.

"In the earlier studies already referred to, no attempt was made to go beyond this point, even though they failed to indicate combinations of enterprises found in the area other than the particular combination which was dominant as shown by the county or township totals. In the more recent studies, an attempt was made to take care of these off types by an analysis of the internal organization of farming systems followed in representative townships scattered in different parts of the same area...

"The failure to portray, adequately, the dispersion of farming systems within the same area is a legitimate criticism which can be leveled against this method of approach. It may be very misleading, to assume

that counties have the same type of farming because they show a high degree of similarity in their enterprise combinations based upon township or county totals. Significant variations within counties may be, and frequently are, completely smoothed out in the totalling process. In States having a high degree of uniformity in their physical conditions, such as found in most of the Corn Belt States, this method works fairly satisfactorily. In areas like the New England States, however, it is impossible to get much precision in the classification when this approach is used, as has been shown so clearly by Prof. I. G. Davis, of Connecticut.

"Likewise, the determination of relative importance of different enterprises on an area basis does not adequately take into consideration the varying degrees of intensity in production of different enterprises. A common denominator is needed to which all the different enterprises may be reduced and which will measure more adequately the relative importance of each.

"Professor Davis encountered the problem in Connecticut, and devised a method for reducing acres of the different crops, numbers of the various classes of livestock, days of outside labor, cords of wood cut, etc., to a productive man-work-unit basis by using a series of conversion factors representing average labor inputs per acre, per head of livestock, etc. Thus, total man-work-units became his measure of size of business; the man-work-units per enterprise, the percentage which these were of the total, and any other significant factors of the business became the measure of type.

"This method of approach undoubtedly is superior to the ordinary area approach used in the earlier studies. It, however, is open to certain theoretical objections, and is somewhat laborious and complicated in its application. Equally, or even more, satisfactory results may be obtained by raising gross income as a measure of type. It is much more direct and easy to use and probably is no more expensive, though no single measure of type has yet been devised which is completely satisfactory. The use of gross income is probably the best measure that has yet been used, yet it is subject to fluctuations from year to year, and also must be used with caution when determining the relative importance of enterprise produced under varying degree of intensity.

"In this study, income is the primary basis used, both in classifying the farm by type and for mapping type of farming areas. The method of approach used in this study is diametrically opposed to those used in former studies, with the exception of the Connecticut study by Professor Davis. In the earlier studies the approach was from the general to the specific, whereas in this study the approach is from the specific to the general. Instead of using unclassified country-group totals, every farm in the United States was first classified by type and the type area was built up from the individual farm. Thus in this method of approach it is possible to show the dominant number of farms of a given type in an area, and at the same time show the relative importance of other types in the same area."

Unemployment - Argentine Republic

Argentine Republic. Departamento nacional del trabajo. La desocupación en la Argentina, 1932. Informe del jefe del Censo nacional de desocupados, Dr. José Figuerola. 167p. Buenos Aires, 1933. 283.9 Ar3
A census of the unemployed in the Argentine Republic in 1932, provided for by a law of July 8, 1932.

Wheat - Future Trading - Antwerp

Banque union financière d'Anvers. Office de liquidation des opérations à terme en céréales. Règlement pour les affaires à terme en céréales. Blés. 36p. Anvers, Siège social [1933?] 287 B224R
Regulations for future trading in wheat on the grain futures market established in Antwerp.

Wheat and Bread - Italy

Confederazione nazionale fascista del commercio. Federazione nazionale fascista panificatori ed affini. Bollettino semestrale. Riassunto della attività sindacale federale svolta dal 1 gennaio 1931 - 30 giugno 1933 e rilievo dei prezzi frumenti, farine e pane nelle varie provincie del regno, 1 gennaio 1931 - 30 giugno 1933. v.1-5. Milano, Arti grafiche S.E.T.I., 1931-33. 284.3599 C76

These volumes contain semi-annual reports of the activities of the National Fascist Federation of Bread Producers and Associates and tables giving monthly prices of wheat, flour and bread in the various provinces from January 1931 to June, 1933. Contains also statistics of hourly production of bread and wages of workers.

World Economic Survey - 1932-33

League of nations. Economic intelligence service. World economic survey, 1932-33. 345p. Geneva, League of nations, 1933. (Series of League of nations Publications. II. Economic and financial. 1933. II A.16) 280.9 L47P 1933 II A.16.

"The present Survey has been prepared by Mr. J. B. Condliffe, of the Economic Intelligence Service of the League of Nations. It is the second of an annual series undertaken in consequence of resolutions passed by the Assembly of the League in 1930 and 1931." - Preface.

"In the main, the Survey deals with the year 1932 and the first half of 1933. The previous volume included some historical and analytical material which it is unnecessary to repeat; but, where new topics have been dealt with, sufficient historical material is included to give an adequate background for the consideration of recent events. The present chapter [entitled, A Troubled Year] is devoted to a rapid summary of the outstanding events from the summer of 1932 to the end of March 1933. The culmination of the American banking crisis at that time marks a significant division which it is convenient to observe. The chapters which follow analyse in more detail the developments of this period ending in March 1933. They are arranged by economic subjects rather than chronologically, but, as the frequent cross-references

indicate, economic problems cannot be treated independently of one another. The arrangement of the chapters, beginning with Prices and continuing with Production, Wages, Profits, Public Finance, International Trade, Banking, Debts and Balances of Payments, follows an order which is logical, but is only one of many such arrangements that might have been chosen. The economic organization of the world presents one great problem with many aspects, almost any one of which might reasonably be chosen as the point from which to begin an analysis of the problem as a whole. There is, perhaps, a distinction of degree rather than of kind, to be drawn between the first five and the last four subjects mentioned. The former are less, and the latter more, international, both in their material and in their implications. Indeed, the contrast between the persistency with which national organisation of the primary economic processes is maintained and the flexible adjustments of international equilibrium rendered increasingly necessary by the beginnings of an international financial system lies behind much of the present disturbance of the economic order. While any adequate consideration of this large problem lies outside the scope of the Survey, its manifestations are implicit in the facts recorded.

"The final chapter is a sequel to the first, giving in rapid summary an outline of the principal events in the second quarter of 1933, and estimating the economic situation in July on the basis of such statistical and other evidence as was available at that time."

Yorkshire Agricultural Society. Journal, 1932

Blagburn, C. H. Recent agricultural policy. (In the Transactions of the Yorkshire agricultural society for the year 1932, no. 90, p. 15-24) 10 Y7 no. 90

Fairfax-Blakeborough, J. Yorkshire's language of the land. (In the Transactions of the Yorkshire agricultural society for the year 1932, no. 90, p. 77-90) 10 Y7 no. 90

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Agricultural relief, a selected and annotated bibliography, comp. under the direction of Margaret T. Olcott, acting librarian, Bureau of agricultural economics. 382p. Washington, D. C., Aug. 1933. (U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Bureau of Agricultural economics. Agricultural economics bibliography no. 50)

Economic planning (Select bibliography no. 63). Bul. British Library of Polit. and Econ. Science, no. 63, p.17-19. Sept. 1933. (Published by the London School of Economics, Houghton St. Aldwych, W.C. 2, Eng.)

"This bibliography is purposely limited to some of the more important

items in the Library on the general subject of economic planning... In general, references to national plans have been omitted unless the item in question has been deemed appropriate here in view of its general import. Related bibliographies appeared in earlier issues of this Bulletin - No. 56, Professional representation, including National Economics Councils and No. 55, The Five year plan of the Soviet Union."- Note.

Inflation: a selected bibliography, October, 1933. comp. by Dorothy Campbell Culver and Viola Rohrs. 13p., mimeogr. Berkeley, 1933.

Issued by Bureau of Public Administration, University of California.

Oxford. University. Agricultural economics research institute. Index to periodical literature of agricultural economics, January to June 1933. 4p., mimeogr. Oxford, 1933. Folio 241.3 Ox2

References on the long period storage of fruit and vegetables. 4p., mimeogr. [London, Eng., 1933]

Issued by London Science Museum, Library.

NEW PERIODICALS

Review of economic studies, vol. 1, no. 1, Oct. 1933. 80p. [London] 1933. 280.8 R329

Issued three times a year, in Oct., Feb., and June.

The purpose and scope of this periodical is stated on the inside of the cover of the first issue as follows:

"The object of the Review is to supplement the facilities for the publication of new work on theoretical and applied economics, particularly by younger writers, and to promote discussion by means of short notes of a kind which do not normally appear in the existing journals. A further object of the Review is to publish translations of articles in foreign languages which have appeared at different times and are generally recognized as outstanding contributions, but which have hitherto not been available to English readers."

This issue contains the following articles: Pareto [Vilfredo] and pure economics, by Umberto Ricci [translated from the Italian by Ursula K. Webb]; The theory of money and the analysis of output, by Joan Robinson; Some notes on monetary theories of the trade cycles, by G. L. S. Shackle; The diagrammatical representation of elasticity of demand, by A. P. Lerner; Taxation and returns, by Lindley M. Fraser; Profit in American economic theory, by William S. Hopkins; Notes on elasticity of substitution, by P. M. Sweezy, A. P. Lerner, R. F. Kahn, and J. R. Hicks.

SELECTED LIST OF RECENT REVIEWS

Compiled by M. I. Herb

- Baird, Frieda, and Benner, C. L. Ten years of Federal intermediate credits. 1933. (Institute of economics of the Brookings institution. Publication no. 48)
Reviewed by E. C. Johnson in Jour. Farm Econ. 15 (4): 753-755. Oct. 1933.
- Blakey, R. G., and others. Taxation in Minnesota. 1932. (Minnesota. Univ. Minneapolis. Studies in economics and business, no. 4, Nov. 1932.)
Reviewed by B. H. Hibbard in Jour. Farm Econ. 15 (4): 750-751. Oct. 1933.
- Campbell, P. C. American agricultural policy. 1933.
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- Cannan, Edwin. Economic scares. 1933.
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- Ellis, L. S. The tariff on sugar. [1933]
Reviewed by L. D. Stinebower in Jour. Polit. Econ. 41 (5): 715-716. Oct. 1933.
- Food research institute. Leland Stanford junior university. Britain's new wheat policy. (Its Wheat Studies, v. 9, no. 9, July, 1933.)
Reviewed by H. C. Grant in Jour. Farm Econ. 15 (4): 755-756. Oct. 1933.
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Reviewed by A. R. Burns in Jour. Polit. Econ. 41 (5): 705-706. Oct. 1933.
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Reviewed by Ward L. Bishop in Amer. Econ. Rev. 23 (3): 535-536. Sept. 1933.

- Metcalf, Rupert. England and Sir Horace Plunkett: an essay in agricultural co-operation. 1933.
Reviewed in New Statesman and Nation 6 (124, n.s.): 52. July 8, 1933.
- Morgan, O. S., ed. Agricultural systems of middle Europe, a symposium. 1933.
Reviewed by Asher Hobson in Jour. Land & Pub. Utility Econ. 9 (4): 418-419. Nov. 1933.
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Reviewed by Paul H. Douglas in Social Serv. Rev. 7 (3): 524-527. Sept. 1933
- Reymond, M. H. Permanently curing depressions; a new light of economic understanding upon the subject of depressions. 1933.
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Reviewed by Asher Hobson in Jour. Farm Econ. 15 (4): 743-744. Oct. 1933.
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Reviewed by G. G. in Trop. Agr. [Trinidad] 10 (10): 296. Oct. 1933.
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Reviewed by E. B. Reuter in Amer. Jour. Sociol. 39 (3): 406-407. Nov. 1933.
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Reviewed by H. S. Gabriel in Jour. Farm Econ. 15 (4): 757-758. Oct. 1933.
- Tugwell, R. G. Industrial discipline and the governmental arts. 1933.
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Reviewed by Owen R. Lovejoy in Survey Graphic 22 (10): 522-523. Oct 1933.

Vance, R. B. Human geography of the South: a study in regional resources and human adequacy. 1932.

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Warren, G. F., and Pearson, F. A. Prices. 1933.

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Compiled by Katharine Jacobs

*Report on the agricultural experiment stations, 1932. By J. T. Jardine and W. H. Beal. 62p. July 1933. (Issued by Office of experiment stations)

Department Circular*

64. How lumber is graded, by H. S. Betts... and R. K. Helphenstine, jr. 48p. Issued March 1920; revised September 1933.

Farmers' Bulletin*

1715. Methods and costs of husking corn in the field, by Kenneth H. Myers. 18p. Sept. 1933.

Miscellaneous Publications*

167. A fruit and vegetable buying guide for consumers, by R. G. Hill. 62p. Aug. 1933.

182. The agricultural outlook for 1934, prepared by the staff of the Bureau of agricultural economics, assisted by representatives of the Agricultural adjustment administration, the Extension service, and the state agricultural colleges and extension services. 110p. Nov. 1933.

Service and Regulatory Announcement (Bureau of Agricultural Economics)*

143. Grades, requirements, and regulations of the Secretary of agriculture for carrying out the provisions of the Export apple and pear act of June 10, 1933 (48 stat. 123). 4p. Oct. 1933.

*Requests for these publications should be addressed to the Office of Information, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

40. Grade, staple length, and tenderability of cotton in the United States 1928-29 to 1931-32. Prepared in the Division of cotton marketing, Bureau of agricultural economics. 158p. Sept. 1933.

Technical Bulletin*

380. Sweet clover in great plains farming, by M. A. Crosby. 54p. Sept. 1933

Articles and Radio Talks of the Secretary and Assistant Secretary of Agriculture**

SECRETARY WALLACE

Address [on the corn-hog program] at the Coliseum, Des Moines, Iowa, Nov. 11, 1933, at 8 p.m. 21p.

Address [on the Corn-hog program] delivered in the National farm and home hour program, Thursday, Oct. 26, 1933. 4p.

Address... on the National recovery administration and the farmer, over NBC network... Nov. 6, 1933, at 10:45 p.m. 7p.

Agricultural planning and the new deal. Address... before the Association of land grant colleges and universities, Chicago, Nov. 13, at 3:30 p.m. 13p.

Emergencies and fundamentals... Talk at Muncie, Indiana, 7:30 p.m. C.S.T., Nov. 14, 1933. 14p.

Assistant Secretary Tugwell

The economics of the recovery program. An address... before the Institute of arts and sciences at Columbia University, New York City, on Nov. 16, 1933, at 8:15 p.m. 21p.

Interview [on the interrelation between industrial and agricultural recovery] between Mrs. Isabella Greenway... and Dr. R. G. Tugwell... in the N.R.A program over a Columbia broadcasting system network, 10:30 p.m., Oct. 30, 1933. 7p.

Mimeographed Publications of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.***

Agricultural relief; a selected and annotated bibliography, comp. under the direction of Margaret T. Olcott, acting librarian, Bureau of agricultural economics. 382p. Aug. 1933. (Agricultural economics bibliography no. 50)

*Requests for these publications should be addressed to the Office of Information, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

**May be obtained from Office of Information, Press Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

***These publications are issued in small editions for immediate use in official work and are not for general distribution.

Amendment no. 2 to the instructions of the Chief of the Bureau of agricultural economics contained in SRA. 137. [Rules and regulations of the Secretary of agriculture governing the grading and certification of butter, cheese, eggs, dressed poultry, and dressed domestic rabbits for class, quality (grade), and condition] 1933. 2p.

Farm real estate taxes, 1913-1932. United States and geographic divisions, by Bushrod W. Allin and Donald Jackson... and Janet L. Weston. Nov. 1933. 5p.

Farm real estate taxes, 1931-1932. States and geographic divisions (a preliminary report) by Bushrod W. Allin and Donald Jackson... and Janet L. Weston. Oct. 1933. 2p.

Large scale regional and rural land planning. Problems and objectives - national phases. (Address by L. C. Gray... at the National conference on city planning. Baltimore, Maryland, October, 11, 1933.) [1933] 9p

Statistics relating to the apple industry 1933, prepared for the use of outlook workers. Oct. 1933. 36p.

Tentative revised U.S. standards of quality for individual eggs. 3rd revision - November, 1933. 8p.

Tentative United States standards for grades of canned beets. Oct. 23, 1933. 8p.

United States grain standards act of August 11, 1916 (39 U. S. statutes at large, page 482) (U. S. code, title 7, chapter 3, sections 71-87) and a compilation of regulations of the Secretary of agriculture thereunder. in effect September 1, 1933. Sept. 1933. 26p.

Radio Talks *

Fruit and potato prospects on November 1, by S. R. Newell. Nov. 13, 1933. 2p.
General crop conditions on November 1, 1933, by J. A. Becker. Nov. 13, 1933. 1p.

Grade and staple report for cotton ginned up to 1st of October 1933, by W. B. Lanham. Nov. 3, 1933. 1p.

Grade, staple, and tenderability of the 1933 cotton carry-over. by W. B. Lanham. Oct. 23, 1933. 1p.

Grains and miscellaneous crop prospects on November 1, by S. A. Jones. Nov. 13, 1933. 2p.

November cotton crop report, by D. A. McCandliss. Nov. 8, 1933. 2p.

* These radio talks are of current interest only and are of no value for permanent filing as the information they give may be obtained from other Department publications.

Publications of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration*

- Field corn regulations, Series 1. (Marketing year, rate of processing tax, definitions and conversion factors with respect to field corn) Field corn regulations made by the Secretary of agriculture, with the approval of the President, under the Agricultural adjustment act. 6p. Oct. 1933. (C.-H.-4. F.C.R.- A.A.A. Series 1)
- Field corn regulations, Series 1, Supplement 1. Rate of processing tax and conversion factors with respect to field corn. 2p. Issued November 1933. (C.-H.-6. F.C.R.- A.A.A. Series 1, supplement 1)
- General regulations, Series 6. General regulations made by the Secretary of agriculture with the approval of the President under the Agricultural adjustment act, May 12, 1933, as amended, and executive orders issued by the President under the National industrial recovery act, June 16, 1933. 8p. (G.R.- A.A.A. Series 6. Issued Oct. 24, 1933)
- Hog relations, Series 1. (Marketing year, rate of processing tax, definitions and conversion factors with respect to hogs) Hog regulations made by the Secretary of agriculture with the approval of the President under the Agricultural adjustment act. 6p. Oct. 1933. (C.-H.-2. H.R.- A.A.A. Series 1)
- Marketing agreement series - Agreement no. 11. License series - License no. 9. Marketing agreement and license for handlers of fresh California Tokay grapes. Marketing agreement approved and executed by the Secretary of agriculture, September 29, 1933. Effective 12:01 a.m., eastern standard time, September 30, 1933. License issued by the Secretary of agriculture, October 11, 1933. Effective, 12:01 a.m., eastern standard time, October 14, 1933. 15p. (Form M-15)
- Marketing agreement series - Agreement no. 13. License series - License no. 10. Marketing agreement and license for milk, Knoxville, Tennessee production area. Marketing agreement approved and executed by the Secretary of agriculture, October 7, 1933. Effective, 12:01 a.m. eastern standard time, October 9, 1933. License issued by the Secretary of agriculture, October 24, 1933. Effective, 12:01 a.m., eastern standard time, October 28, 1933. 32p. (Form M-16)
- Marketing agreement series - Agreement no. 14. Marketing agreement for disposal of North Pacific wheat surplus, approved and executed by the Secretary of agriculture, October 10, 1933. Effective 12:01 a.m., eastern standard time, October 11, 1933. 14p. (Form M-13)
- Marketing agreement series - Agreement no. 18. License series - License no. 12. Marketing agreement and license for milk, Evansville, Indiana, milk shed. Agreement approved and executed by the Secretary of agriculture, October 19, 1933. Effective, 12:01 a.m., eastern standard time, October 23, 1933. License issued by the Secretary of agriculture, October 19, 1933. Effective, 12:01 a.m., eastern standard time, October 23, 1933. 32p. (Form M-19)
- Marketing agreement series - Agreement no. 19. License series - License no. 13. Marketing agreement and license for milk - Des Moines area. Agreement approved and executed by the Secretary of agriculture, October 24, 1933. Effective 12:01 a.m., eastern standard time, October 25, 1933. License

*Requests for these publications should be addressed to the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

issued by the Secretary of agriculture, October 24, 1933. Effective 12:01 a.m., eastern standard time, October 28, 1933. 28p. (Form M-18)

Marketing agreement series - Agreement no. 21. License series - License no. 15. Marketing agreement and license for milk - Greater Boston market. Agreement approved and executed by the Secretary of agriculture, October 30, 1933. Effective 12:01 a.m., eastern standard time, November 3, 1933. License issued by the Secretary of agriculture, October 30, 1933. Effective 12:01 a.m., eastern standard time, November 3, 1933. 46 p. (Form M-22)

Statement of general policies and model drafts for marketing agreements and codes of fair competition. Issued October 24, 1933. 15p. (Form M-14)

Mimeographed Addresses*

The problem we face in corn and hog production, by A. G. Black. [1933] 6p.
Which way, American farmer? Talk by Mordecai Ezekiel... before the open forum, Chicago Sinai congregation, Oct. 30, 1933. [1933] 7p.

Mimeographed Radio Talks**

Adjustment news of the week, by Chester C. Davis, delivered in the Department of agriculture period of the National farm and home hour, and broadcast by a network of 48 associate NBC radio stations, Monday, November 6, 1933. 4p.

The adjustment program last week, by Chester C. Davis broadcast Monday, October 23, 1933, in the Department of agriculture period, National farm and home hour. 4p.

The corn-hog plan, by Claude Wickard, delivered in the Department of agriculture period of the National farm and home hour, October 27, 1933. 3p.

Marketing agreements and production control, by General W. I. Westervelt... broadcast at 12:45 p.m., October 19, 1933, in the Department of agriculture period, National farm and home hour. 2p.

The 1934 corn-hog program, by A. G. Black, delivered in the Department of agriculture period of the National farm and home hour, Friday, October 20, 1933. 4p.

Progress on farm adjustment, by Victor A. Christgau, broadcast November 13, 1933, in the Department of agriculture period of the National farm and home hour, by a network of 48 associate NBC radio stations. 3p.

Recovery from the ground up. Address of George N. Peek... made during the National radio forum arranged by the Washington Star over the N.B.C. network 10:30 p.m., Wednesday, October 25, 1933. 8p.

The week with the Adjustment administration, by Chester C. Davis... October 30, in the Department of agriculture period, National farm and home hour. 4p.

*May be obtained from U. S. Department of Agriculture, Office of Information, Press Service.

**May be obtained from U. S. Department of Agriculture, Office of Information, Radio Service.

STATE PUBLICATIONS

Compiled by Mary F. Carpenter

California

California. Department of agriculture. Division of markets. Market information service. Annual report, 1932. 11p., mimeogr. Sacramento, 1933?

Smith, H. S., and others. The efficacy and economic effects of plant quarantines in California. Calif. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 553, 276p. Berkeley. 1933.

Report of a committee consisting of H. S. Smith, chairman, E. O. Essig, H. S. Fawcett, G. M. Peterson, H. J. Quayle, R. E. Smith, and H. R. Tolley.

Stokdyk, E. A. Marketing Tokay grapes. Calif. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 558, 74p. Berkeley. 1933.

Paper no. 42, the Giannini Foundation of Agricultural Economics.

Tinley, J. M. An analysis of the Fresno milk market. Calif. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 559, 59p. Berkeley. 1933.

Paper no. 43, the Giannini Foundation of Agricultural Economics. "This bulletin represents the third of a series of studies on milk marketing in California made... during the years 1930, 1931, and 1932."

Florida

Brooker, M. A., and Hamilton, H. G. Farmers' cooperative associations in Florida. II. Organization and management. Fla. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 263, 100p. Gainesville. 1933.

In cooperation with the Division of Resident Teaching, College of Agriculture, University of Florida. Includes sections on cooperative marketing of citrus fruits, of truck crops and of livestock and livestock products.

Florida. Department of agriculture. Inspection bureau. Twenty-second biennial report... from July 1, 1930, to June 30, 1932. 102p. Tallahassee. 1932.

Includes consumption of fertilizer by counties, some dairy statistics from the report of the Milk Inspection Division, lists of manufacturers of feeding stuffs and fertilizers and of milk and cream dealers.

Florida. Department of agriculture. State marketing bureau. Eighth biennial report for period, July 1, 1931 to March 1, 1933. 20p. Jacksonville. 1933.

Idaho

Eke, P. A., and Johnson, N. W. Profitable systems of farming for the Idaho Falls area. Idaho Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 198, 65p. Moscow. 1933.

In cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Idaho. Agricultural experiment station. Works and progress... for the year ending December 31, 1932. Idaho Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 197, 60p. Moscow. 1933.

Agricultural economics, p.18-20.

Iowa

Iowa. State college of agriculture and mechanic arts. Extension service. Farm business association report of 87 farms in North Central Iowa. 1932. 19p., mimeogr. Ames. [1933]

Murray, W. G., and Bentley, R. C. Corporate-owned land in Iowa. Iowa Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 307, p.97-112. Ames. 1933.

"This study of corporate land ownership serves at least three purposes: (1) It indicates existence of areas in which farm loan appraisals have been out of line; (2) it shows the amount and location of land to be sold in the near future; and (3) it reveals the magnitude of the farm management problems faced by corporations holding farm land."

Louisiana

Thompson, R. L. Louisiana farm taxes. La. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 231 (pt.3), 48p. Baton Rouge. 1933.

This part deals with a proposed revision in Louisiana's tax system.

Michigan

Minneman, P. G., and Hill, E. B. Farm management study of crop production practices. Mich. Agr. Expt. Sta. Spec. bul. 241, 58p. East Lansing. 1933.

In cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Labor, power, equipment, and materials used in crop production in Southeastern Michigan, 1930-31 are included.

Minnesota

Thompson, M. J., Schoenleber, L. H., and Kessler, N. A. Costs of clearing land on Minnesota farms. Minn. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 299, 28p. University Farm, St. Paul. 1933.

In cooperation with U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Engineering.

Ullyot, L. L. How to judge the efficiency of a cooperative creamery. Minn. Univ., Agr. Ext. Div., Minn. Farm Business Notes 130, p.1-3, mimeogr. University Farm, St. Paul. 1933.

Missouri

Hammar, C. H., and Moore, R. K. Missouri farm real estate situation for 1931-1932. Mo. Agr. Expt. Sta. Research bul. 203, 52p. Columbia. 1933.

"The text of this bulletin represents a revision of a manuscript with the same title submitted originally by Mr. Moore to the Graduate School of the University of Missouri in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the Degree of Master of Arts."

Montana

Montana. Agricultural experiment station. Experimental projects... thirty-ninth annual report, July 1, 1931 to June 30, 1932. 32p. Bozeman. [1933]

Department of Agricultural Economics, p. 9-10.

Starch, E. A. Farm organization as affected by mechanization. Mont. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 278, 102p. Bozeman. 1933.

In cooperation with U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

"The facts presented in this bulletin were obtained by the experimental method of analyzing farm organization problems."

Nevada

Brennen, C. A. The main reasons why range cattle ranchers succeed or fail. Cattle production costs per head and pound 1928 to 1932 figures and long-time averages. Nev. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 133, 22p. Reno. 1933.

Scott, V. E., and Headley, F. B. Turkey studies in Western Nevada. Nev. Agr. Expt. Sta. News bul. 7 (10): 1-3, mimeogr. Reno. Oct. 1933.

New Hampshire

Abell, M. F. Roughage production in New Hampshire. An economic study. N. H. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 273, 35p. Durham. 1933.
Management and costs of hay and silage production.

Rinear, E. H., and Abell, M. F. Marketing potatoes in New Hampshire. N. H. Agr. Expt. Sta. Circ. 42, 18p. Durham. 1933.

Rinear, E. H., and Moore, H. C. Retailing milk in Laconia. N. H. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 272, 20p. Durham. 1933.

Laconia is located in the summer resort section and milk-marketing problems there are considered typical of many other communities in the State.

New York

Sanderson, Dwight. Social and economic areas of Broome county, New York, 1928. N. Y. Cornell Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 559, 79p. Ithaca. 1933.

Includes a description of rural Broome County; analysis of social and economic areas; discussion of rural communities; and use of cities by open-country families.

Stephens, P. H. Economic studies of dairy farming in New York. XI. Success in management of dairy farms as affected by the proportion of the factors of production. N. Y. Cornell. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 562, 45p. Ithaca. 1933.

North Dakota

Benton, A. H. Hedging grain by farmers' elevators, gains and losses. N. Dak. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 272, 41p. Fargo. 1933.

"Hedging data included in this study are from the daily "long and short" records of individual farmers' elevators in the States of North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota and Montana."

Danielson, H. R., and Kifer, R. S. Farm reorganization and management in East Central North Dakota. N. Dak. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 273, 95p. Fargo. 1933.

In cooperation with U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Ohio

Lively, C. E. Some rural social agencies in Ohio. A study of trends, 1921-1931. Ohio Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 529, 42p. Wooster. 1933.

A revision of an earlier bulletin published in 1922 and a statement of changes during the 10-year period 1931 to 1931.

Ohio. State university. Department of rural economics. Facts about the wheat situation. Ohio. State Univ. Dept. Rural Econ. Facts Ser. 17, 4p. Columbus. 1933.

Wallace, B. A. Financial operations of Ohio farmer owned elevators during the fiscal year, 1932-33. Ohio. State Univ. Dept. Rural Econ. and Ohio Agr. Expt. Sta. Mimeogr. bul. 66, 13p. Columbus. 1933.

Pennsylvania

Pennsylvania. Agricultural experiment station. 46th annual report. Pa. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 293, 43p. State College. 1933.
Agricultural Economics, p.12.

South Dakota

Hady, F. T. Motor truck transportation in Western South Dakota. S. Dak. Agr. Expt. Sta. Circ. 11, 38p. Brookings. 1933.

Includes growth of trucking in nine counties, trucking of grain in the Philip area and commercial hauling. An appendix contains a discussion of the effect of the State Motor Carrier Act of 1933 on the problem of motor transportation.

Landis, P. H. Growth and decline of South Dakota trade centers, 1901-1933. S. Dak. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 279, 38p. Brookings, 1933.

Tennessee

Tennessee. Agricultural experiment station. Forty-fifth annual report, 1932. 47p. Knoxville. 1933.
Economics and rural sociology, p.29-32.

Vermont

Clayton, C. F., and Peet, L. J. Land utilization as a basis of rural economic organization. Vt. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 357, 144p. 15 plates. Burlington. 1933.

In cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics and the Vermont Forest Service.

"This study deals with uses of land and related problems in 13 hill towns of Vermont... The combination of a sparse and declining population and the physical limitations of the land has left many of these towns with a very slender economic basis for the maintenance of public facilities and services."

Snith, R. W., jr. The ice-cream industry of Vermont. Vt. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 363, 12p. Burlington. 1933.

Vermont. Agricultural experiment station. Forty-sixth annual report, 1932-1933. Vt. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 360, 32p. Burlington. 1933.
Agricultural economics, p.18-19.

Virginia

Virginia. Department of agriculture. Virginia farm statistics 1932. Va. Dept. Agr. Bul. 10, 85p. Richmond. 1933.

In cooperation with U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Compiled by the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service.
Includes statistics by counties.

Wyoming

Vass, A. F., and Pearson, Harry. Cattle production on Wyoming's mountain valley ranches. Wyo. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 197, 125p. Laramie. 1933.

The third of a series of publications dealing with the organization, management, cost of operations, and returns on investment on livestock ranches in Wyoming.

Wyoming. University. College of agriculture. Extension service. Wyoming agricultural situation for 1933. Wyo. Univ. Agr. Col. Ext. Ser. Circ.45, 24p. Laramie. 1933.

PERIODICAL ARTICLES

Compiled by Louise O. Bercaw and A. M. Hannay

Agrarian Policy-China

Mamajewa, R. Die agrarpolitik der Sowjetregierung in China. Agrar-Probleme 4 (3-4): 114-122. [1933] (Published by the Internationales Agrarinstitut, Wosdvischenka 14, Moscow, U.S.S.R.)

A discussion of the Soviet Government's revolutionary agrarian policy in China. A number of excerpts are given from the agrarian law of Nov. 7, 1931, adopted by the first Soviet Congress in China. - H. E. Brockway.

Agricultural Economic Conditions - Balkan States

Boschkowitsch, B. Der revolutionäre aufschwung auf dem Balkan. Agrar-Probleme 4 (3-4): 151-157. [1933] (Published by the Internationales Agrarinstitut, Wosdvischenka 14, Moscow, U.S.S.R.)

According to the author, the Balkan States - Rumania, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Greece and Albania - have been especially hard hit by the world-wide economic crisis. In these states, all embracing many nationalities, and in which agriculture is saddled with relics of feudalism, the agrarian crisis serves but to accentuate still more the conflicting opinions within the ruling classes and likewise intensifies the class distinctions in rural districts. The slump in agricultural products, limitation of the area under cultivation, the decline in foreign trade, decreased production in agriculture - all are phenomena which hold good for all Balkan countries.- H. E. Brockway.

Agricultural History

Agricultural History, 7 (3): 98-160. July, 1933. (Published by the Agricultural History Society, O. C. Stine, Secretary-Treasurer, Room 3035 South Bldg., U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.)

Contents: The comment of British travelers on early American terms relating to agriculture, by A. W. Read, p. 99-109; History and significance of the foreign plant introduction work of the United States Department of Agriculture, p. 110-128; The cattle trade on Puget Sound, 1858-1890, by J. O. Oliphant, p. 129-149; Ellen Churchill Semple, by E. E. Edwards, p. 150-152; Articles and books on the agriculture of the British Isles, p. 157-160.

Agricultural Marketing Schemes - England

Agricultural marketing schemes. Statist 122 (2903): 506-507. Oct. 14, 1933. (Published at 51, Cannon St., London, E. C. 4, Eng.)

Agricultural Organization - Italy

Lufft, Hermann. Die faschistische organisation der italienischen landwirtschaft. Der Bauernstand 1 (8-9): 266-274, Aug.-Sept. 1933. (Published at

Königin-Augusta-Strasse 34, Berlin W. 35, Germany.)

Italy, in her large-scale planning of national economy, has adopted a corporative system. Economically, the occupational activities of each individual are regarded as a duty to the State, in whose eyes the entire national economic system, with all its productive capacities, represents a single unit. From this it follows that Italian Fascism rejects a natural graduating scale of production valuations based on the distance from the seat of production (agriculture or mining), gradually coming down, via industrial processing, to the marketed products. - The 7 main groups of Italy's entire production system are: Agriculture, industry, commerce, banking, interstate traffic by land and water, shipping and aviation, and the independent professions (physicians, lawyers, etc.) - The fact that, in legislative texts, agriculture is relegated to second or third place does not mean that it is neglected. To the State as a whole, one productive service is as important as the other; it needs the one as well as the other. - The author gives a general picture of present-day organization of Italian agriculture and the principles governing it. He shows to what extent Italian Fascism, in agriculture as well as in economics, is striving to cultivate and to promote unrestricted economic initiative, and the extent to which, in agriculture also, the purely economic factor is emphasized. - H. E. Brockway.

Agricultural Policies and Programs

Taylor, H. C. National policies affecting country life - II. Rural Amer. 11 (8): 3-7. Oct. 1933. (Published by the American Country Life Association, Inc., 105 East 22nd St., New York, N. Y.)

Part I of this address was published in the September number of Rural America.

The following are among the subjects considered in part II: Social planning; tariff revision; the road to nationalism; the wise use of leisure; building a rural culture; and creating rural leadership.

Thomas, Norman. The national policy needed. Rural Amer. 11 (8): 7-10. Oct. 1933. (Published by the American Country Life Association, Inc., 105 East 22nd St., New York, N. Y.)

Synopsis of an address before the American Country Life Conference.

"One of the first things we must do in drawing up any kind of a program or policy is to make up our minds at least experimentally, whether, and to what extent, it is desirable to collectivize agriculture under social ownership and operate it in its various divisions as factories to produce wheat, corn, milk, and what-not. So far as I can judge the evidence, economic and psychological, it is against the extreme of collectivization...

"The redemption of agriculture cannot be successfully undertaken by any sort of rivalry between it and industry for special privilege. I grant that agriculture will have a good many privileges to demand before it can catch up with our tariff-fostered industry, but I profoundly fear the spirit which both in industry and in agriculture asks for group privilege in order to avoid social reconstruction. Unless very promptly the farmers of America move on to fundamental matters of land ownership.

taxation, and the reduction of the general burden of debt, the Farm Relief Act, if it works at all, will work to create a bloc which in its demands for subsidies will prove more powerful and therefore more dangerous, than any bloc we have heretofore created... There is no national policy which will give plenty, peace, and freedom to farmers and only to farmers, or to Americans and only to Americans. Once we embark upon planning, and necessity has compelled us to undertake that great adventure, we must not plan for an industry or a calling but our entire economic life and this is not bounded by national lines. Any useful determination of the proper production of great staples must in the long run be international.

"Admitting however, that our present plans must be largely on a national scale, it seems to me that they cover such matters as the following: how to abolish absentee ownership, that is private landlordism; how to lighten the burden of debt under which the farmers stagger; how to minimize the waste of competitive over-production of particular crops; and reduce the costs of marketing."

Agricultural Relief - Argentine Republic

Argentine Congress enacts legislation to aid agriculture. Foreign Crops and Markets 27 (17): 463. Oct. 23, 1933. (Published by the Division of Foreign Agricultural Service, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.)

"Among the more important measures enacted by this Congress [the regular session which was concluded on Sept. 30, 1933] that directly affect the Argentine agricultural and livestock industry may be mentioned the following:

"(1) A moratorium on all mortgages of the National Mortgage Bank; (2) A general moratorium on all private mortgages and mortgage debts; (3) The establishment of an agricultural credit department in the Argentine Bank of the Nation; (4) Authorizing the construction and maintenance of grain elevators; (5) The creation of a National Meat Board with broad powers of control over the meat packing industry; it further provides for the acquisition by the livestock producers of the Municipal Slaughter House in the City of Buenos Aires by means of a tax on all livestock sold, the tax payable to the seller."

Agricultural Relief - China

Observations and commentaries... III. Rural rehabilitation and rural taxation. People's Tribune (n.s.) 5 (5): 217-219. Oct. 1, 1933. (Published by China United Press, Bank of East Asia Building, Shanghai.)

Describes the serious condition of the Chinese farmers and states that nothing can be done to alleviate their sufferings "unless a stop is put to the excessive taxes levied by the various provincial and local authorities."

Agricultural Relief - Germany

Die neue bauernpolitik. Berlin. Institut für Konjunkturforschung. Wochenbericht 6 (27): 116-118. Oct. 4, 1933. (May be obtained from R. Hobbing, Grossbeerenstrasse 17, Berlin, S. W. 61, Germany.)

A summary of some of the measures taken in Germany to aid the farmer during the last 50 years and their results. The grain tariff and agricultural indebtedness are discussed.

Agricultural Statistics - Scotland

Agricultural returns for Scotland, 1933. Scot. Jour. Agr. 16 (4): 489-492. Oct. 1933.

A "preliminary statement of the agricultural returns taken in Scotland as of 4th June 1933" contains tables showing crop acreage and numbers of livestock.

Agricultural Unrest - France

Masi. Die entwicklung der revolutionären bewegung im französischen dorfe. Agrar-Probleme 4 (3-4): 177-189. [1933] (Published by the Internationales Agrarinstitut, Wosdvischenka 14, Moscow, U. S. S. R.)

In this contribution, which takes up the development of the revolutionary movements in the French villages, the author recounts the most characteristic episodes of the struggle of the agricultural proletariat during the past three years. In turn are discussed: The struggle of the agricultural proletariat; the revolutionary struggle of the peasant classes; the struggle of the tenant farmers; the peasant movement in Brittany and Alsace-Lorraine; the struggle against imperialistic war, and the peasant committees. - H. E. Brockway.

Agricultural Unrest - Hungary

Nagy. Die fehler der ungarischen revolution in der agrarfrage im lichte des Oktober. Agrar-Probleme 4 (3-4): 123-134. [1933] (Published by the Internationales Agrarinstitut, Wosdvischenka 14, Moscow, U. S. S. R.)

A discussion of what the author terms "the errors of the Hungarian revolution on the agrarian question," in the light of the October (Russian revolution. Main headings: The civil-democratic revolution and the peasant question; the errors of the proletarian dictatorship as related to the peasant question. - H. E. Brockway.

Agricultural Unrest - India

Reissner. Der aufschwung der bauernbewegung in Indien. Agrar-Probleme 4 (3-4): 165-176. [1933] (Published by the Internationales Agrarinstitut, Wosdvischenka 14, Moscow, U.S.S.R.)

A detailed recital of the peasant movement in India. The Indian agrarian movement, says the author, never came to a standstill. As far back as 1928, the characteristics of a new upswing in the peasant movement were discernible. The movement has taken on an unprecedented development. It is characteristic of the present stage that the

peasant movement is more and more frequently and more and more decisively overstepping the bounds of Ghandi's reformist leadership. The rising in Kashmir is cited as the most extensive peasant movement in India this year. - H. E. Brockway.

Agricultural Unrest - Italy

Masi. Die Oktoberrevolution und die entwicklung der revolutionären bewegung im italienischen dorfe. Agrar-Probleme 4 (3-4): 146-150. [1933] (Published by the Internationales Agrarinstitut, Wosdvischenka 14, Moscow, U.S.S.R.)

Outlines the conditions prevailing among the agricultural classes under Italy's Fascist régime and the development of the revolutionary movement in the Italian villages. - H. E. Brockway.

Agricultural Unrest - Japan

K--wa, A. Die bauernbewegung in Japan an der fünfzehnten jahreswende der Oktoberrevolution. Agrar-Probleme 4 (3-4): 190-196. (Published by the Internationales Agrarinstitut, Wosdvischenka 14, Moscow, U.S.S.R.)

Portrays in broad outline the peasant movement in Japan, economic conditions, impoverishment among the agricultural classes, etc. The period from 1917 to 1921 is given as the starting point of the present peasant movement in that country. - H. E. Brockway.

Agricultural Unrest - Poland

Sokolowski. A. Der revolutionäre kampf der bauernschaft in Polen zum 15 jahrestag des Oktober. Agrar-Probleme 4 (3-4): 135-145. [1933] (Published by the Internationales Agrarinstitut, Wosdvischenka 14, Moscow, U.S.S.R.)

The author describes in considerable detail agricultural conditions in Poland, more especially in the poorer sections where the direst distress prevails. His theme is the revolutionary struggle of Poland's peasantry. - H. E. Brockway.

Agricultural Unrest - Spain

Minlos, B. Die entfaltung des revolutionären kampfes der bauernschaft in Spanien. Agrar-Probleme 4 (3-4): 158-164. [1933] (Published by the Internationales Agrarinstitut, Wosdvischenka 14, Moscow, U.S.S.R.)

The author states that Spanish peasantry is gradually unshackling itself from its Republican-Democratic illusions which, at the beginning of the revolution, were rather pronounced, and is losing its belief in the constituent assembly and in the reformists, who promised them that agrarian reform, which the constituent assembly was to adopt, would prove to be a panacea. - H. E. Brockway.

Agricultural Unrest - United States

Ssosjenski, I. Die farmerbewegung in den Vereinigten Staaten von Nordamerika. Agrar-Probleme 4 (3-4): 197-205. [1933] (Published by the Internationales Agrarinstitut, Wosdvischenka 14, Moscow, U.S.S.R.)

Analyzes at some length the agricultural situation in the United States. The author considers that existing economic conditions in industry and agriculture here can only be remedied by the revolutionary method. - H. E. Brockway.

Agrobiologists

Norton, H. K. Enter the agrobiologist. New Outlook 162 (3): 13-15. Sept. 1933. (Published at 515 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y.)

This is the first of a series of two articles on the findings of the agrobiologists "which indicate the coming of a scientific revolution in our farming establishment." The second is in the Oct. 1933 number (p.43-45) and is entitled, The Agrobiologist and the Unemployed.

The agrobiologist as defined in these articles is the specialist who "has made it his special business to study the possible and practicable yields of our principal agricultural plants and to forecast the course of our agricultural development. He has worked out the laws of plant growth to the point where he can say with a high degree of accuracy what the yield will be if properly selected seed is given the necessary amounts of fertilizer and an appropriate quantity of water."

Bacon Industry Control - England

Case for the bacon quota. Statist 122 (2902): 473,474. Oct. 7, 1933. (Published at 51 Cannon St., London, E.C. 4, Eng.)

"The Report of the Reorganisation Commission for Pigs and Pig Products contains... cogent arguments in support of the [Lane Fox] Commission's conclusion that... a [quota] system is well adapted to meet the needs of the bacon industry." The arguments are given.

Control of bacon industry. Statist 122 (2905): 577,578. Oct. 28, 1933. (Published at 51 Cannon St., London, E.C. 4, Eng.)

Government and the bacon scheme. Statist 122 (2906): 613-614. Nov. 4, 1933. (Published at 51 Cannon St., London, E.C. 4, Eng.)

As a result of the unexpectedly large contracts entered into between the farmers and the bacon curers "the home industry has in a single bound reached a position which it was not expected to reach before 1935." This situation has caused some uneasiness. In addition to the cut in imports, "the Government has felt obliged in addition to agree to compensate the bacon curers for part of any losses on their contracts arising out of the agreement to fix 12s. per score as the basis of contract prices. For this purpose a loan will be advanced to the Bacon Marketing

Board, from which 'efficient' curers are to be indemnified against an agreed part of losses so incurred, but the loan, it is stated, is to be recovered later by a levy on the prices paid in subsequent contracts to pig producers for their pigs."

Reorganisation of pig raising. Statist 122 (2904): 543-544. Oct. 21, 1933. (Published at 51 Cannon St., London, E.C. 4, Eng.)

Banking, Country, and A.A.A.

Barkley, W. E. Country banks since the A.A.A. Amer. Bankers Assoc. Jour. 26 (5,sect.I): 24,77,78. Nov. 1933. (Published at 22 E. 40th St., New York, N. Y.)

"What effect is the new Administration's set of farm laws showing on banking, more particularly on the country banks? Will the effect be greater in the future than is already demonstrated? Just where are these laws leading?" These are among the questions considered in this article. In conclusion the writer says: "It would be well to keep the Government out of farm relief if a workable program could otherwise be devised. But apparently there is no way to the rescue except Government aid. Already this has raised the farmers' morale, has improved the condition of many country banks and increased the spending power of the people. Carried along the lines which are now the plain intent of the Administration, the farm program is bound to gain momentum.

"As the farmer prospers his gains are measured first in his local bank, then in its city correspondent, eventually in the entire banking system."

Bread

Moeller, W. C., and Warrick, W. D. The price of bread. Northwest. Miller and Amer. Baker 10 (10): 33,55. Oct. 4, 1933. (Published at 118 So. 6th St., Minneapolis, Minn.)

"Haven't bakers been too slow in making necessary adjustments in bread prices? This article will analyze the recent increased costs as they affect the baking business and show presently that 8c lb. is necessary in most markets."

Article is reprinted from one of the "current publications" of W. E. Long Co.

Business Depression

Fisher, Irving. The debt-deflation theory of great depressions. Econometrica 1 (4): 337-357, charts. Oct. 1933. (Published by the Econometric Society, Mining Exchange Bldg., Colorado Springs, Colo.)

This article presents in brief the writer's "present 'creed' on the whole subject of so-called 'cycle theory.'" It consists of 49 articles.

Paish, Sir George. Has the turning point been passed? Barron's 13 (45): 9.
Nov. 6, 1933. (Published at 44 Broad St., New York, N. Y.)

California, University. College of Agriculture

Hutchison, C. B. The College of agriculture, its organization, scope and functions. Dried Fruit Rec. 1 (3): 5,11,13. Oct. 1933. (Published at 580 Market St., San Francisco, Calif.)

Capital and Labor

Kolarow. Das ende der kapitalistischen stabilisierung und die aufgabe der festigung des bündnisses der arbeiter und bauern. Agrar-Probleme 4 (3-4): 1-26. [1933] (Published by the Internationales Agrarinstitut, Wosdvischenka 14, Moscow, U.S.S.R.)

In this article are discussed, under the following captions, the end of capitalistic stabilization and the problem of consolidating operatives and peasants: The agrarian crisis and the growth of the revolutionary upswing in rural districts; the Fascist menace in rural districts and how to meet it at the present stage; the fight against Social Fascism in rural districts under the new conditions; the revolutionary upswing and the more important problems of the communistic parties in rural districts. - H. E. Brockway.

Census - Scotland

Census of agricultural production. Scot. Jour. Agr. 16 (4): 426-430. Oct. 1933. (Published by H. M. Stationery Office, Edinburgh, Scotland.)

A summary of the report on the fourth census of agricultural production in Scotland which "will shortly be issued by H. M. Stationery Office."

Cocoa - West Africa

The marketing of West African cocoa: Purpose and policy of the International cocoa corporation. Encouragement of producer. Standardisation of quality. African World 124 (1610): 266-268. Sept. 16, 1933. (Published at 801, Salisbury House, London Wall, London, E.C. 2, Eng.)

Collectivization - U.S.S.R.

A new deal in the collectives. Soviet Union Rev. 11 (10): 207-209. Oct. 1933. (Published by Soviet Union Information Bureau, 1637 Mass. Ave., N.W., Washington, D. C.)

"Adapted from an article by S. Abolnikov in the magazine 'Ogoniok' no. 19, 1933. This article is published by the Soviet Union Review to give its readers a picture of the way in which the recently organized political departments are helping the collectives to increase production."

Cooperation

Cooperative Marketing Journal, v. 7, no. 5, Sept.-Oct. 1933, p.113-136. (Published by the National Cooperative Council, 1731 Eye St., N.W., Washington, D. C.)

Partial contents: Developing a calavo market, by E. A. Stokdyk, p. 116-117 [Calavo is the trade name of the avocados sold by the Calavo Growers of California]; Membership contracts among livestock members, by M. A. Schaars, p.118-120; Statistics of farmers cooperatives, by R. H. Elsworth, p.121-123; The South Texas experiment in agricultural organization [South Texas Agricultural Cooperative Association], by A. M. Dickson, p.124-127.

Cooperation and Economic Reorganization

Petrasco, N. N. Cooperation and its rôle in economic reorganisation. Rev. Internatl. Coop. 26 (10): 376-379. Oct. 1933. (Published at Orchard House, 14, Great Smith St., London, S.W. 1, Eng.)

Corporation Farming

Lord, Russell. Santa Claus' helper. Country Home 57 (11): 13-14, 34, 35, 46. Nov. 1933. (Published at 250 Park Ave., New York, N. Y.)

The author presents a picture of Oscar Johnston, president of the Delta and Pine Land Company (now Director of Finance for the Agricultural Adjustment Administration) and of the holdings of that company, which comprises the "world's largest staple cotton plantation."

Mr. Johnston speaks of the advantages of corporate farming which overbalance completely the disadvantages.

Cost of Production

Golf, Erich. Ist es möglich, mit hilfe der vielanspannung, die kosten der bodenbearbeitung zu senken? Landwirtschaftliche Jahrbücher 77 (6): 777-831. 1933. (Issued by Prussia. Ministerium für Landwirtschaft, Domänen und Forsten. May be obtained from P. Parey, Berlin.)

Discusses the possibility of lowering the cost of preparing the soil with the use of reinforced teams. In all, 52 observations were made, consisting of tests with the plow, harrow, "grubber" and roller; also with the use of tractive power. It is clearly shown that with large teams the farm manager has available a method of lowering the cost of preparing the soil without detracting from the quality of the work. If, however, the cost of preparing the soil is reduced, then the cost of production of all agricultural products is diminished, for the cost of preparing the soil represents a considerable part of the cost of production. The expense of preparing the soil is estimated to be cheapened by Rm. 14 per hectare, which means that with a harvest of 20 double zentners per hectare of grain a double zentner can be produced at some Rm.0.70 cheaper.

- H. E. Brockway.

Cotton

Cox, A. B. Cotton situation. Tex. Business Rev. 7 (8): 4-5. Sept. 28, 1933. (Published by Bureau of Business Research, University of Texas, Austin, Tex.)

A survey of the situation in the United States and in Texas concluding that "these figures indicate that the buying power received from cotton in Texas this year will be approximately 50 percent more than last year."

Cotton - Chaco

Treinte millones de pesos representa el cultivo del algodón, para la economía del país. Ha elevado im gran progreso colonizador y comercial a la vasta región del Chaco. Gac. Algodonera 10 (115): 1,3-5. Aug. 31, 1933. (Published at Reconquista 331, Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic.)

An enthusiastic account of the settlement of el Chaco and the profitable production of cotton by the settlers.

Cotton, Artificial

Artificial cotton. Wileman's Brazilian Rev. 25 (39): 4. Oct. 2, 1933. (Published at Rue de Quitanda, 163, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.)

"The discovery of a process for the manufacture of artificial cotton from wood pulp is reported from Japan. The cotton manufactured is said to produce a yarn of high quality and great strength. If the report is authentic, the discovery will prove of great value to Japan and may also become a disturbing factor to cotton-growing countries. The manufacture of artificial cotton is not, of course, new as Germany did something in this direction during the war period. It is quite possible, however, that the Japanese have improved methods. In fact this is more than likely.

Cotton Markets - India

Ponniah, J. S. Some types of cotton markets. Indian Jour. Econ. 14 (1): 79-86. July 1933. (Published by the Dept. of Economics and Commerce, University of Allahabad, Allahabad, India.)

The writer's observations are based upon his investigations in the three southern districts of Madura, Ramnad and Tinnevely, but they "should be capable of application to the cotton markets throughout the Presidency."

Cotton Textile Machine Industry

Lincoln, J. T. The cotton textile machine industry - American loom builders. Harvard Business Rev. 12 (1): 94-105. Oct. 1933. (Published for the Graduate School of Business Administration, Harvard University, by McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., 330 West 42nd St., New York, N. Y.)

Gives a brief summary of the history of the Crompton & Knowles Loom Works of Worcester, Mass., with briefer attention to the history of other loom builders.

Credit, Cooperative

Cooperative credit movement in 1932. Mo. Labor Rev. 37 (4): 771-775. Oct. 1933. (Published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Dept. of Labor, Washington, D. C.)

Gives the results of an inquiry made by the Bureau regarding the 1932 operations of the cooperative societies in the United States.

Dairy Stocks

Dobbs, Phillip. What's wrong with the dairy stocks? Future depends upon the success of governmentally indorsed control of the industry. Mag. Wall St. 53 (1): 24-25, 50. Oct. 28, 1933. (Published at 90 Broad St., New York, N. Y.)

Decentralization of Industry

Harriman, H. I. Factory and farm in double harness. With industry turning to rural areas, an old trend is reversed and vast social implications are raised. New York Times Mag., Oct. 15, 1933, p.6-7. (Published in New York, N. Y.) Fam. Coll.

The movement toward decentralization of industry and a union of farm and factory and its broad implications are discussed. Extracts are given from a report by the Connecticut State Unemployment Commission which gives data on part time farming in six small industrial towns of that state and a study by David Rozman of the Massachusetts Agricultural Experiment Station of part time farming in that state.

The writer concludes as follows: "There are, obviously, limitations upon what may be done in this direction; these cannot arbitrarily be set aside. Some types of industry cannot be pulled apart without the loss of efficiency. They will still be carried on in huge plants. Neither is it likely to be profitable or advantageous to attempt to sprinkle the Western plains with smokestacks. But the possibilities and advantages of decentralization are only beginning to be recognized and are yet to be fully appraised."

Distilleries - Germany

Wild, Karl. Die kornbrennereien als nebenbetriebe der bäuerlichen landwirtschaft. Der Bauernbestand 1 (8-9): 281-285. Aug.-Sept. 1933. (Published at Königin-Augusta-Strasse 34, Berlin, W. 35, Germany.)

An account of distilling as a subsidiary branch of agriculture and its economic importance.

Economic Annalist

Economic Annalist, v. 3, nos. 7,8,9, July, Aug., Sept. 1933. (Published by The Agricultural Economics Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Canada.)

Also in Scientific Agr. 14 (2): 73-104. Oct. 1933.
In both French and English.

Partial contents: The economic situation, p.73-75; Efforts to control marketing by government boards of organizations acting with government support [as demonstrated by coffee valorization in Brazil], by J. Coke, p.76-78; Business analysis of the combined operations of twenty-five co-operative dairy companies in Canada, by A. E. Richards, p.79-82; Cost of tractor operation on prairie farms in western Canada, by E. G. Grest, p.83-85.

Economic Conditions - United States

Hansen, H. E. Recent economic changes: price rise exceeds wage gains; retail sales off. *Annalist* 42 (1083): 501. Oct. 20, 1933. (Published by the New York Times Co., New York, N. Y.)

Economic Conditions - U.S.S.R.

Neumark. Fünfzehn jahre kollektivwirtschaften. *Agrar-Probleme* 4 (3-4): 56-77. [1933] (Published by the Internationales Agrarinstitut, Wodwischenka 14, Moscow, U.S.S.R.)

Relates the story of the collective industries movement, which story reproduces in their entirety all stages of the development of the U.S.S.R. The first stage - 1918-19 - is the period of the civil war; the second stage - 1921-27 - represents the first years of the New Economic Policy. The third stage is the period of socialistic reconstruction. In the latter part of the article are dealt with: Fundamental problems of the collective industries movement in the present stage; the technical basis of collective industries; the results of the first and the problem of the second 5-year plan. - H. E. Brockway.

Economic Forces and Frequency Distributions of Phenomena

Bowley, A. L. The action of economic forces in producing frequency distributions of income, prices, and other phenomena: a suggestion for study. *Econometrica* 1 (4): 358-372. Oct. 1933. (Published for the Econometric Society, by the George Banta Publishing Co., 450 Ahnaip St., Menasha, Wisconsin.)

Economic Nationalism

Rappard, W. E. Nationalism and the League of nations today. *Amer. Polit. Sci. Rev.* 27 (5): 721-737. Oct. 1933. (Published by the American Political Science Association, Clyde L. King, Secretary-Treasurer, 205 Bennett Hall, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.)

A paper read before the Geneva Institute of International Relations on August 14, 1933. The writer thinks that internationalism has not failed, but that contemporary international statesmanship has failed. "It has failed because it has been unable or unwilling to practice that form, and to engage in that measure, of international coöperation which alone can save the world from the all too obvious dangers of ruthless nationalism."

Farm Economist

Farm Economist, v. 1, no. 4, Oct. 1933, p.69-88. (Published by the Agricultural Economics Research Institute, Parks Road, Oxford, England.)

Contents: The future of milk prices, by C. S. Orwin, p.69-70; The cost of carting dung, by J. R. Lee, p.70-71; A note on the milk yields of a bail herd, by R. N. Dixey, p.72-73; Land improvement by warping, by A. G. Ruston and H. E. Nichols, p.74-76; Wheat prices and acreage [United Kingdom] by K. A. H. Murray, p.77-78; The potato situation, by R. L. Cohen, p.79-83; Bacon and bacon pig prices, January-September, 1933, by K. A. H. Murray, p.83-84; The farm economist's library, p.85-86; charts showing prices of agricultural commodities in England and Wales, 1930-33, p.87-88.

The Farmer in World Economy

Schultze, Ernst. Der bauer in der weltwirtschaft. Der Bauernstand 1 (8-9): 275-279. Aug.-Sept. 1933. (Published at Königin-Augusta-Strasse 34, Berlin W. 35, Germany.)

In this discussion of the farmer in world economics six distinct sociological types are compared: The Russian live-stock farmer; the intermediate farmer of Eastern Europe; the Central and West European co-operative farmer; the overseas farmer; the Chinese small farmer; and the tribute-paying farmer (such as the Egyptian 'fellah'). Comparison of these six types shows that (leaving out of account the East European farmer), the most important from the standpoint of export are: the tribute-paying farmer (formerly also the Russian) and the overseas type. On the other hand, it is the Central European and Chinese farmers who cling most to their soil. - H. E. Brockway.

Fertilizers, Artificial

Waller, Peter. The world's staples. XIX. Artificial fertilizers. Index 8 (94): 202-217. Oct. 1933. (Published by Svenska Handelsbanken, Stockholm, Sweden.)

Reviews the world situation in nitrogen, potash, and phosphoric acid. 13 tables give the following data for a series of years: Productive capacity of different processes of manufacturing nitrogen; world production and consumption of nitrogen; trend of nitrogen consumption and prices in Germany; Germany's consumption of nitrogen; Germany's export of nitrogenous fertilizers; Norway's export of nitrogen; England's export of sulphate of ammonia; production, export and stocks of Chile nitrate; production of potash; sales of the German potash syndicate; world production of raw phosphates, superphosphates, and Thomas phosphates.

Five-Year Plan - U.S.S.R.

Soviet second five-year plan. I-VIII. Statist 121: 1043. June 24, 1933; 122: 88-89, 202, 295-296, 324, 415, 444, 511-512. July 15, Aug. 5, 26, Sept. 2, 23, 30, Oct. 14, 1933. (Published at 51 Cannon St., London, E. C. 4, Eng.)

Flour and Cereal Products

Engle, N. H. Distribution of flour and cereal products. Natma-Bul. 1933 series, no. 3, p.1-7. Oct. 1933. (Published by the National Association of Teachers of Marketing and Advertising, 100 Washington Square East, New York, N. Y.)

Addenda, by Hugh E. Agnew, p.8-9.

"This article brings together the more significant facts from the recent census of distribution relating to the marketing of flour and cereal products." Contains a chart which shows distribution of manufacturers' sales and three tables which show sources of production of flour and cereal products in United States by geographic divisions, wholesale distribution - location of the wholesale market, and per capita disappearance of wheat.

Fodder as a Factor in Farm Income

Engberding. Die verwertung der wirtschaftseigenen futtermittel und ihre bedeutung für die betriebsorganisation. Landwirtschaftliche Jahrbücher 78 (2): 279-294. (Issued by Prussia. Ministerium für Landwirtschaft, Domänen und Forsten. May be obtained from P. Parey, Berlin.)

The purpose of this discussion is to serve as a guide in calculations of profit possibilities of fodder acreages intended for home-farming and to demonstrate the importance of such calculations made upon a proper bookkeeping basis. Furthermore, the practical application to farm organization should be made from the statements given. In contrast with calculations hitherto made of profit-earning capacity and costs of production, the process makes it possible to bring out more clearly the importance of fodder acreages used for home-farming, not only in cattle raising but also in farm organization and for successful farming. - H. E. Brockway.

Food - Consumption

Stevens, E. W. Is there too much food? New Repub. 76 (986): 297-299. Oct. 25, 1933. (Published at 421 West 21st St., New York, N. Y.)

The writer uses Dr. Edith Hawley's Economics of Food Consumption as the basis for her argument. The concluding paragraphs are as follows:

"When it is considered how far American consumption falls below even the minimum standards for the protective foods, for fruits and vegetables and especially milk, one cannot even say that we are now producing, much less distributing, an amount of these foods anywhere near the quantities in which we should substitute them for less valuable foods like cereals, sugar, lard, etc. Instead of uprooting thousands of fruit trees in California we should be planting thousands more.

"How we might go about solving our overproduction with optimum consumption in mind is a problem in economic planning which cannot even be approached here. From the point of view of public health we should

be translating our surplus cotton and wheat lands into orchards and truck fields and into pasture and feed-fields for meat and milk animals. We must do this if we expect to meet the real needs of a population suffering from grave lack of food minerals, vitamins and good-quality proteins."

Foodstuffs - China

Shanghai foodstuff statistics for 1932. Chinese Econ. Jour. 13 (2): 157-168. Aug. 1933. (Published by Bureau of Foreign Trade, Ministry of Industry, Customs Building, Shanghai, China.)

Discusses price movements, imports and exports of rice, wheat, wheat flour, and beans.

Fruit - Essex

Dorey, O. G., and Leslie, J. C. Fruit growing in Essex. II. Gt. Brit. Min. Agr. Jour. 40 (2): 123-130. May 1933. (Published by H. M. Stationery Office, London, England.)

The author discusses marketing and production costs and returns and predicts a bright future for fruit production in Essex.

Government, Rural

Lancaster, L. W. Approaches to the study of rural government. Amer. Jour. Sociol. 39 (3): 342-354. Nov. 1933. (Published by the University of Chicago Press, Chicago, Ill.)

"The study of rural local government has traditionally been from the legalistic point of view. Since the government of county, township, and village exists primarily for farmers, a better approach would seem to be to examine the economic status and the psychological equipment of the rural population. The problem of rural government will grow in importance since it will involve fitting rural society into a pattern created by urban and industrial forces. Rural government is at present badly adjusted to its tasks. The general property tax has broken down, population is declining while costs remain stationary, tax delinquency is a permanent problem, and a policy for the wise use of land is yet to be formulated. Probable developments in the future are: (1) Increasing state control of local functions; (2) the adoption of scientific administration; (3) the widening of the areas of administration in rural sections. Rural attitudes at present do not favor the suggested changes in the direction of permanence, professionalism, and hierarchical organization in governmental services or the adoption of the generally accepted standards of sound administration. An examination of such factors would seem to be more promising than the traditional lines of attack." - Abstract, p.342.

Grain Standards

Black, R. H. The effect of proposed grain standards on country elevators. Coop. Manager and Farmer 23 (3): 18.19. Nov. 1933. (Published at 400 S. 3rd St., Minneapolis, Minn.)

Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company

Bullock, R. J. A history of the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company since 1878. Harvard Business Rev. 12 (1): 59-69. Oct. 1933. (Published for the Graduate School of Business Administration, Harvard University, by McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., 330 West 42nd St., New York, N. Y.)

Import Certificates - Czechoslovakia

Temporary amendment of import bond system. Gt. Brit. Bd. Trade Jour. (n.s.) 131 (1921): 435. Sept. 28, 1933. (Published by H. M. Stationery Office, London, Eng.)

A Government order of July 29, 1933, effective as from Aug. 8, empowers the Minister of Finance of Czechoslovakia, in collaboration with the Ministers of Agriculture and of Industry and Trade, during the season 1933/34, to restrict the issue of import bonds to a limited period, to suspend their issue, or to increase the value of the bonds issued against the export of barley, malt, oats and rye at the expense of those issued against the export of other products.

Import Monopoly - Netherlands

Netherlands. Monopoly of the importation of cereals, fruits and vegetables. Gt. Brit. Bd. Trade Jour. (n.s.) 131 (1922): 484. Oct. 5, 1933. (Published by H. M. Stationery Office, London, Eng.)

Under the Agricultural Crisis Law of May 5, 1933, the Netherlands Government has issued decrees creating a monopoly of the importation of grain and flour, fruit, and fruit preserves, and vegetables under the administration of the Temporary Cereal Central Organization and the Netherlands Vegetable and Fruit Bureau.

Income, National - U.S.S.R.

National income of the U.S.S.R. Soviet Union Rev. 11 (10): 213. Oct. 1933. (Published by Soviet Union Information Bureau, 1637 Mass. Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C.)

Tables show increase in national income from 1913 to 1933, also increased share of socialized sector as percentage of national income, 1928 to 1932.

Index Numbers

An index of business activity. Supplement to the Economist, Oct. 21, 1933, 8p. (Published at 8 Bouverie St., London, E.C. 4, Eng.)

This supplement is devoted to the presentation and description of the Economist's new Index of Business Activity, which was referred to in a note on page 274 of the Economist of August 5, 1933. The Supplement contains charts and figures not only of the final index but of each of the component series, together with a description of the methods of calculation. Comment on the lessons to be drawn from the index is

to be found in an article, The Measurement of Business Activity, on p.753-754 of the Economist for Oct. 21. In the future the index number will be published in each issue of the Monthly Trade Supplement which is included in the Economist in the fourth week of each month. - Adapted from an editorial note.

Insurance, Social

Social insurance; a consideration of the principles, practicability, and effects of social insurance, with additional papers presented before the Academy of world economics. Ann. Amer. Acad. Polit. and Social Sci. 170: 1-169. Nov. 1933. (Published at 3457 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.)

Papers presented before the Academy of World Economics (p.141-169) are on Some Aspects of International Economic Questions. Titles and authors of papers are as follows: What is the international labor problem? by Lewis L. Lorwin, p.143-145; Tariff walls and commercial policy, by Abraham Berglund, p.146-151; The international balances: some theories and policies, by John Donaldson, p.152-161; The international balances, by Cleona Lewis, p.162-169.

Italy

Wirtschaftsdienst n.f. jahrg. 18, heft 42, Oct. 20, 1933. (May be obtained from Friederichsen, de Gruyter & Co., Hamburg 1, Germany.)

This number is made up of articles on economic, social, and political conditions in Fascist Italy. Among the subjects discussed are the corporative system and land colonization.

Journal of Farm Economics

Journal of Farm Economics, v. 15, no. 4, p.621-776, Oct. 1933. (Published by the American Farm Economic Association, Asher Hobson, Secretary-Treasurer, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.)

Contents: A theory of the variation of costs, by J. A. Hopkins, p. 621-632; A study of egg production per hen in central Utah, by O. V. Wells and Marion Clawson, p.633-644; Use of the type-of-farming material of the 1930 census in research and teaching, by F. F. Elliott; p. 645-654. Discussion by W. E. Grimes, p. 654-655; The theory of combination of enterprises on individual farms, by S. E. Johnson, p.656-667. Discussion by Z. L. Galloway, p.667-669; Future trading in butter and eggs, by C. A. Brown, p.670-675. Discussion, by E. A. Dutty, p.675-676; Extension in cooperative business management (small cooperative organizations), by M. C. Bond, p.677-684; Extension in cooperative business management (for large cooperative associations), by R. K. Froker, p.685-690; Education preliminary to cooperative organizations, by B. B. Derrick, p.691-696; Instruction in cotton classing, by A. W. Palmer, p.698-704. Discussion, by Asher Hobson and H. C. Grant, p.704-707; The economic basis of market grades, by O. B. Jesness, p.708-717. Discussion by H. E. Erdman, p.717-719; Outlook for cooperative marketing

of tobacco [summary of some of the major points in an extensive report on this subject presented by a committee composed of H. B. Price, William Collins, I. G. Davis, J. A. Dickey, Mordecai Ezekiel, C. E. Brehm, John Hutcheson, L. G. Foster and Asher Hobson.]

The following notes: Vertical and horizontal shifts in demand curves, by Geoffrey Shepherd, p.723-729; The California agricultural prorate act, by E. A. Stokdyk, p. 729-731; Reduction of farm taxes through changes in rural government, by George S. Wehrwein and B. W. Allin, p.731-733; Value of Illinois farm land (based upon expected income with prices of farm products at pre-war levels), by H. C. M. Case, p.734-737; Effective collection of farm practice data, by P. G. Minneman, p.737-740; Interdependence of farm real estate values and certain social factors, by O. D. Duncan and H. K. Bayless, p.740-741; Index to volume XV, 1933, p.769-776.

Labor, Agricultural - Hungary

Móricz, Miklós. Landless agricultural workers in Hungary. Internatl. Labour Rev. 28 (4): 518-530. Oct. 1933. (Published by the International Labour Office. Distributed in the United States by the World Peace Foundation, 40 Mount Vernon St., Boston, Mass.)

This short survey is concerned with the agricultural populations, social legislation, employment and unemployment, wages, and hours of work. In the words of the writer it "will suffice to show the unfavourable situation of landless agricultural workers in Hungary. Such legislation as exists for their protection is mainly negative, and there is an almost total absence of organisation among these workers; the result is that there has been no check on the downward movement of wages during the depression of the last few years, and the workers are unable themselves to improve conditions which are in great need of reform."

Land - Ownership - Palestine

Doukhan, M. The law of real property. Palestine & Middle East Econ. Mag. 8 (7-8): 302-305. July-Aug. 1933. (Published by "Mischar W'Taasia" Publishing and Exhibition Co., Ltd., 13 Ahad Haam St., Tel-Aviv, Palestine.)

Ownership of "Miri" and "Mulk" lands is discussed. The land and house tax is assessed on the capital value and is levied at rates which are given for different categories of property.

Land - Ownership and Tenancy - Canada

Gosselin, A. Land ownership and tenancy in Canada. Econ. Annalist 3 (6): 66-68. June 1933. (Published by the Agricultural Economics Branch, Dept. of Agriculture, Ottawa, Canada.)

A continuation of an article in the April issue.

Land, Range - Montana

Saunderson, M. H., and Tootell, R. B. What are Montana's range lands worth? Mont. Farmer 21 (5): 12,13. Nov. 1, 1933. (Published at Great Falls, Mont.)

"The material in this article represents an attempt through the use of physical data relating to the productivity of range land, ranch organization data relating to ranch land use, and economic data relating to livestock production costs and selling prices, to accomplish the thing that land market prices have so far been unable to do; namely to reflect the earning values of range lands under different livestock prices, and particularly under a long time average of prices and production costs."

Land, Recreational - Wisconsin

Wehrwein, G. S., and Spilman, R. F. Development and taxation of private recreational land. Jour. Land & Pub. Utility Econ. 9 (4): 340-351, charts. Nov. 1933. (Published by the Institute for Economic Research, 337 East Chicago Ave., Chicago, Ill.)

Discusses the problems of private recreational land in Wisconsin, especially in Vilas, Oneida, Forest, and Langlade Counties.

Land Reclamation - Italy

Land reclamation in Italy - The Pontine marshes. Agr. and Live-stock in India, v. 3, pt.4, p.387-388. July 1933. (May be obtained from India House, Aldwych, London, W. C. 2, Eng.)

The drainage of the Pontine Marshes is described. This is part of Italy's policy of "bonifica integrale," the ultimate object of which is "to improve rural conditions and to settle permanently on the land a larger number of workers and families, thus intensifying agriculture and checking the progressive urbanisation of the population."

Relief of unemployment through general land-reclamation activities in Italy. Mo. Labor Rev. 37 (4): 836-839. Oct. 1933. (Published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Dept. of Labor, Washington, D. C.)

This description of the general plan for the reclamation and settlement of waste areas of land in Italy has been taken from reports from C. P. Kuykendall, T. Jaeckel, and J. R. Putnam, consuls in Naples, Rome, and Leghorn, respectively.

Ringland, A. C. Mussolini's Sybarites. Typifying Italy's national land plan for the conservation, reclamation and utilization of the country's oil and water resources. Amer. Forests and Forest Life 39 (7): 291-297, 334, illus., maps. July 1933. (Published by the American Forestry Association, 1713 K St. N.W., Washington, D. C.)

Describes the Sibari Project in Calabria on the shores of the Ionian Sea, a unit in the national plan of land utilization known as Bonifica Integrale or the Mussolini Law of 1928. This project "includes a natural economic unit embracing the tributary watersheds of the Crati River between the slopes of Mount Pollino and the Sila Greca Hills and the

Gulf of Taranto. The work may be divided into four phases - the conservation works in the mountain watersheds, the reclamation work of the plains, the improvement works for intensive cultivation and settlement, and finally the work of malarial control. These works in accordance with the cardinal principles of Bonifica Integrale, are undertaken as a unit operation."

Land Reclamation - United States

Melcher, William. The economics of Federal reclamation. Jour. Land & Pub. Utility Econ. 9 (4): 382-394. Nov. 1933. (Published by the Institute for Economic Research, 337 East Chicago Ave., Chicago, Ill.)

In the introductory paragraphs of this article the writer discusses the unsatisfactory conditions on Federal reclamation projects the cause of which "is to be found in the unsound policy of water distribution. The effort of the government to attach the water to the land and to force payment whether the land is farmed or not has been the fundamental weakness. While many other things have contributed to this weakness, the remedy is to be sought in a sound plan for water distribution. One possible remedy is the use of the rental plan for water distribution which... has been proved successful and could be used to replace the present unsatisfactory arrangement." This paragraph is followed by a short history of the Reclamation Act, a discussion of financial arrangements, and a more detailed discussion of the Uncompahgre Project. In conclusion the rental plan for water distribution is presented.

Land Rent

Hollmann, A. H. Die grundrententheorie und das gesetz des abnehmenden bodenertrages in der deskriptiven und vergleichenden landwirtschaftswissenschaft. Landwirtschaftliche Jahrbücher 77 (5): 689-708. 1933. (Issued by Prussia. Ministerium für Landwirtschaft, Domänen und Forsten. May be obtained from P. Parey, Berlin.)

A discussion of the ground rent theory, the pivotal point of which is the law of diminishing return. The author characterizes his study as being merely an attempt, from the standpoint of descriptive and comparative agricultural science, to deal with certain theories of national economy and to evaluate their scientific importance to this branch of agricultural economics. Ricardo's theory of ground rent (Grundrente) is quoted textually. Definitions by other well-known German economists (Rau, Roscher, Schmoller and v.d.Goltz) are cited. - H. E. Brockway.

Ritter, Kurt. Eine moderne darstellung der bodenrente. Landwirtschaftliche Jahrbücher 78 (1): 1-39. 1933. (Issued by Prussia. Ministerium für Landwirtschaft, Domänen und Forsten. May be obtained from P. Parey, Berlin.)

A detailed presentation of the ground rent question in the light of present-day knowledge. The various German types of ground rent (Bodenrente or Grundrente) are fully explained. Summary: A. Fictitious: slave rent, serf rent, métayage rent, leaseholder's rent, wage-worker's rent. B. Genuine: I. "absolute" rent; II. General differential rents. -

1. Natural rents: (a). "Quality" rents (rents yielded by a good-quality soil); productive rent; locality rent; (b) Intensity rent. 2. Proportionality rent. C. Quasi-rent or quasi-differential rent. - The relation between land value and the price of land, as well as the influence of ground rent on the price of land, are also touched upon. - H. E. Brockway.

Land Settlement - Domesday Shropshire

Sylvester, Dorothy. Rural settlement in Domesday Shropshire; a geographical interpretation. Sociol. Rev. 25 (3): 244-257. Oct. 1933. (Published at Le Play House Press, 35 Gordon Square, London, W. C. 1, Eng.)

Accompanied by four dot maps which show settlements, woodlands, changes in land values, and population in Domesday Shropshire; and a map of strategic geography.

Land Settlement - Germany

Land settlement in Germany in 1932. Mo. Labor Rev. 37 (4): 834-836. Oct. 1933. (Published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Dept. of Labor, Washington, D. C.)

This article summarizes the results of the movement in 1932 in Germany for the building of suburban settlements and of the general land-settlement program as given in two reports dated Dec. 6, 1932 and Feb. 11, 1933, from the American consular office in Berlin, C. W. Gray, vice consul.

Land Settlement and the Unemployed

National industrial conference board, inc. Land utilization for the unemployed. Conference Bd. Serv. Letter 6 (10): 73-76. Oct. 30, 1933. (Published at 247 Park Ave., New York, N. Y.)

This article points out serious weaknesses in back-to-the-land proposals, quoting from studies made in Wisconsin and Indiana and population and occupation figures of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and the Bureau of the Census respectively. The following paragraph is quoted from the article:

"The probable ultimate failure of any mass projects for placing surplus industrial labor on subsistence farms does not mean that limited ventures, well financed and with carefully selected homesteaders, may not achieve considerable success. Nor does it mean that there are not great possibilities in plans that propose a combination of life on small farms and part-time work in factories located within convenient reach - a subject that will be considered in a later issue of the Service Letter. But a complete change in the mode of life of individuals cannot be brought about and made permanent on a large scale, unless there are compensations in the new scheme that outweigh advantages of the old. Certainly any plans that go no further than moving the urban unemployed to subsistence farms without careful provision for needs that will immediately arise cannot hope to have any considerable success."

Land Settlement and the Unemployed - New Zealand

Small land holdings for unemployed in New Zealand. Mo. Labor Rev. 37 (4): 840-841. Oct. 1933. (Published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Dept. of Labor, Washington, D. C.)

This short article is based on an article by D. O. Williams, Small Holdings for Unemployed in New Zealand, in the Economic Record for June, 1933.

Land Utilization - United States

Gray, L. C. National policies affecting land use. Rural Amer. 11 (8): 10-11, 16. Oct. 1933. (Published by the American Country Life Association, Inc., 105 E. 22nd St., New York, N. Y.)

Address under the auspices of the American Country Life Association, delivered over radio during National Farm and Home Hour by a network of N.B.C. radio stations Aug. 7, 1933.

Land Utilization Maps - Great Britain

Close, C. F. Land utilization maps of Great Britain. Geogr. Jour. 81(6): 541-543. June 1933. (Published by the Royal Geographical Society, London, S.W. 7, Eng.)

A description of two specimen maps published by the Ordnance Survey and a brief consideration of the uses to which these maps may be put.

This article is followed by a short note signed G.R.C. which tells of a pamphlet recording the Proceedings of a Land Use Symposium held at Syracuse University under the auspices of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Marketing Conference - California

Macklin, Theodore. The marketing conference - Its purposes and possibilities. Calif. Cult. 80 (23): 451, 471. Oct. 14, 1933. (Published at 317 Central Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.)

"At Stanford University, from July 19 to 21, leaders of California's biggest business held a three day marketing conference. It was an event that marks a milepost along several practical lines. Representatives of producer-owned and operated business organizations met with representatives of federal and state government agencies to consider ways and means of solving the business problems of depression. Directors of cooperative enterprises discussed together the difficult issues before them which had to be successfully handled if their businesses were to succeed. Making use of the new powers created by law for cleaning up cut-throat competition and for controlling the volume of products moving from producing regions to market, came in for their share of clarifying discussion."

Mechanization and Wheat Production

Fletcher, L. J. The real effects of mechanization on wheat production. Agr. Engin. 14 (10): 267-270. Oct. 1933. (Published by the American Society of Agricultural Engineers, St. Joseph, Mich.)

Paper presented at the World's Grain Exhibition and Conference, at Regina, Sask., Canada, July 26, 1933.

The writer shows that "farm mechanization has not only placed the production of wheat on one of the highest planes of productive efficiency known in the manufacture of any product, but it has reduced the work of women and children in the field; it has made lighter the labor of the worker, and it has abolished the fear of food scarcity and has claimed for farm life a measure of leisure time which it so richly deserves and can so effectively utilize."

Migration, Urban and Educational Selection

McCormick, T. C. Urban migration and educational selection - Arkansas data. Amer. Jour. Sociol. 39 (3): 355-359. Nov. 1933. (Published by the University of Chicago Press, Chicago, Ill.)

"According to a recent survey made in Washington County, Arkansas, persons who have migrated to towns during this century averaged one more year of schooling than those who remained on farms. The percentage of migrants increased directly with the amount of education. Boys or girls with only a common-school education were two or three times more likely to become a farmer or a farmer's wife than those with some college training; and a high-school education multiplied the trek from the farm by 20 percent. In absolute numbers, however, persons having only an eighth-grade education or less made up a majority of the migrating group, in the ratio of three to two. The chief cause of the migration was therefore not higher education, but rather economic factors combined with many others." - Abstract, p.355.

Milk Situation

Dreier, John, and Foss, Kendall. Milk -- the problem on your doorstep. New Outlook 162 (4): 37-42. Oct. 1933. (Published at 515 Madison, Ave., New York, N. Y.)

An account of a survey of a new national problem. In the opening paragraphs two illustrations are cited which "serve to give something of the human background to the story of milk. It is not a very pretty story, this mass of statistics, prices, costs, mixed through and through with farmer despair, bitterness, and fierce recriminations between producer, distributor and manufacture. Yet it is a story in many ways both significant and unique in American economic life."

Harris, Lement. The battle of the milksheds. Current Hist. 39 (2): 191-194. Nov. 1933. (Published by the New York Times Co., New York, N. Y.)

In this article the writer, who is executive secretary of the Farmers National Committee for Action, "sets forth the grounds on which the dairy farmers base their grievances." The producers attribute the

low price which they receive to urban unemployment which has reduced milk consumption, and the "maintenance, even increase, throughout this period of the milk distributors spread of profit." They feel that the marketing agreements, proposed for the various cities, not only preserve but increase the spread of profit of the dealer. This is causing intense opposition from the producers. The battle of the Philadelphia milkshed is said to be the battle of all the important milksheds.

Money

Lee, Alva. Controlling the uncontrollable: the commodity dollar simplified. Annalist 42 (1085): 571-572. Nov. 3, 1933. (Published by the New York Times Co., New York, N. Y.)

Reprinted from chapter VI of Part I of America Swings to the Left.

McMillen, Wheeler. Rubber dollars. Country Home 57 (11): 7-9, 43, 45, 47. Nov. 1933. (Published at 250 Park Ave., New York, N. Y.)

According to the writer "a few bold thinkers flaunt new ideas in the face of mankind's time-honored belief in gold and silver as the sacred factors for determining the value of our money...

"These men advocate a remedy. Quit measuring value solely in terms of gold, they urge. Let the value of our gold be determined, not as at present by a law passed in Andrew Jackson's day, but by the average wholesale index of the prices of 784 basic commodities in daily use, reported regularly by the Bureau of Labor. Quit coining gold at all. Let it rest in the Treasury in bullion bricks. Our money would then still have a metallic backing, be redeemable in gold, but the rise and fall of the general level of commodity prices would be accompanied by a similar rise and fall in gold. Then, if you promised to pay in ten years the price of ten thousand bushels of wheat for a piece of land, you wouldn't run the risk of having to pay fifty thousand bushels, as men have actually been called upon to do...

"If the new theories about gold and money that Dr. Warren advocates are correct, and if they are adopted by the government of the United States, and if they work out as their sponsors expect - ... their value to the world will be far greater than all the gold that was ever found in California. For the first time in history men will have a stable unit of value."

Morton, W. A. The money illusion: why devaluation is an unsound and dangerous experiment. Annalist 42 (1084): 541-542. Oct. 27, 1933. (Published by the New York Times Co., New York, N. Y.)

This is the first of a series of short articles on the subject of reducing the gold in the dollar.

Mortgage Credit - Palestine

Farbstein, H. Mortgage credits. Palestine & Middle East Econ. Mag. 8 (7-8): 306-307, 330. July-Aug., 1933. (Published by "Mischar. W. Taasia" Publishing and Exhibition Co., Ltd., 13 Ahad Haam St., Tel Aviv, Palestine.)

The difficulties of obtaining adequate mortgage credit in Palestine are emphasized. "As a result of the limited finances of bona fide credit institutions and the unwillingness on the part of other banks to grant mortgage loans, the bulk of the business is carried through by private individuals... at rates of interest which ... usually range from 9% on urban property to 10% to 12% on rural property." Some improvements in the system of mortgage credit are suggested.

Mortgage Problems

Russell, Horace. The country's three outstanding mortgage problems. Economist 90 (15): 291. Oct. 13, 1933. (Published in Chicago, Ill.)

This paper was presented before the Mortgage Bankers Association. The three mortgage problems are the problems brought about by loans on farms, loans on homes, and loans on commercial properties of all kinds.

New Deal - Cost

Hansen, H. E. A summary of administration recovery measures and their probable cost. Annalist 42 (1083): 504-505. Oct. 20, 1933. (Published by the New York Times Co., New York, N. Y.)

New Deal and Agriculture

Agriculture in the new deal. Inform. Serv. 12 (34): 1-3. Oct. 21, 1933. (Published by the Dept. of Research and Education, Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, 105 East 22nd St., New York, N.Y.)

This article is mainly concerned with the Agricultural Adjustment Act, but also deals briefly with the Farm Credit Administration, farm wages, the homestead project, farmers' views on inflation, and the International Wheat Conference.

Brand, C. J. Spade work inescapable in farm adjustment. Big, close-knit organization, careful attention to details and strict administrative procedure necessary to help the farmer and to protect public treasury. Natl. Sphere 12 (5): 9-12. Nov. 1933. (Published in Washington, D. C.)

Collins, E. H. Farm hostility to NRA called ironical, as recovery program panders to agricultural producers at expense of consumers. Com. & Finan. Chron. 137: 3030-3031. Oct. 28, 1933. (Published in New York, N. Y.)

Reprinted from the New York Herald Tribune, Oct. 23.

Shows what the government is doing for the farmer and concludes as follows:

"Whether any or all of these expenditures on behalf of the farmer have been justified or wise is something on which persons may differ, but that they have been authorized is a matter of recorded fact. And so long as they are on the statute book it is going to be a little absurd - to put it in the mildest possible terms - for Governor Bryan or any other farm politician to attempt to dress the farmer up as the 'forgotten man.'"

[Editorial on further aid to farmers] Com. & Finan. Chron. 137: 3016. Oct. 28, 1933. (Published in New York, N.Y.)

This editorial is called forth by the news of a strike for higher prices by Western farmers. The writer thinks that this strike is very inopportune since it comes at a time when "aid on an exceptional scale is being extended to farmers in every way and from every direction." He thinks that "the time for coddling the farmer appears to have been passed and that the inclination to extend further favors to him should now be held under restraint lest the outlays assumed on his behalf involve the country in ruin because of their magnitude."

Francisco, Don. Advertising's part in agriculture's new deal. Dried fruit Rec. 1 (3): 7, 14, 20. Oct. 1933. (Published at 580 Market St., San Francisco, Calif.)

"One of the major purposes which go to make industry-wide cooperation the important thing it is today, is that of creating greater consumer demand for the products of orchard and vineyard acres. Next to the beneficial effect that stabilization through crop control has on trade confidence comes the influence brought to bear on millions of consumers by the various forms of advertising and dealer service work." - Editor's note.

Wallace, H. A. The emergency - and after. Country Gent. 103 (11): 8-9, 61. Nov. 1933. (Published at Independence Square, Philadelphia, Pa.)

In contrast to a laissez-faire policy, which would eventually result in a genuine scarcity of food and unrest in both city and country, the administration is attempting through the Agricultural Adjustment Act "to help farmers stay on their farms and adjust the agricultural plant to the changed domestic and world situation." The problem is a difficult one. At least 30,000,000 acres of the poorer crop land of the United States should be repossessed. This raises the problem of what to do with the people who would be dispossessed under such a program. The question of subsistence farming is discussed. "The gradual success of some such decentralization movement may be one of the important things coming out of our present distress. Something like it is necessary if we are to have any sort of balance between our major producing groups, and if we are to level out the excessive ups and downs of prices, with their disastrous social consequences."

Oranges - Stabilization Agreement - California

Waynick, D. D. The California valencia stabilization agreement. Coop. Marketing Jour. 7 (4): 93-96. July-Aug. 1933. (Published by the National Cooperative Council, 1731 Eye St., Washington, D. C.)

The "Valencia stabilization agreement, as applied to the 1933 California Valencia orange crop, was declared in effect on May 29, and has been in successful operation for four weeks as this is written."

"Dr. Waynick is chairman of the joint stabilization committee whose activities are described in this article; he has been a leading influence in bringing the plan to successful operation."

Population Doctrines - United States

Spengler, J. J. Population doctrines in the United States. I-II. Jour. Polit. Econ. 41 (4-5): 433-467, 639-672. Aug., Oct. 1933. (Published by the University of Chicago Press, Chicago, Ill.)

In two parts, Part I, Anti-Malthusianism; Part II, Malthusianism.

Poultry - Scotland

Poultry-keeping on a northern farm. Soc. Jour. Agr. 16 (4): 486-488. Oct., 1933. (Published by H. M. Stationery Office, Edinburgh, Scotland.)

A summary of one man's experience in poultry-keeping showing cost of production and return.

Price-Level Concepts of Mr. Keynes

Hart, A. G. An examination of Mr. Keynes' price-level concepts. Jour. Polit. Econ. 41 (5): 625-638. Oct. 1933. (Published by the University of Chicago Press, Chicago, Ill.)

The following is quoted from the writer's introduction:

"The critical parts of Mr. Keynes's Treatise of Money have helped very much to clear away the confusion surrounding the concept 'price level.' The 'general price level' with its supposed universal significance has followed the allied 'general purpose index number' into the class of recognizedly contentless phrases. But the field remains open for a criticism of Mr. Keynes's own creations in the realm of theoretical price levels along the lines marked out in his fruitful analysis of earlier price-level concepts.

"In the following paper I attempt such a criticism. The fundamental definitions are re-examined, and, I think, clarified; and their relations to the development of the fundamental equations are analyzed. The question of the statistical character of Mr. Keynes's categories is next gone into. On the basis of the structure of the equations some tentative conclusions are drawn as to the significance of the price levels they define. (A real solution of the problem of significance waits on experimental work.) Finally, some consideration is given to the theoretical position of monetary truisms in general."

Price Raising Policies - United States

Axley, Seth. Planners' comedy of errors; a half-year's record of achievements not wanted. Barron's 13 (42): 3,8. Oct. 16, 1933. (Published at 44 Broad St., New York, N. Y.)

Mr. Axley "lists some of the mistakes made by the Administration in its futile pursuit of Price in searching out prosperity for this country. Modern economic planning by Washington seems to disregard the old law of 'supply and demand' and we are taught a policy of smug nationalism, with its attendant dangers to production, despite the fact that nothing can pay wages but production, and nothing can pay high wages but vast production. And he concludes that this series of errors calls for a fresh start if we are to prosper." - Editorial note.

Gould, M. D. International agreements as a factor in the present attempt to raise prices. Annalist 42 (1084): 539-540. Oct. 27, 1933. (Published by the New York Times Co., New York, N. Y.)

Primary Products

Primary products. Economist 117 (4705): 803-805. Oct. 28, 1933. (Published at 8 Bouverie St., London, E. C. 4, Eng.)

This is a survey of the situation in primary products. Tables are given showing stocks and average prices in London of commodities which are produced continuously (copper, lead, spelter, tin, rubber, and petroleum), and stocks and average prices of commodities, the supply of which cannot be increased or decreased at short notice (coffee, wool, cotton, sugar, tea, and wheat).

Research Projects

The 1933 census of current research projects: report received to May 15, 1933. Amer. Jour. Sociol. 39 (3), 376-392. Nov. 1933. (Published by the University of Chicago Press, Chicago, Ill.)

The rural community, p. 381-383.

Rural Life

Christensen, C. L. Developing human resources. Rural Amer. 11 (8): 13. Oct. 1933. (Published by the American Country Life Association, Inc., 105 East 22d St., New York, N. Y.)

"The additional advantages which city people have must be brought to the rural communities. For example the country must have the same educational advantages as the city."

Education is emphasized to develop leadership, and through rural leadership "we must make the adjustment in our economic and political order of things so that agriculture may get its fair share of income."

Kirkpatrick, E. L. A farm philosophy. Survey 69 (7): 255,256. July, 1933. (Published at 112 East 19th St., New York, N. Y.)

Contains the seven questions and answers formulated by the Student Section of the American Country Life Association Conference on questions relating to basic elements of rural life. The seven questions are as follows: To what extent does farming provide steady work as compared with other occupations; To what degree does the farm provide a good living on a moderate income; In what respects is the farm a superior place to rear children; In what way does farming promote cooperation in family life; What are the most satisfying community activities in rural life; In what ways does farming afford opportunity for satisfying leisure; and, What effect does farming, dealing with nature, have on one's philosophy of life?

Rural Life - Germany

Löwenkamp, Gerhard. Verbauung. Der Bauernstand 1 (8-9): 279-281. Aug.-Sept., 1933. (Published at Königin-Augusta-Strasse 34, Berlin W. 35, Germany.)

A plea for a return to the land, not only in the material sense, but as a revivifying of the old basic religions, spiritual, moral, and cultural life of the peasant as a basis for the spiritual, moral, and cultural development of the German people as a whole.

St. Croix

Shaw, E. B. St. Croix: a marginal sugar-producing island. Geogr. Rev. 23 (3): 414-422, chart, maps. July, 1933. (Published by the American Geographical Society, Broadway at 156th St., New York, N. Y.)

Subtopics are as follows: Rainfall as a limiting factor; topographic limits of machine cultivation; merits and demerits of the soils; no recourse in irrigation; unfavorable economic factors.

Social Trends - United States

Recent social trends in the United States. Internatl. Labour Rev. 28 (4): 499-517. Oct. 1933. (Published by the International Labour Office. Distributed in the United States by the World Peace Foundation, 40 Mount Vernon St., Boston, Mass.)

The following is quoted from p. 499-500: "The Research Committee on Social Trends in the United States, appointed by President Hoover, submitted its report early in 1933... At a time when the whole world is anxiously watching the experiment that has been pursuing its course in American economic and social life since the inauguration of President Roosevelt, it has been thought useful to single out from this vast survey of the characteristic problems of the immediate past those that seem most likely to throw some light upon social developments in the United States. It is with this end in view that the main problems thrown into relief by the enquiry are successively surveyed in the following pages, together with the Committee's suggestion for their solution."

Standards of Living

Kirkpatrick, E. L. Can standards of living be rated from observation. Amer. Jour. Sociol. 39 (3): 360-367. Nov. 1933. (Published by the University of Chicago Press, Chicago, Ill.)

"In order to obtain what might be a usable scheme for determining the actual prevailing standards of living for farm families, a study was made of 900 farm families in Wisconsin. Information was obtained on the receipts from all sources and the expenditures for all purposes for one year by each family, and families were rated in five classes, from A to E, on the basis of general impressions on the appearance of the farmstead, interior of the house, and personality of the homemaker. Although average total cost of living declines quite regularly from the A to the E group, the decline is not distributed regularly among the different kinds of goods and services. The average cost of food decreases only slightly and very irregularly; clothing drops markedly and regularly to D rating only; house rent and expenditures for 'all other' purposes fall markedly and regularly; average cost of purchased goods and services declines more pronouncedly than cost of the furnished." - Abstract p.360.

The State and Agriculture

Shenkman, E. M. The State and agriculture. Rev. Internatl. Coop. 26 (10): 380-385. Oct., 1933. (Published at Orchard House, 14, Great Smith St., London, S. W. 1, Eng.)

"The effect of State agricultural policies, as outlined in this article is the conservation of the existing social and economic conditions, by manipulating the level of prices for home-grown agricultural products. But this solution is only of a temporary nature... The quandary of the agricultural producer cannot be solved by the State, which is only able to suppress temporarily the outward appearance of depressed conditions in this industry by compelling all other classes of the population to subsidise the farmer. The result of the State policy is simply to sidetrack the fundamental issues, and create an artificial economic structure which needs for its maintenance the permanent support of the whole community".

Sugar - British West Indies

Grounds, S. P. Empire sugar industry. The British West Indies. A general survey - Part I. Empire Prod. and Export, no. 205, p. 227-231. Oct., 1933. (Published at 22, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, London, S. W. 1, Eng.)

Sugar - Cost of Production

Catambay, A. B. and Segovia, J. E. Cost of producing sugar cane in the College of agriculture. Philippine Agr. 22 (4): 258-273. Sept. 1933. (Published by the College of Agriculture, University of the Philippines, Laguna, P.I.)

"The objects of this study were to determine the cost of producing sugar cane and the net gain per hectare and per ton of the cane produced in the College of Agriculture.

"The work was conducted from January, 1930 to February, 1933, a period of twenty-six months. The plant culture covered a period of fourteen months from the preparation of land to harvesting, and the ratoon culture covered a period of twelve months."

Sugar - Consumption - Calauan, Laguna, P. I.

Atienza, J. C. Studies on the consumption of sugar for one year by fifty Filipino families in Calauan, Laguna. Philippine Agr. 22 (4): 274-284. Sept. 1933. (Published by the College of Agriculture, University of the Philippines, Laguna, P. I.)

"Experiment station contribution No. 901. Part of thesis, No. 356, presented in 1932."

"The object of the present work was to study for a period of one year, from April, 1930 to April, 1931 the consumption of sugar, as it actually entered into the diet of fifty average Filipino families living in Calauan, Laguna."

Sugar Cane - Trinidad

Massy, C. R., and Paterson, D. D. The use of the tractor in Trinidad for sugar-cane cultivation. Trop. Agr. 10 (10): 280-285. Oct. 1933. (Published by the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, Trinidad, B.W.I.) Cost figures are given on p. 285

Supply and Demand

Cowles, Alfred, 3rd. The meeting of the Econometric society in Chicago, June, 1933. Econometrica 1 (4): 431-444. Oct. 1933. (Published for the Econometric Society by the George Banta Publishing Co., 450 Ahnaip St., Menasha, Wisconsin)

Pages 431-433 of this report are devoted to a summary of a joint session of the Econometric Society and Section K of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. The general subject was Elasticities of Demand and Supply. Papers read were Elasticities of Demand for Agricultural Products, by Sir Daniel Hall; Elasticity of Supply for Agricultural Products, with Special Application to Corn and Potatoes, by Harry Pelle Hartkemeier [part of a paper published as the Supply Function for Agricultural Commodities; A Study of the Effect of Weather and Price on the Production of Potatoes and Corn. University of Missouri Studies, VII, No. 4]; Elasticity of Demand for Producers' Goods as Illustrated by the Demand for Iron and Steel, by Roswell Whitman; and The Elasticity of Demand for Cotton, by L. H. Bean.

Thompson, C. D. A note on the elasticity of demand calculated from a demand schedule or from statistics. Indian Jour. Econ. 14 (1): 105-109. July, 1933. (Published by the Dept. of Economics and Commerce, University of Allahabad, Allahabad, India.)

Tea - China

Keemum tea. Chinese Econ. Jour. 13 (2): 141-146. Aug. 1933. (Published by Bureau of Foreign Trade, Ministry of Industry, Customs Building, Shanghai, China.)

Contains a paragraph on cost of production.

Tennessee Valley Project

Kimble, Ellis. The Tennessee Valley project. Jour. Land & Pub. Utility Econ. 9 (4): 325-339. Nov. 1933. (Published by the Institute for Economic Research, 337 East Chicago Ave., Chicago, Ill.)

The writer discusses the project under the following subtopics: History of legislation affecting the development of this region; description of the basin; floods and the need of flood protection or control; navigation and commercial needs for navigation in the Tennessee Valley; power, present and future (including cost of production); fertilizer production; reforestation, regulation of marginal lands, and social development; comprehensive plan for ultimate development of the Tennessee Basin; and administration of the Tennessee Valley project.

Mitchell, Jonathan. Utopia - Tennessee Valley style. New Repub. 76 (985): 272-274. Oct. 18, 1933. (Published at 419 W. 21st St., New York, N. Y.)

Criticizes Dr. Morgan's plan for the Tennessee Valley and says that the encouragement of small craft industries, the training of neighborhood mechanics and tinkers and revival of the traditional Valley dances and songs are probably all excellent things, but that they are essentially frills and trimming. The Valley ought to fill a certain function in the nation's economy and should not be planned as an independent, sovereign unit.

Morgan, A. E. Purposes and problems of the Tennessee Valley project. Manfrs. Rec. 102 (10): 18-19, 44. Oct. 1933. (Published at Baltimore, Md.)

Tobacco

World tobacco markets. Empire Prod. and Export, no. 205, p. 237-238. Oct., 1933. (Published at 22, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, London, S. W. 1, Eng.)

A continuation of answers to questionnaires sent to correspondents in different countries. This article includes replies from Canada, Czechoslovakia, and Chile.

Trade - British Empire

Hodson, H. V. Empire trade and the future. Lloyds Bank Ltd. Mo. Rev. (n.s.) 4 (44): 403-415. Oct. 1933. (Published at 71 Lombard St., London, E.C.4, Eng.)

The effects of the Ottawa agreements and the future of British Empire trade.

Trade - United States

Case, W. W. Higher exports reflect both rising paper prices and better world markets. Annalist 42 (1086): 603,604. Nov. 10, 1933. (Published by the New York Times Co., New York, N. Y.)

United States agricultural trade with territories. Foreign Crops and Markets 27 (18): 506-527. Oct. 30, 1933. (Published by the Division of Foreign Agricultural Service, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.)

Tabular data given are for the years 1931-32 and 1932/33.

Trade Balance - Austria

Vogel, E. H. Die bedeutung der bisherigen landwirtschaftlichen intensivierungs-massnahmen und zentralen absatzregelungen für die österreichische handelsbilanz. Landwirtschaftliche Jahrbücher 77 (5): 709-716. 1933. (Issued by Prussia. Ministerium für Landwirtschaft, Domänen und Forsten. May be obtained from P. Parey, Berlin.)

A brief discussion of agricultural intensification measures hitherto affected and the central marketing regulations, and the significance thereof for Austria's trade balance. Headings: - Results of intensification; central regulation of livestock traffic; list of prohibited imports; effects on trade balance. - H. E. Brockway.

Transportation

Harbeson, R. W. Transportation developments and the North Atlantic ports. Harvard Business Rev. 12 (1) 82-93. Oct. 1933. (Published for the Graduate School of Business Administration, Harvard University by McGraw Hill Book Company, Inc., 330 West 42d St., New York, N. Y.)

"The present article undertakes to review and analyze certain prospective transportation developments which promise to affect the relative economic position of the four great North Atlantic seaports, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Boston. The rivalry of these cities for the largest possible share of domestic and foreign trade extends far back into American colonial history."

Kenny, Norris. The transportation of government property and troops over land-grant railroads. Jour. Land & Pub. Utility Econ. 9 (4): 368-381, maps. Nov. 1933 (Published by the Institute for Economic Research, 337 East Chicago Ave., Chicago, Ill.)

Kessler, J. B. A. Reduction in transport charges as a means of overcoming the crisis. Amsterdamsche Bank, n. v. Financ. and Econ. Rev. Statis. Dept., no. 37, p.1-5. Oct. 1933. (Published at Amsterdam.)

The writer concludes as follows: "Whether the American system is correct, or whether that applied in Holland...is the more reasonable method, it cannot be denied that a reduction in the cost prices of commodities without a reduction in wages, must be a step in the right direction, namely a step towards the solution of the present crisis. The part played by transport charges is of no mean importance and therefore this excessive taxation, which works directly towards the maintenance of high production costs, must be pilloried for its share in prolonging the existing world depression."

Viticulture - France

Loi du 4 juillet 1931 sur la viticulture et le commerce des vins, modifiée et complétée par la loi du 8 juillet 1933. France. Journal Officiel 65 (163): 7313-7317, July 13, 1933. (Published at Quai Voltaire 31, Paris 7e, France.)

Reproduces text of law of July 4, 1931, on viticulture and wine trade, since modified and completed by the law of July 8, 1933, including the codification announced in Art. 7 of this latter. - H. E. Brockway.

Loi tendant à compléter et à modifier la loi du 4 juillet 1931 sur la viticulture et le commerce des vins. France. Journal Officiel 65 (163): 7310-7313, July 13, 1933. (Published at Quai Voltaire 31 Paris 7e, France.)

Gives in full the text of the law of July 8, 1933, completing and modifying that of July 4, 1931, concerning viticulture and the wine trade in France. Among other provisions, a graduated tax of from 5 francs to 100 francs per hectolitre will be levied on all wine growers whose crop statement shows an output of over 400 hectolitres. - H. E. Brockway.

Wages

Movements of wages in different industries and occupations in certain countries: I.-II. Internatl. Labour Rev. 28 (3-4): 412-435, 564, 583. Sept.-Oct. 1933. (Published by the International Labour Office. Distributed in the United States by the World Peace Foundation, 40 Mount Vernon St., Boston, Mass.)

The tables given "are intended primarily to show changes in wages in different industries and occupations in certain countries during recent years and at the same time to provide an approximate indication of the average level of wages. All the data are taken from statistics compiled by the competent national or local authorities. The tables are in continuation, with some slight changes, of those published here last year under the same title. They now refer to 23 countries, and cover, so far as data are available, the period from 1927 to the most recent date possible with in some cases a comparison with a pre-war date."

Wheat - China and the United States

[Wickham, T. Y.]. China can solve America's wheat surplus problem. Who is Who in Grain and Feed 22 (24): 17-23. Oct. 20, 1933. (Published at 320-321-322-323 Gardner Bldg., Toledo, Ohio.)

Also published in Cooperative Manager and Farmer 23 (3): 12-15. Nov. 1933.

Address of Thomas Y. Wickham at the Chicago convention of the Grain and Feed Dealers National Association on September 18-20. "In this address he pointed the way to greater consumption of American wheat. He would open the vast market of China, with its teeming millions and its starving hordes."

Wheat - France

Liesse, André. La question du blé. L'Économiste Français 61 (40): 417-419. Oct. 7, 1933. (Published at Rue Bleue, 9, Paris (9e), France.)

The author uses the evident failure of the recent price-fixing wheat law in France as a text for a dissertation on the evils of excessive protectionism as engaged in to a limited extent in France and on a large scale in the United States, and which in the case of wheat, he believes, will inevitably lead to State control of production and commerce. He believes that either of the two remedies urged in the United States, inflation of the currency or compulsory control of production, may result in a profitable lesson at the expense of an inevitable catastrophe. For France he suggests that the small farmer in whose case the cost of production of wheat is excessive substitute another crop for his wheat. That would, of course, take time and meantime other problems might arise.

Wheat - Great Britain

Taylor, A. E. British preference for Empire wheat. Wheat Studies of the Food Research Institute 10 (1): 1-33. Oct. 1933. (Published at Stanford University, Calif.)

Written with the advice of J. S. Davis and Holbrook Working.

This study is in five parts: Introduction; The wheat status of the British Empire; Probable effects of the wheat preference; Experiences during the first season; Concluding observations.

Wheat - Price Fixing - Tunisia

Tunis. Wheat control: tax on secondary cereals. Gt. Brit. Bd. Trade Jour. (n.s.) 131 (1923): 527. Oct. 12, 1933. (Published by H. M. Stationery Office, London, Eng.)

A decree of August 23, 1933 fixes a minimum selling price for wheat destined for human consumption to be operative from August 26, 1933 to July 15, 1934. "Provision is also made for a total or partial refund of the Customs duty in force at the time of export to be granted in respect of native wheat exported either as such or in flour or semolina."

Wheat - South Australia

Scott, R. C. History of wheat growing in South Australia. So. Aust. Dept. Agr. Jour. 36 (12): 1382-1384. July 15, 1933. (Published in Adelaide, South Australia.)

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